AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BLATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., OCT. 1, 1857.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
Of Chester County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
WILLIAM STRONG,
Of Berks County,
JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

Democratic County Ticket.

Assembly,
HUGH STUART, of South Middleton.
CHARLES C. BRANDT, of Perry county.
Prothonotary,
PHILIP QUIGLEY, of Carlisle.
Clerk of Courts,
DANIEL S. CROFT, of Southampton.
Register,
SAMUEL N. EMINGER, of Mechanicsburg.
Treasurer,
MOSES BRICKER, of Monroe.
Commissioner,
SAMUEL MEGAW, of Mifflin.
Director of Poor,
JOHN TRIMBLE, of Silver Spring.
Auditor,
BENJAMIN DUKE, of Shippensburg.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

Democrats of Silver Spring Arouse!!

A meeting of the Democrats of Silver Spring and adjoining townships, will be held at the public house of George Duey, in Hogestown, on *Saturday Evening, October 10th*, at early candle light. Messrs. Shearer, Biddle and others, will address the meeting. Turn-out, Democrats! MANY.

Democrats of Carlisle, Wake Up!

A meeting of the Democrats of Carlisle, will be held at Burkholder's Hotel, on Saturday evening next, at early candle light. Several addresses will be delivered. Democrats organize for the 13th of October.
Oct. 1. MANY.

Be Assessed in Time.

Every citizen who desires to vote at the October election, should see that his name is on the Assessor's list of the ward, township or borough in which he lives. And the law requires this to be done at least ten days before the election. There is, therefore, no time to be lost.—It must be attended to between this and next Saturday, the 3d of October. After that day it will be too late. Democrats, see that you are assessed in time; and if you know of any of your Democratic friends who have not qualified themselves to vote take with them you to the Assessor, and have their names entered upon his list with your own. Don't risk the loss of your votes by neglect of this plain requirement.

THE TIMES IN CARLISLE.—Notwithstanding the tightness of the money market, the smashing of banks, of firms, and individuals, all over the country, we notice no particular distress in Carlisle. Some, it is true, are a little "hard up," and will experience some difficulty in meeting engagements, but yet we think we are safe in saying that no failures will take place in our midst. Our banking institutions are sound and solvent, and as soon as the panic shall have subsided—which we hope will be before long—they will accommodate the community as heretofore. We are a staid people in Carlisle, have little taste for hazardous speculations or visionary schemes, and are therefore impregnable against "panics," "pressures," "suspensions," "failures," &c. We are not a very "fast" people, it is true, but we are very *sure*. We predict, then, that the present difficulties so generally existing, will not effect this community to any considerable degree. So mote it be.

JUDGE WILMOT'S SPEECH.

Judge WILMOT, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, made a speech in the court-house, in this place, on Tuesday afternoon.—The meeting was contemptible in numbers, and was composed almost exclusively of Carlislers. Mr. W. commenced his speech by attempting to explain his position in reference to the tariff. He was induced to refer to his course in Congress on this subject, because the *Volunteer* had published the speech he delivered in the House of Representatives, in which he advocated free trade. He said we had misrepresented his views, and he desired to place himself right before the people. Well, if re-publishing his old speeches is misrepresenting his views, then we have misrepresented Mr. WILMOT. His attempt to convince his hearers that he is and always was in favor of a protective tariff, was a total failure. He was eating his former words, and assailing the views he formerly advocated. No wonder he became confused, and stammered and stumbled during the delivery of this part of his silly speech.

The tariff disposed of to his own satisfaction, if not to the satisfaction of his hearers, he next proceeded to discuss his favorite theme—the slave question, in which he spoke of "bleeding Kansas," the slave-driver's lash, selling of men, women and children, &c. The redoubtable Judge is restive under the name of Abolitionist. What else is he? If constant abuse of Southern men and ridicule of the South is not Abolition doctrine, pray what is? He is as much an Abolitionist as GARRISON himself, and his speeches prove this.

Having occupied about an hour or more in abusing Southern men and Southern institutions, he concluded his weak effort by devoting ten or more minutes to the abuse of the Catholic church. This was a bid for the few Know-Nothing votes in our county, and was an evidence of the demagoguism of the speaker.

Our time will not allow us to notice this great Republican fizzle as we would like. Suffice it to say it was a most complete failure, and the speech of Mr. WILMOT disappointed even his own friends. We have often heard WILMOT speak, but never have we heard him make so poor an effort as he made here on Tuesday.—He appears dejected in spirit, and lacks the energy he formerly exhibited, when he fought the battles of Democracy. His political life is short. A few days more, and "WILMOT, the traitor," will never be heard of again.

GO TO WORK!

Democrats of old Mother Cumberland! in a few days you will be called upon to exercise the right of freemen. Are you working? Is there anything you can do that you have not yet done? Is there any neighbor you can influence? Is there any honest, well meaning man whom you could persuade to leave the party that is conducted by the demagogues and wire-pullers? Do all you can! Act individually and act in concert. Meet with your Democratic friends and neighbors. Consult with them. Learn their views. Communicate yours to them. See how you can most advance the interests of the party of the Union. Democracy will soon again be triumphant. Let all our efforts be honestly, but faithfully put forth this fall, and try to contribute to the greatness of that victory.

We earnestly admonish every Democrat to go to work, and leave no honorable effort untried to carry the State and County tickets. This is the great business at present before us, and he who, professing the Democratic faith and a sincere desire to preserve the Union, shall fail to put forth his energies to elect the nominees of the party will fail in the performance of a great duty, which must be a source of unpleasant reflections in after life. We have not a moment to spare. The enemy are everywhere active and everywhere united in a determination to beat the Democratic nominees on the Second Tuesday of October. Let us show them that we are awake and well prepared—that we know the importance of the issue between us—and by one simultaneous and vigorous effort, plant the flag of triumph so high and so firmly that it can never hereafter be torn down.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—THE BANKS.

The Philadelphia *Press* enjoins the Banks to be liberal *in their renewals* during the present financial crisis. Very good advice, but will the banks heed it? The fact is, the pressure in the money market, now so sensibly felt in all parts of the country, has been brought about, in part, by the banks. For several years the people have been paying the most exorbitant prices for all the necessaries of life. Grain, beef, sugar, molasses, beans, rice, coffee, tea, and indeed all articles of food used by the people, have commanded two if not three prices. And why? Was there any scarcity of these articles of life? No: on the contrary, everything was plenty. But, grasping speculators—those heartless, sordid, soulless sharks who live by oppressing their fellow-man—to *their* doors and the doors of the banks, can be traced the cause of the exorbitant prices. The banks of the large cities, instead of transacting a legitimate business, encouraged these speculators by loaning them large sums of money, that they might buy up the products of the country, and thus compel labor to expend its whole earnings for its daily food. Speculating too, in western lands, in new rail road projects, western towns, &c., was encouraged and aided by the banks. Men of limited means, but who had a strong desire to become millionaires, received large accommodations from the banks, and this money was sent to the west and invested in lands, rail-roads, &c. Thus, hundreds of thousands of dollars were transferred from the vaults of our Eastern city banks to the hands of speculators in the west. These speculators monopolised nearly the entire business of the banks. The business man—the merchant and mechanic—found it almost impossible to receive even small accommodations. This state of things could not last long—a crash was inevitable.

The banks, as we have said, having encouraged this over-speculation, and been parties in it, what aid do they render the people, now that the fruits of their mad policy is upon us? To be liberal now, would save thousands of men from bankruptcy. If ever bank accommodations were needed it is at present. But, no. These heartless corporations, instead of alleviating the misery they have occasioned, add to it by locking up their vaults, calling in their loans, and refusing accommodations to the business men of the country. Bank officers were the first to take alarm: the downward tendency in the price of wheat induced them to call in their paper, and thus hasten the impending crisis. A suspension of specie payments by all the banks of our State was next agreed upon, and of course a general panic has been created. Every man looks with suspicion upon those indebted to him. We shudder to think of the prospect before us, and sincerely hope our fears may not be realized. In the mean time, let all those who can afford it, be lenient with their creditors. This is a time to try the goodness of men. Let those who have been blessed with wealth lend assistance to their distressed fellow-man, and hold up his hands during this trying crisis. By reposing confidence in each other, and a reasonable forbearance on the part of monied men, the fearful crisis now upon us, it is hoped, will soon pass away. In a few months business will again be resumed with increased vigor, and prosperity will take the place of distress.

The Money Panic.

The Philadelphia *Argus* of Tuesday contains the following article on the money panic in that city. The fact that depositors of gold and silver cannot have their checks paid by the banks, is well calculated to create an intense excitement, as well as indignation against the institutions in which they deposited their funds.—The *Argus* says:

"The financial embarrassment still continues, and if anything, the aspect is more discouraging than on Friday or Saturday. The Presidents of the Banks in the first place agreed to make a general suspension of specie payments, to take effect on Friday morning, but the Southwark, North American and Mechanics, did not adhere to the agreement. The following day the banks generally redeemed fives and tens, and this action destroyed the confidence which apparently existed between one bank and another.

To day the crowds about the banks are not so excited, yet there is a steady demand made for specie. In some instances the marking of checks as good was abandoned, and due bills were given for checks of $50 and upwards, but the holders of checks for a smaller sum than this could not obtain any relief from the banks. There is so much confusion now existing among the different banking institutions, that it would be nothing more nor less than presumption to attempt to give the facts as they exist at the present time.

The bolting of the Banks found the first proposition has, it is generally conceded, contributed in no small degree to produce so deplorable a result. The redemption of fives, was merely done to prevent a forfeiture of their charters, and not because they had any great amount of specie in their vaults. Some of the Banks that wished to appear foremost in redeeming their own small notes, treated *some* of their depositors in the most shameful manner. Checks as low as $15 were refused to depositors, who had within a day or two deposited considerable amounts of gold and silver.

BANK SUSPENSION—GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The Banks of this State, by mutual understanding, have suspended specie payments, and refuse also to discount paper. The suspension is general, but how long it is to continue, no one knows. Gov. POLLOCK, we see, has issued his proclamation re-convening the Legislature, in the hope, we suppose, that measures may be devised that will relieve the banks and the people. But, what can the Legislature do? Nothing, that we can see. If any attempt is made to force a law through, providing for the issuing of small notes or "shin-plasters," the people will only become the more exasperated, and the measure will react against the banks themselves. We hope no such proposition will be entertained, and yet we confess we have no confidence whatever in those composing the majority of our Legislature. Their readiness to pass bank charters and favor banks in every possible way, can be ascertained by a reference to the journals of the last session. We think, therefore, the Governor was lending his ear to bad advisers, when he concluded to call the Legislature together. No good can result from it. If the banks have no money with which to pay their debts, legislation will not give it to them. If they are insolvent, let them go into liquidation, for there is no salvation for rotten banks. But to the Proclamation of the Governor:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I, JAMES POLLOCK, *Governor of the said Commonwealth:*

A PROCLAMATION!

{SEAL} *Whereas*, a serious financial revulsion has occurred, resulting in the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this and other States of the Union, and the failure of many long established commercial houses, leading to the destruction of confidence, and to the general embarrassment and depression of trade, and threatening to affect disastrously the credit of the Commonwealth, and the great industrial interests of the people:

And whereas, an occasion so extraordinary requires prompt and efficient action to relieve an alarmed and suffering community.

Therefore, I, James Pollock, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective houses in the capitol at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures of relief in the premises as the present exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1857, and of the independence of the United States the eighty second.

By the Governor. A. G. CURTIN.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[*From the Cleveland Herald.*]

THE TRUTH WELL STATED.

Circumstances familiar to almost every reader in the country give to the subjoined remarks peculiar aptitude and force. When the ocean is in a tumult and the storm pours out its fury, the humblest sailor in the ship feels that the safety of his fellow-voyagers is as much a matter of pride and humanity as his own. He perils all, and works manfully "whilst a stick is left standing." He never deserts the ship:

COMMON SENSE IN A MONEY PANIC.—Moneyed men are the veriest cravens on earth; so timid that at the least alarm they pull their head, turtle like, within their shell, and, snugly housed, hug their glittering treasure until all fear is removed. The consequence is, that a few days' disturbance of the monetary atmosphere brings on a perfect dearth of not only the precious metals, but of even paper money, their representative.

Four weeks ago there was, comparatively speaking, an abundance of money; now there is none, which means that before the Ohio Life and Trust Company failed moneyed men and corporations loaned their treasures, but now it is hoarded in long stockings and dark vaults.

Moneyed men never adopt the tactics of mutual support; hence, as soon as a shot is fired into the flock, they scatter, each looking out for himself, each distrustful of the other, and each recognizing only the great law of selfishness, which is to take care of number one. Courage has saved many an army, even when ammunition was low, and many a foe has been scattered by one yell of defiance, when there was not a cartridge left.

But, after all, these checks upon extravagance are valuable as dearly learned lessons. We have built too many railroads and bought too many foreign articles of luxury, and the present calamity would have, in a measure, been avoided had we procured our iron and our clothes at home. But the patronage of home manufacturers is not now under discussion.—The question is one of present deliverance from impending danger. In many respects we are much better able to meet the present crisis than any which has occurred within the recollection of this generation.

Twenty years ago the same disturbance would have brought about a general suspension of the banks. Now, however, the people, owing to the security furnished the bill holder, are not the least concerned. This one fact testifies to the advance made in the science of banking. Secured bill holders make no noise, but where unsecured their clamor is disastrous. In the State of New York personal liability, too, enters into the banking system; and there, also, the absence of excitement testifies to the wisdom of making the bill holder abundantly secure.

But is there any reason for supposing that this state of monetary affairs can last long?—A writer in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, over the signature of Peter Scriber, gives a common sense answer to this question:

"The calamity (if it may be called such) now upon us cannot by any possibility be of long duration. It is traceable to well known causes, and they will correct themselves. On the other hand, all our crops—cotton, tobacco, sugar, and food of all kinds—have never been more abundant. Our exports cannot fail to be enormous. We have only to exercise a little economy in our use of foreign articles for a few months. An average of only five dollars of this economy of our people for one year would save one hundred millions of dollars. Our railroads, though ruinous to enterprising people who have constructed them, are of vast national benefit. Our roads, though costing a vast sum and yielding nothing to their constructors, are yet in cost far below the amount of some European palaces which yield nothing to the people or the country, but are mere monuments of the skill of the builders and the folly of the Government: while our roads, which to be sure are nothing to their owners, are a constant source of profit to the masses, whose interests are promoted by them through cheap transit and rapid intercourse.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that the present 'head wind' is of but temporary character, and the only way to meet it is mutual and kind forbearance. Let him who can aid out of his abundance do so. Avoid all uncalled for 'panic' making. He who aids panic is a bad citizen, and should be so regarded by all good men.

The only right way is, when the wind is contrary, do as Capt. Cuttle advises, 'Lay your head close to and bang it,' and when it shifts, square the yards and go 'ahead' with experience of the past."

Newspaper Bribery.

H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., Chairman of the American State Committee, has published a list of newspapers in this State, which were bought by the Fremonters last Fall; that is, they received money for abandoning Fillmore, or Buchanan, or throwing off their neutrality, as the case might be, and giving their support to Col. Fremont.

The sudden changes from Fillmore to Fremont, and from Straight-out to Union, surprised us at the time, but the whole matter is clear now. Gov. Ford enters Pennsylvania, supplied with the "Yellow Gold," to purchase the influence of the newspaper press, and for a paltry price he bends it to his will. The Press, that should be pure, firm, and honest, is made a "stock in trade," and men abandon the principles of honor, truth, and virtue, for a small portion of "filthy lucre." Gold buys them from their course, and degrades them from the high and independent position they ought to occupy to that of miserable slaves bound to the chariot-wheel of their purchaser.

Shame—dark, blistering shame—on the men who took these bribes! Set the seal of infamy indelibly upon their brows! Loathe and scorn them, honest men, as things that would pollute you by their touch!

The bribed apostate!
Blot his hateful name
From every writ and scroll
Of honest fame!

Let guileless children,
As he passes by,
Shrink from his touch,
And shudder at his eye!

Let fair, charming woman
Shun him in disgust,
And loathe him as the serpent
Grov'ling in the dust.

And when he dies, let
Infamy alone
Claim the gold-purchased
Villain as her own.

Let hissing serpents make
His grave their home,
And be the guardians
Of the wretch's tomb.

'Tis a deep disgrace to the press of the Old Keystone that such men as these craven worshippers of Mammon are at the head of newspapers, and we hold it to be the duty of every honest and honorable editor, of whatever party he may be, to look upon them as Pariahs, unfit for the recognition of any save felons and petty villains.

Such presses as these are, that can be bought for a few dollars to advocate anything and everything, will soon bring the entire craft into contempt. The press is looked up to by the people for information and guidance, but such cannot long be the case, if it is burdened by a set of unhallowed scamps, who for a reward, will give publicity to the greatest falsehood ever coined.—*Tyrone Herald.*

What Caused the Present Financial Crisis?

The Philadelphia Argus says the whole answer can be compromised in a nutshell—it was THE ABUSE OF CREDIT! Turn it as we please, twist it as we may, roll it, bend it, stretch it, double it up—say what you will, think as you may—directly, or indirectly, our present pernicious banking system is at the bottom of it all. Let this be doubted or denied in any respectable quarter, and we will be ready with incontrovertible proof of the soundness of the position we have assumed.

That secondary causes have been instrumental in producing the present deplorable state of things, we are quite ready to admit. There has been a species of madness and insanity in relation to the building of rail-roads, even where there are few or no travellers; stereotyping cities and villages, upon paper, all over the western wilderness; we have imported within the last year (mostly expensive articles of luxury which are a curse to the nation) over *Three Hundred Millions of dollars*—we have exported *Sixty-Nine Millions* of specie—*real money*—and have been satisfied with the paper promises of the Banks; we have been living in idleness and unparalleled extravagance; we have been building princely mansions, storing them with expensive gew-gaws; we have pulled down our convenient stores, and built marble palaces in their stead; we are dissatisfied with the homely proverb that "slow gains make a heavy purse," and we have determined to grow rich in a day, not by pains taking, honest industry, frugality and economy, but by gambling, speculation, and shuffling the cards; we are now reaping the legitimate fruits of our wickedness and folly. We sowed to the wind, we reap the whirlwind. We reap the same as we sowed and in the same field.

These are but the secondary and immediate causes of the present artificial scarcity of money. The remote and primary cause of all the financial difficulties under which we now suffer, we again repeat, is *the abuse of credit*; it is to be found in the fact of the unwise expansion of a paper currency at one time, and its equally unwise and unnecessary contraction at another. The Banks first fostered into an unhealthy activity, the spirit of speculation and stock gambling, extravagance and folly, by their excessive loans and discounts; now they cover the land with wreck and disaster by their ruinous contractions. They encourage speculators to monopolize the necessaries of life, raising enormously the price of all kinds of provisions, stimulated the rage for buying Western lands and constructing Western railroads, encouraged expensive living, excessive importations, and when a plain business man wanted a few hundred at the banks, to enable him to carry on his usual business, he has been unable to obtain a dollar, a large portion of the available funds of their institutions being in the hands of flour and grain speculators, and stock gamblers, consequently the business community must get along as they best could.

To those who have not heretofore had a painful experience of such tangible realities, the present financial crisis would seem a most strange anomaly. With a gold production of almost incalculable value, with a country teeming with the elements of prosperity; harvests unprecedented in abundance; while surrounded with all the outward tokens and evidences of national wealth, the banks decline to afford their customary accommodations, and people stand with surprise and consternation at the dangers which stare them in the face. We do not believe that this state of things can possibly be of long continuance. A letter to the N. Y. *Evening Post* from Chicago says:

The western country, "has been opened up to the Commercial world, by a perfect network of railway, built and owned by eastern capital, and as a consequence, the amount of farming lands put under cultivation during their progress, and since their completion, has been so great, that we shall have this season, a surplus of thirty or forty millions of grain alone.—To this must be added beef, pork, and other staples, which tend largely to increase this sum. The western merchants having wisely contracted their last spring purchases to their more necessities, will have the above immense granary for sale for money, and will therefore be in a condition of unusual strength."

An article in the Charleston *Daily News*, attributed to the pen of a distinguished writer on Political Economy, has the following in relation to the monetary crisis:

"If its bounds are not to be sought in speculative movements—if it had been found victims among the mercantile classes, it would be still restricted in degree and duration. But the commercial order is unaffected. The merchants of the U. S. were never in a sounder condition. Commerce was never in a healthier state. No large portion of the capital of the country is sunk, as would have been the case if large losses had been incurred on foreign shipments, or flood and fire—dearth and storm had visited the land. But while our commercial capital is entire—while all the great agricultural staples, North and West, wheat, corn, hay, potatoes, will be garnered abundantly, those of cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, promise a fair yield. Thus is the substratum of prosperity assured—the means of commercial exchange abundantly provided."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

BALTIMORE BANKS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of Bank Presidents this morning, it was resolved to suspend specie payments and at 10 o'clock the Banks carried the resolution into effect, refusing specie, with the exception of accommodating their customers with small amounts.

There is no run on the Savings Banks. We have but three, and the most ignorant know that they are as safe as the Mint.

There is a total suspension of business on 'Change to-day.

The merchants seem to be gratified with the suspension. Money on the street which yesterday commanded 2½ per cent., has fallen to-day to 1 per cent.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock has advanced $5 per share.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26, 5 P. M.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank is cashing all its notes, and paying its checks in notes on other city banks. All the other banks have fully suspended, but are still furnishing their customers with change. The excitement is subsiding, and the money market is easier.

Much surprise is expressed here that the banks of New York city have not suspended.—The issue of "shin-plasters" is talked of.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Despatches have been sent to the South stating that the banks of this city have suspended or will suspend. They are the work of mischief-makers, whose "wish was father to the thought."

The idea of suspension has not been entertained for a moment. It is believed that the banks are strong enough to stand a still severer pressure.

It is believed here that all the banks at the South, except those of New Orleans, will follow the example of those of Baltimore, and suspend.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 2 P. M.—The following circular from the banks has been issued:

"In consequence of the suspension of specie payments by the Philadelphia banks, notice is hereby given that all collections for account of dealers at this bank, maturing out of the city of New York, will, at the option of the dealer, immediately expressed, be either recalled, or, if paid, be subject to drafts of this bank, payable in funds current at the point of said payment."

NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 5 o'clock, P. M.—Our banks remained strong to the close of business hours, and there are no signs of suspension.—Money in the street is eagerly sought for, and demands higher rates of interest.

Philadelphia funds, and all moneys on banks which have suspended specie payments, are at ten per cent. discount, where sales are forced.—These rates will fall as things become settled.

Notes of the New Jersey Banks are received by the Metropolitan and American Exchange banks, with some caution where the relations of the banks are known to be mainly with Pennsylvania instead of New York.

NEW YORK.—The Messrs. Garner & Co., the heaviest dry goods dealers in our city, have failed. Their liabilities are immense, being estimated at millions.

BOSTON AND OTHER NEW ENGLAND BANKS.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—State street was much excited during the day, by advices from Philadelphia, but the banks have made large additions to their specie within the last few days, and remain firm. There are no signs of suspension. It is confidently believed that all the New England banks are able to stand the pressure.

The net gain of coin in the banks for the week past is nearly $400 000. The banks are stronger than they were two weeks ago, and it is believed that they are in a healthy condition. There has been no panic.

The bills of the Hopkinton bank of Westerly, Rhode Island, have been refused at the Suffolk bank.

THE WASHINGTON BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The banks of the metropolis have resolved to continue specie payment in full, feeling themselves secure against all demands.

The bank of Washington has partially suspended, but this only temporary. They pay specie on their $5 notes and small checks.

The Directors of the Metropolis and Patriotic banks are now in conference. It is not yet known what action will be taken.

The Patriotic bank is redeeming its $5 notes and small cheques. There is an unusual crowd in attendance at all the banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Evening.—The bank of Metropolis closed firm, having redeemed its notes and paid depositors throughout the day. The commercial community are generally satisfied with the course of the others. All are confident of their stability and resumption at an early day. There have been a considerable amount of deposits in the Patriotic and Washington banks since their suspension.

SUSPENSION OF THE PITTSBURG BANKS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—There is no concert of action amongst the banks of this city in regard to their future policy. All continue to pay coin on small demands. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, and Citizens' Banks are paying small demands made by laborers, operators, and others, but refusing the demands of banks and brokers.

The bank of Pittsburg has resolved to pay in full.

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF COUNTRY BANKS.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.—The banks of this place, York, and Reading, have all suspended specie payments.

THE TRENTON BANKS.

TRENTON, Sept. 26.—There has been a steady, moderate run upon all our banks, each having paid out about $8000 in specie. They are in good condition, and will probably weather the storm.

JEWISH ANIVERSARY.—Monday last was the Jewish anniversary of *Kioor*, or the passage of the Children of Israel over the Red Sea. This event is commemorated by a rigid fast throughout the entire day; and so imperative is the injunction, and so conscientious are the Israelites in regard to it, that the most unworthy and indifferent of them pay respect to it, even, as we are assured, such as at other times transgress so far as to eat the flesh of swine. The day was strictly observed by the Jews of our town.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Tuesday, contains the following notice of the President's visit to his home at Wheatland:

President Buchanan reached his home, at Wheatland, on Thursday afternoon last. His visit was unheralded, and therefore entirely unexpected. He came on private business. He was in town on Saturday, and was called upon by numbers of his fellow-citizens. On Sunday he was also in town, and occupied his pew in the First Presbyterian Church, Orange street.

The President looks remarkably well, and appears to be in better health and more cheerful than he has been for the last eight months.

THE LAST HOPE FAILED.—The hope of the rescue of Lieutenant HERNDON has failed. The schooner reported to have been seen near the wreck of the Central America, has arrived at Boston, and proves to be the El Dorado from Galveston, but rescued none of the imperilled passengers.

MILITARY STATE CONVENTION.—The Major Generals of the several Divisions, and Brigadier Generals of the several Brigades of the Uniformed Volunteers of Pennsylvania, will meet in Convention at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 9th day of November next, for the purpose of devising some plan whereby the General Assembly of the Commonwealth may be induced to organize its forces on a sound and salutary basis, and the ancient pride of Pennsylvania—her citizen soldiery—be restored to its former proud position.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to marshall and distribute the assets of the estate of John Lutz, late of Silver Spring township, deceased, in the hands of Samuel Harris, his administrator, will meet for that purpose at his office, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 17th day of October, 1857, on or before which day those having claims against said estate will present them duly proven to the undersigned.
WM. J. SHEARER, *Auditor.*
October 1, 1857—3t

OAKLAND CEMETERY.

IN the Court of Common Pleas, of Cumberland County, August 25, 1857. The Petition of Wm. M. Beetem, Edward M. Biddle, John W. Henderson, Henry D. Schmidt and others, setting forth, that they have associated for the purpose of purchasing land, and laying out and establishing a Cemetery, and have for that purpose, formed themselves into an association at Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, and are now desirous to be incorporated agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th of October, 1840, entitled "an Act to confer on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth, the powers and immunities of Corporations or Bodies Politic in Law," and the Act extending said Act, passed on the 20th February, 1854.

Now to wit, August 25, 1857. The foregoing petition and articles of association annexed, being presented to the Court, and the said Court having perused and examined the same, and it appearing to the Court, that the objects, articles and condition therein set forth and contained, are lawful and not injurious to the Community. The Court direct said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cumberland County, and also direct notice to be inserted in one newspaper printed in said County, for three weeks, setting forth that application has been made to the Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, to said association, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, the same will be granted at the next term of said Court. By the Court.
JAMES H. GRAHAM, *Pres'd't Judge.*
D. K. NOELL, *Proth'y.*
Per, P. QUIGLEY, *Dep'ty Proth'y.*
October 1, 1857—3t

Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, to me directed, as Guardian of Susanah Landis, John Landis and Emanda Landis, and by virtue of a Power of Attorney to me given by Lewis Myers and Mariah his wife, (late Mariah Landis,) Isaac Landis, Samuel Lanrer, and Elizabeth his wife, (late Elizabeth Landis,) I will expose to public sale on

Friday the 16th of October next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all of the following real estate, belonging to the parties above named, as the children and heirs of Abraham Landis, late of Mifflin township, deceased, viz:

No. 1. A farm of good slate land, situate in Mifflin township, containing

102 Acres 125 Perches,

bounded by lands of Dr. John A. Ahl, Joseph Wolf, George Ensminger and others, having thereon erected a two story weatherboarded

LOG HOUSE, BANK BARN,

and the usual out-buildings. It has also a well of excellent water near the house, a large and very fine apple orchard of choice fruit, &c.—About 90 acres are cleared and under good fence, and the balance is well covered with timber.

No. 2. The one undivided fourth part of

Thirty-four Acres

of Mountain Land, in the same township, bounded by lands of Dr. John A. Ahl, James Dunlap, and others—covered with excellent timber.—This land will be divided before the sale.

Terms of sale—Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of one half on the 1st of April next, when the deed will be delivered and possession given. The other half in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment.

JOHN M. MILLER,
Guardian and Attorney in fact, &c.
October 1, 1857—3t

Ho, For Cheap Goods at Arnolds.

First Arrival of the Season.

THE subscriber is just opening one of the largest and best stock of Fall and Winter goods ever offered to the public in Carlisle.—His stock has been selected with great care from the largest and best houses in New York and Philadelphia, and every effort made to obtain the latest and most fashionable styles in the market. He thinks he will be able to please every variety of taste, at such low prices as were never offered before in Carlisle.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Plain Black, Moire Antique, Bard, Striped and figured Silks, French Mormas, Cashemers, Coburges, Plads, figured striped and plain all wool Delains, Alapaca, Debeges, &c.

White Goods,

Such as Nainsook, plain and figured Muslin, Cambrics, Jackonetts, Bishop Lawns, Brilliants, Bobinetts, &c.

Embroideries.

An immense stock of French worked Collars, Undersleeves, Handkerchiefs, Flouncings, Edgings, Laces and Insertings, just direct from the importers in New York, and will be sold very cheap.

Ribbons, Ribbons.

An immense assortment of elegant Bonnet Ribbons, which he intends to sell at very low prices.

Domestic Goods.

Bleached and unbleached Linen and cotton Sheetings, Table Linens, Checks, Ticklings, Ginghams, Osnaburgs, Bags and Bagging, Cotton and Wool Flannels all colors, Sack Flannels, Calicoes, Blankets, Counterpanes, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Curtain Muslins, &c., also, all colors of Carpet Chain and Cotton Twist.

Shawls.

A large and elegant stock of Stella, Thibet, Bay, State and Brocha Shawls, also, an assortment of Gentlemens' Shawls, all of which will be sold very cheap.

Furs, Furs.

A very large and handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children' Furs, which he intends to dispose of at very low prices.

Gentlemens' Wear.

Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Silk and Woollen Undershirts and Drawers, Linen and Silk Hakis, &c.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

A very large lot of three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Hemp and Rag Carpets, Druggets, Oil Cloths of all widths, Rugs and Carpet Bags.

Trunks, Trunks.

A large lot of Trunks of all sizes and quality.

Looking Glasses.

He has a large lot of Looking Glasses, which he intends to sell off at a low figure.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes which he will sell cheap at the old stand in North Hanover street, three doors North of the Carlisle Bank. He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as every effort will be made to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. PHILIP ARNOLD.
October 1, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE.

Valuable Stock and Farming Utensils.

I will sell, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, on the farm on which Robert Noble resides, on the Harrisburg turnpike, one mile and a-half east of Carlisle, one very fine

6 MULE TEAM,

of large size and good condition.

One 4 Mule Team.

The Mule Teams are all well broke for all purposes.

THREE FINE BROOD MARES,
TWO GOOD FARM HORSES,
About Fifty Head of Cows, Heifers, and Young Cattle, a large lot of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.,

Three or Four Wagons,

New Threshing Machine, one Wind Mill, a good Reaper, (McCormick's,) two good Grain Drills for seeding grain, three pair Hay Ladders, one Roller, one Sleigh, Harness, Plough Gears, and a variety of other articles, being the stock of several farms.

Terms made known on day of sale, by
JOS. W. PATTON,
Attorney in fact for A. & R. Noble.
October 1, 1857—2t

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.

NEAR CARLISLE, PA.

THE twenty-third session (5 mons.) will commence Nov 2d. A new building has been erected containing Gymnasium, Music Room, &c. With increased facilities for instruction, and ample accommodations, this Institution presents great inducements to parents who desire the physical and mental improvement of their sons.

Terms per session, $70 00
For circulars with full information address
R. K. BURNS,
Principal and Proprietor.
Plainfield, Cumb. co., Oct. 1, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of William Parks, late of Newton township, have been issued to the subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons having claims upon said estate will present them, and those knowing themselves to be indebted will make immediate payment to
WILLIAM GRACEY, *Adm'r.*
September 3, 1857—6t

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Dr. J. Baughman, are requested to call and settle their accounts before the 20th of October or they will be dealt with according to law.
Carlisle, Sept. 17, 1857—1m

Notice.

Office Cumb. Valley Railroad Co.,
Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 9, 1857.

AN election for Officers and Managers of this Company, will be held at the Railroad Office in Chambersburg, on Monday, the 5th October, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
E. M. BIDDLE, Sect'y.
Sept. 17, 1857—3t

Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

FALL MEETING FOR 1857. The exhibition to be held on their own grounds, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October; to which all our friends are invited to exhibit their best stock, products, and work.
THOMPSON GALBREATH, *Pres't.*
ROBT. MOORE, *Sec'y.*
September 10, 1857—3t

Notice.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Jane McCormick, late of the Township of Mifflin, County of Cumberland, deceased.

TAKE notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to divide, part, or value the real estate of said deceased, on the premises of the mansion firm, on Friday the 9th day of October, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. Also, on the undivided one-half of a certain house and lot in Pomfret street, in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 10th day of October, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.
JACOB BOWMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office.
Carlisle, Sept. 14, 1857.

Valuable Farm at Public Sale.

THE undersigned, Executors of the estate of David M. Williams, late of Carroll township, York county, deceased, will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of October, 1857, on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz:

A large plantation, situated principally in Carroll township, York county, and partly in Monroe township, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of James Williams, jr., And. Spahr, Isaac Prosser, Martha Wilson, and others, containing 196 Acres, strict measure. About 80 acres of this farm is covered with fine timber, principally chestnut, of easy access. There is a sufficient quantity of meadow land to this farm, and the residue is in a high state of cultivation and under good fences. The greater part having of late years been limed. The natural qualities of the soil are good. There is an Orchard of choice fruit trees on said far