The Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh---Strange Disclosures.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—A bench warrant was heard to-day, issued at the instance of Mr. Scott, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, against James and Hercules O'Connor, Brokers, of the firm of O'Connor, Brother & Co., charging them with obtaining fraudulently, and by the complicity of the book-keeper of the Bank of $185,000. O'Conner, in his defence, made grave allegations against the Bank, denying the indebtedness of the firm, and claiming to be the agents of the Bank, for the purpose of drawing specie from the other Banks on their notes to replenish its vaults; that large amounts of the notes of distant Banks of a less denomination than five dollars and also counterfeit money were drawn from the Bank on their checks; that their dealings with the Bank since February last have amounted to over three millions, a large portion of which was not on the private account of the firm; that the respondents in vain attempted to effect a settlement with the Bank and had placed securities in the hands of a disinterested party to cover any indebtedness.

Further investigations were waived for the present, the Messrs O'Conner having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

Notwithstanding these developements the notes of the Bank are still taken by the other Banks in payment of notes due them, and also by the public. It is said that its stock will not be depreciated.

The Virginia New School Presbyterian Synod---Withdrawal from the General Assembly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—The New School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia have adopted the report of the Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly recommending the withdrawal of the Synod from that body, in consequence of its action on the slavery question. The vote stood 30 yeas against 8 nays, the latter being given by Messrs. Sunderland and Haskell, of Washington, and Dunning of Baltimore.

The Synod then adopted resolutions approving, as a whole, the resolutions adopted by a portion or the Church which lately met in Richmond, and pledging itself cordially to co-operate in the organization of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday of April next.

THE KANSAS ELECTION—EXCITEMENT RENEWED—GOV. WALKER DETERMINES TO REJECT THE VOTE OF OXFORD.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—A protest, signed by several prominent citizens of Kansas, was filed on the 15th inst. against the fraudulent returns of Oaxford precinct, in Johnson county. In reply to which, after a personal investigation, Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton publish a proclamation in the Herald of Freedom, of the 20th inst., expressing a determination to reject the entire vote of Oxford, and give certificates to the Free State candidates.

The proclamation produced an intense excitement among the pro slavery men, and threats of vengeance were made against the Governor and his Secretary.

On the 23th inst., a protest was made against the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, by a mass Convention of the people held at Lecompton.

FROM SALT LAKE—DEFIANT POSITION OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—HIS HOSTILE INTENTIONS.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—The correspondent of the Republican mentions having recently seen Capt. Vanvelict, Confidential Agent of the Government, at Palmetto, Kansas, on his return from Salt Lake. He reports that the Mormons will refuse to allow the United States troops to enter the city. Brigham Young publicly declares that he will burn the prairie, and thus deprive the animals accompanying the expedition of subsistence, and even burn his own city, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of the Government. The forts along the route are in bad repair, and do not afford sufficient protection for the troops.

Plundering a Clergyman.

On Friday afternoon last, the Rev. John Chambers was robbed of some two hundred dollars worth of plate. A person came to the residence of the divine in Walnut st., Phila., saying that he had been sent by a respectable blind-maker, whom he named, to measure the windows for some alterations in the blinds. The family therefore admitted him, and while they presumed him to be measuring the windows, he succeeded in carrying off from a sideboard the silver ware which the servant had just finished cleaning. Mr. Chambers, immediately on discovering the loss, went to the blind-maker named, only to ascertain that this ostensible journeyman was a swindler. The fraud thus practiced is a very old one, and now pretty well played out.

ONE OF THE CAUSES OF THE PRESENT CRISIS.—From a well written article in a late number of the Hudson (Wis.) *North Star*, we make the following extract:

"With these things in mind it is not difficult to track out the secret cause of our present difficulties. Our heaviest banks and banking houses had become mere *tenders* to railroads and other stock companies. Instead of confining themselves to a legitimate business, and lending their power to promote legitimate trade and general commerce, they advanced a large share of their capital on uncertain and speculative securities; and *hazarded their very existence on the faith of gamblers*. The railroad and other stock companies being thus sustained 'grew apace,' and inflated their enterprises to the most marvelous proportions. When in the regular course of stock exchange it became evident that rail road stocks were not what a credulous public had counted them, they began to depreciate.—Each depreciation was felt at the banks and by capitalists until now they bleed at every pore. Thus the evil is felt most seriously where the error commenced. As a consequence, all the usual reliances of merchants and business men for raising money to suit their convenience and the necessities of trade fail them. The difficulty extends itself to every department of business, and a general embarrassment results."

SUSPENDED RAILROADS.—Within the last thirty days the following railroad companies are reported as having either gone to protest on their floating debt, suspended, or made an assignment of their property:

Names.	Total liabilities
New York and Erie,	$38,000,000
Illinois Central,	24,000,000
Philadelphia and Reading,	20,000,000
Michigan Central,	14,000,000
Michigan Southern,	18,000,000
Cleveland and Toledo,	7,500,000
Milwauke and Mississippi,	7,000,000
La Crosse and Milwauke,	14,000,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg,	6,000,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western,	10,000,000
Chicago, St. Paul, & Fond du Lac,	5,000,000
North Pennsylvania,	6,000,000
Cumberland Coal Company,	6,000,000
Huntingdon and Broad Top,	1,200,000
Steubenville & Indiana, (estimated,)	5,000,000
To'al,	$131,700,000

ANOTHER EFFECT OF THE PRESSURE.—The Baltimore Sun says:

"The financial revulsion is destined to do some good as well as harm. It would be a terrible calamity to have the Union dissolved just now, when everybody is sorely troubled about the money crisis. It may, therefore, be a consolation to know that the 'seven thousand citizens of the free States' who were to hold a northern disunion convention at Cleveland, 28th instant, announce that in consequence of the financial revulsion the meeting has been postponed until further notice, when it is presumed they will proceed to 'redeem' their 'promises' by dissolving the Union—on paper. The 'extension of time' will no doubt be gratefully accepted by those who thought the convention would very summarily 'wind up' the Union next week."

☞ Senator Douglas is said to have lost heavily in the current revulsion, having been engaged in extensive time speculations in western lands.

Mormon Outrages.

The following letter has been received from one of the clerks (Mr. W. P. Landon) whom the late surveyor general of Utah left in charge of the office when he, for his own safety, left the Territory last spring. This statement corroborates the report, published several weeks ago, from a party of returned Californians:

PEACERVILLE, California,
September 18, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I embrace the earliest opportunity after my arrival here of sending you an account of my escape from Salt Lake City. I arrived on Saturday, the 12th instant, weary, worn, foot-sore, and nearly famished, having walked nearly all the way barefoot and almost naked. By the next mail I will give you all the particulars of the doings of the Mormons.

On Saturday, July 25, while engaged in conversation with a number of emigrants, I was assaulted by a gang of Mormons, led on by Dick Pettit and—— Thompson, who beat me with stones and clubs most unmercifully. The emigrants were about to rally to my assistance, but I dissuaded them from doing so, telling them that it would only result in their destruction. When I reached home I was insensible. The same afternoon they attacked Deputy Surveyor Mogo, as he was going to the office, by stoning him, and compelled him to take refuge in the store. On Monday, the 27th of July, about midnight, I being awake, suffering from the wounds the Mormons had inflicted, I was startled by loud knocking at the front and back doors of the office, (which adjoins my residence,) and heard Mr. Wilson, (the other clerk who occupies the upper part of the office building) ask from the window what was wanted. The reply was a demand, in the name of Brigham Young, that he should come down stairs and surrender himself. I then heard a crash, the door having been burst open, and Mrs. Wilson shrieking and begging them not to take away her husband. They brutally told her to keep her mouth shut and stop her noise, or they would make her. I heard Mr. Wilson ask where they were going to take him, and what for They said, in reply, "Come along, and no fuss, or we'll d——n soon show you"

I was in apable o' rendering assistance, and was thinking what to do, when my back door was forced open, and a party of the ruffians rushed in and ordered me to come down stairs. I arose, and put on my pants and one stocking. But, as it occurred to me that they would murder us, I resolved to escape, and cautiously opened the window for that purpose, when a peremptory order was made for me to make haste and come down. I replied that I was coming down, when they made a rush for the stairs. I jumped out of the window, and escaped to the house of a friend, where I stayed until daylight. When I went to the store, the boys gave me a pair of moccasins, an old ragged pair of pants, a check shirt, and an old hat. In this disguise, I started the next evening, and travelled along the banks of the Jordon and of Salt Lake until daylight, when I struck for the mountains. I had hardly reached a place of concealment when I saw seven mounted Mormons in pursuit. I twice narrowly escaped.—Once near the Weber canon they came within ten feet of me, but they were riding fast and I was hid behind a sage bush. They followed me to Willow Creek, where the Indians were levying a tax of a shirt and a blanket on every emigrant. My pursuers were heard to say, "Let him go; the Indians will get him before he goes very far down the Humboldt." The Indians got many poor fellows on this river during last summer. Many men, women and children have been slaughtered by wholesale. One woman was scalped alive, and her children's brains knocked out over the wagon wheel. She is still living. I could enumerate a dozen such instances. I saw on the road the Indian Peter, who used to come to the (surveyor general's office.) He told me that Brigham Young had sent him out to get pung horses and carbines. He knew me, and said I was *wainee*, (good,) because I had often given him bishcope (red paint.) He informed me there was a "heap of Indians on Humboldt; heap pangoes, heap carbines," etc. I had not left him an hour before he shot a man with four balls. But the man escaped, though not much injured. I have not time to recount the sufferings I endured while on the road. I have travelled from Carson Valley to this place with nothing but two biscuits to eat. I am now working in a stone quarry, nearly naked and barefooted, for very little more than something to eat—that is, about twenty dollars a month.

The Mormons are all leaving here and Carson Valley for the purpose of defending Zion!

Important Law.

The following bill was passed at the recent extra session of the Legislature, and became a law on the 13th instant:

An act for the better security of Laborers, Mechanics, and others, in certain Companies.

SECTION 1—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of providing additional security for the payment of laborers operatives, mechanics, and other *bona fide* creditors for services rendered or to be rendered, supplies and materials to be furnished for any coal, iron, canal navigation, railroad, or turnpike company, incorporated in whole or in part by the laws of this Commonwealth, that it shall be lawful and competent for any such company to execute a lien or liens, or instrument of writing sufficient thereto, with inventory attached and attested by the common seal of said company, if said company have such common seal and if said company have no common seal, then the said instrument of writing to be signed by the President, Board of Directors or Managers, and attested by the Secretary, to a trustee or trustees, upon any or all such wagons, teams horses, mules, cars, carts, boats, equipments, engines, tools and machinery used in conducting the business of any such company, to be held by said trustee or trustees for the sole purpose or purposes aforesaid until said debts herein contemplated are fully discharged by the sale thereof, or otherwise. Provided, That the said instrument or instruments of writing be recorded in the office for recording deeds, in the respective counties wherein said companies transact business, within thirty days from the execution thereof Provided further, That this act shall continue in force until the first day of February, 1859, and no longer, unless extended by subsequent legislation.

The People and the Paper Currency.

The evils inflicted upon the country by the paper-manufacturing and paper issuing banks are thus forcibly set forth by the New York Day Book:

"Our currency is completely out of joint, and it is almost impossible for a laboring man or mechanic to get hold of a bank bill that he can buy bread, meat, or potatoes with. This State money, it is true, is at par in Wall street, but how little do the people get of that class of bills which can be deposited? Next to none at all. Eastern and Jersey are paid to the laboring people by nearly every employer, and then they have to go from store to store, and shop to shop, before they can pass it; and when they do get it off, they must pay ten per cent. more for what they buy. Then, again, State money is but little better: one cannot go to Philadelphia with it, nor to Boston, nor Providence, nor New Haven even, without a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Now, then, what, we would ask, have the people done that they should be troubled in this way? The banks never did them one particle of good, never loaned them any money, never gave them a discount. On the other hand, they have loaned the banks millions of days' labor, and taken their notes at hand for them. Why should they be betrothed with bank bills any longer? Let them put a stop to the issuing of them, and they will put a stop to the evil."

☞ A western paper says that a horse and wagon were drowned in the Ohio river last week. They had a hard time of it; especially the wagon.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA.

In a late number of the New York Mirror we find an exceedingly interesting sketch of the present condition of California, founded—so the editor assures us—upon the representations of a gentleman of great respectability and intelligence, who occupies a high position in the golden State. We give below the sketch, arranged as we find it in the Mirror under a few general heads:

MINING.

The placer mines are no longer considered the most reliable resources of laborers, although even now they seem to be prolific enough after the four or five washings of former years. Still there is a very large amount of territory yet *to be prospected*, where the grains and the nuggets are to be found as abundantly as ever. The chief reliance of the miners is, however, in the quartz veins and the talcose rocks, from which the supplies continue to be most abundant.—When the quartz speculations first began they were conducted by companies on a large and reckless scale. They had presidents, treasurers, and secretaries, drawing as large salaries as they do in some of our bankrupt railways. There was not a particle of shame in these men; they used up everything, and the stockholders got nothing. Now there is a very different state of things. If a miner finds a vein, he first uses a hand-mill; he proceeds cautiously, pockets his gains, gradually enlarges his operations as he succeeds, and will not trust to large companies. A few active persons take charge of their own business and manage it for themselves.

The five men who began in this way on the Alison lead have now five hundred thousand dollars deposited in the mint, and all the skill of the financiers of San Francisco cannot get them one step out of their regular business, nor induce them to otherwise use their wealth.—The products of the quartz mines are yet only in their infancy, and as they are now generally managed in the most economical and careful manner, they are paying their owners enormous profits. A vein of talcose rock has recently been discovered in Calaveras county, which, by analysis, has been found to be worth at least five thousand dollars a ton It is a marvellous story, but it is true nevertheless. The quicksilver mines are also very prolific and profitable, and adequate to any demand that can be made upon them for amalgam.

BANKING.

The merchants of San Francisco are in favor of a change in the constitution of the State, which prohibits the establishment of banks, but the miners and people in the country are as much opposed to them. There will probably be no change effected. The merchants and traders say they are operating at great disadvantage; that in the other States specie represents from 1 to 3 or 4 times its intrinsic or received value, while with them it is dollar for dollar, and credit has not a day's advantage. Business is transacted by the use of checks, which are immediately payable in specie. If the party drawing them has any credit with his banker, which is extremely rare, he may have 3 to 15 days' time to make his check good, but no longer.

The interest paid for money is still very high, from 2 to 5 per cent. a month, thus giving the direct lie to the theory of those political economists who contend that where specie is currency, interest rules at a low rate. It is supposed that if bank paper was used interest would fall directly, and we presume it would. It is said by our informant that in consequence of the state of society, the ignorance of the miners, and the want of institutions in which they can place confidence, vast amounts of gold are concealed in California by its possessors. Much is stowed away in beds and bedding, in nooks and corners of houses, and *millions are actually buried in the earth.*

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Wheat is now raised in large quantities in California, and considerable quantities are exported to Polynesia and South America. A trade in the article is growing up with China and Japan. The soil is prolific in all vegetables and articles of food, and the grapes are so fine and abundant that it is expected California will be the greatest wine-producing country in the world. In climate and natural products it is without a parallel on the face of the globe.

LABOR.

The wages of labor continue to be very high. There are hundreds of servant girls in San Francisco worth from one to ten thousand dollars each, their ordinary wages being now twenty-five dollars per month In the splendor of their dresses they far eclipse their mistresses, and, as the saying is, they "can take Broadway down" without an effort

THE WANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The great want of California is labor outside of the regular professions. It is overrun with lawyers, merchants, physicians, clergymen.—What are wanted are mechanics, domestic servants, laborers, builders, masons operators of all kinds, for whom there is unlimited employment. Fifty thousand of these would find occupation and high wages at this very moment.

POLITICS.

The State is democratic, and will remain so. The people believe in democratic institutions and nothing else, and they distrust any party which seeks to overthrow the government on special or sole issues They do not trouble their heads with specialities.

Such is a rough sketch of the present condition of California.

The Crisis in New Orleans.

From the money article in the New Orleans Picayune of last Saturday's issue we make the following extract:

"If anything encouraging can be gathered from the financial events of the past week, it is some satisfaction to know that amid the distress and consternation that have prevailed abroad, as evidenced by the tone of the telegraphic despatches, we have yet preserved our equanimity, and have not given way to heedless fear, though how far we may be enabled to escape the general tendency towards a panic is a question we are not too curious of enquiring into. The fact of it is and no amount of sophistry or senseless platitudes can disguise it, we close the week with a feeling of gloominess very nearly akin to despondency; not that for a moment we entertain the slightest apprehensions as to the entire solvency of the community, but that a state of things has arisen under which the exchanges of the country are paralyzed, and our products, which represent so much gold, have become almost unavailable as a means of resource and payment. How long this condition can last without entailing serious trouble is a question which some one better skilled in the torture of the human frame than ourselves can best answer."

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—A terrible tragedy took place about eight miles north of Olean, N. Y., on Saturday night. A man named David McLean, who has been for a long time quite intemperate, and has been in the habit, while intoxicated, of beating his wife, on Saturday purchased five gallons of whiskey and took it home.—It is supposed that he drank so much in the course of the night as to become helpless, when his wife with an axe cut off his head, and cut several large gashes in other parts of the body. Mrs. McLean has been arrested and placed in jail.

"WHERE YOU BE:"—The New York bank officers met on Monday, October 5, and resolved as follows:

"That the banks of the city of New York are determined at hall hazards and under all circumstances to perform their duty to the country, and all its great interests, in the maintenance of specie payments, and that all classes of the community should sustain them in carrying out this determination."

The next day the banks suspended.

A Case of Lynch Law in Tennessee---Murder, Robbery, Hanging, &c.

The Memphis papers have the following story:

The trial of Baker for the murder of Fuget, on the Cumberland mountain, has been the occasion of no little excitement, from first to last, in that region of country. There are many features connected with this affair of a painfully thrilling character, and more than usually novel. It will be recollected that the body of the deceased was found a little off the road, near a point called the cross of the roads, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body of his horse was also found near by, mingling its dust in common with his ill-fated master with the dust of the earth. The man had been inhumanly murdered, and the horse, to prevent his neighing, had been carefully muzzled and tied to a tree, where he starved to death.

The body of the deceased was recognised as that of a man named Fuget, who had been in the habit of making annual visits to that country, and who was generally believed to be a dealer in counterfeit money. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that the deceased, in company with two other men, spent the night at the house of Baker, as he passed through, though Baker denied at first all knowledge of such a man. Baker was arrested and brought to trial. One of the travelling companions of the deceased comes forward and divulges the plot which resulted in his death. It was known to Baker that Fuget had a considerable amount of good money, as well as a supply of counterfeit. At a convenient time, previous to his departure in the morning, Baker concocts a plan with the two companions of deceased to murder and rob him, the witness averring that he objected and was forced to acquiesce. Baker told deceased, as he prepared to depart, that he would buy a lot of counterfeit money from him, but he would have to go to some of his neighbors to procure the means, and would meet him at the cross-roads. The deceased agreed to wait, and did wait. Baker came, and the parties repaired to a secluded place adjoining the road, and deceased sat upon a log, and was counting out the money, when witness, who occupied a position near them, heard a blow, and turned away to avoid the scene. Subsequently Baker and his companion told him that the work was done, and induced him to accept one hundred dollars of the spoils.

There were other circumstances which were calculated to fasten the guilt on Baker. One was the finding of a knife near the body, the blade of which fitted the wound, and which was proven to have been Baker's, and indeed has his name scratched upon the handle.

Baker was found guilty in the Circuit Court, and appealed. He was brought to this city on Saturday last, and is now in jail here.

Previous to his removal great apprehensions of an attempt to rescue him were entertained, and the jail was regularly guarded. The Sparta *Times* of the 9th gives the following account of a counter-movement, resulting, no doubt, from this apprehension:

Our town was the scene of a most intense excitement on this day (Friday) by the arrival of some two hundred and fifty armed men from the surrounding counties, (principally from Overton,) for the purpose of executing summary punishment upon Jerry Baker. About ten o'clock the armed men came pouring into town, with rifles, shot guns, pistols, and other weapons, and by twelve o'clock the town presented a scene of confusion and excitement such as has never been witnessed in the State since its foundation. The streets and public squares were thronged most densely, and there seemed to be a settled determination in the crowd to execute Baker at all hazards, and the rope was purchased and fixed to a limb of a tree near the jail. At twelve o'clock the crowd moved towards the jail, when court adjourned, and Judge Goodall and most of the bar repaired to the jail porch, where they met the vast multitude. Col. E. L. Gardenhire first addressed the assembled crowd in a very impressive and eloquent speech in behalf of law and order, in which he beseeched his old friends and associates of his youth, amongst whom he had been reared, to stay their hand of vengeance. His speech was well received, and must have had a powerful effect upon the populace, in quelling the deep-seated feeling of vengeance. Judge J. L. Goodall next appeared, and gave the crowd a most impressive speech, replete with sentiments for law and order, and to the sacred institutions of our country.

The gallant J. W. McHenry, Esq., of Overton county, was called for and appeared before the audience, and gave them a speech of half an hour, in which he appealed to the citizens, in words eloquent and sublime, to observe law and order, and to stay the hand of mob law; as they loved their country, their homes, and the laws of their country. We cannot do justice to the speakers upon this occasion, who are entitled to the lasting gratitude of their countrymen for staying the hand of mob law in our midst.

The speaking over, the citizens dispersed in quiet, and Baker was immediately hurried off to Nashville.

It is due to state that it was supposed that Baker's friends intended to release him, which caused the excitement.

Money.

Adam Smith gave forth the following views on the relative advantages of money and its representative paper—which will be appreciated at the present time:

Let us suppose, for example, that the whole circulating money of some particular country amounted at a particular time, to one million sterling, that sum being then sufficient for circulating the whole annual products of their land and labor. Let us suppose, too, that some time thereafter, different banks and bankers issued promissory notes, payable to the bearer, to the extent of one million, reserving in their different coffers two hundred thousand pounds for answering occasional demands. There would remain, therefore, in circulation, eight hundred thousand pounds in gold and silver, and a million of bank notes, or eighteen hundred thousand pounds of paper and money together.—But the annual produce of the land and labor of the country had before remitted only one million to circulate and distribute it to its proper consumers, and that annual produce cannot be immediately augmented by those operations of banking. One million therefore will be sufficient to create it after them. The goods to be bought and sold being precisely the same as before, the same quantity of money will be sufficient for buying and selling them. The channel of circulation, if I may be allowed such an expression, will remain precisely the same as before. One million we have supposed sufficient to fill the channel Whatever, therefore, is poured into it beyond this sum cannot run in it, but must overflow. One million eight hundred thousand pounds are poured into it.—Eight hundred thousand pounds, therefore, must overflow, that sum being over and above what can be employed in the circulation of the country. But though this sum cannot be employed at home, it is too valuable to be allowed to lie idle. It will, therefore, be sent abroad, in order to seek that profitable employment which it cannot find at home. But the paper cannot go abroad, because at a distance from the banks which issue it, and from the country in which payment of it can be exacted by law, it will not be received in common payments. Gold and silver, therefore, to the amount of eight hundred thousand pounds, will be sent abroad, and the channel of home circulation will remain filled with a million of paper, instead of a million of those metals which filled it before.

How Prophetic!

The following is an extract from a speech made by President Buchanan, when in Congress, on the independent treasury bill:

"The evils of a redundant paper circulation are manifest to every eye. It alternately raises and sinks the value of every man's property.—It makes a beggar of the man to-morrow who indulged in dreams of wealth to-day. It converts the business of society into a mere lottery, whilst those who distribute the prizes are wholly irresponsible to the people. When the collapse comes—as come it must—it casts laborers out of employment, crushes manufacturers and merchants, and ruins thousands of honest and industrious citizens."

SNOW.—On the N. Y. Central Railroad, 100 miles west of Albany, snow was two inches deep on Tuesday. At Island Pond, Mo., snow fell on Saturday night.

How the Richmond Custom House was Robbed.

The Richmond Whig furnishes the following account of the robbery of the custom house in that city:

The porter of the custom house first discovered that the safe had been broken open. The floor of the office was strewn with gold coin and empty bags, and near the front door were deposited a couple of small pouches, which the burglars probably intended to return for, but concluded, no doubt, that it was safer not to do so. The news of the robbery spread through the city, and curiosity attracted a large number of citizens to the custom house, but the doors were kept closed until Mr. Harrison, his deputies and the merchants who had extended their assistance had counted the treasure remaining. The amount of specie which had been left in the safe Monday afternoon was $67,000. The result of the investigation showed that the sum of $20,688 had been abstracted, consisting of $15,000 in twenties, $5,685 in fives, one $8 piece. The wreck of the safe door was complete. The head of the upper left rivet had been knocked off with a cold chisel, and an aperture also made below the block which constitutes the "powder proof lock." Through these crevices powder was poured into the frame of the door and ignited. The explosion burst apart the frame work and enabled the burglars to force open the shattered door.

Pay Your Small Debts.

The country is now, commercially, at a stand still. There is no movement, and until there is, there can be no life. There must be a beginning somewhere; and the beginning cannot be made in a better way than by the payment of the small debts which the people of the country owe to one another.

The country is full of grain and produce of all kinds, and the cities are nearly empty and ready to purchase freely. Many, very many farmers are indebted in small sums to country storekeepers, and are probably waiting until money is plenty, to pay them. There is no need to wait. Let every farmer so indebted, gather up enough flour, or grain, or other produce, sufficient to cancel his debt, and pay it, instead of money, to the storekeeper.

The latter, without a doubt, will be glad to take it, for it will enable him to pay his debts in the cities where he deals. He will at once forward the supplies thus received, and when he has thus met his liabilities, his city creditors will be able to meet theirs, in turn, and so on, until one debt cancels another, and that another, and that another, and a few thousand bushels of grain thus put in motion, will carry relief to many who are now groaning under a load too heavy for them to carry. If this were but once begun fairly, commerce would soon begin to flow again in its natural channels, and the country would feel the impulse of a re-awakened life. There is no place for this to begin but with the farmers.

They must not wait for the banks to move the produce, but must begin to move it themselves, in the liquidation of their little debts, and the after movement will come of itself. The great want of the community, now, is a general settlement of accounts, and a squaring up of balances wherever practicable.

The same thing is true of cities as of the country. The man in the city who owes a mechanic, or trader, or manufacturer, or storekeeper, even if it be so small a sum as one dollar, should pay it now, if he is able. One dollar thus put in motion, may pay a hundred small debts in the course of a day. The tailor and the shoemaker, thus paid, will in turn pay those with whom they deal, and they will pay others, and so on without end.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Journal of Commerce thus speaks of the tremendous defeat of the black-republican party in Pennsylvania at the late election:

"The result of the election may be called a thorough and emphatic endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's administration, his New Haven letter, and the Dred Scott decision, and a decided affirmation that the people of Pennsylvania do not repent the way they voted last fall. The large democratic gain seems further to show that but for the lavish employment of the Kansas fund in the presidential election, the vote Mr. Fremont would probably have been nearer what it now is for Wilmot, and Mr. Buchanan's majority would have been much larger. It has been extensively believed that Pennsylvania voted for Mr. Buchanan on personal grounds, and it has even been credited by some that contributions were made and used to procure her suffrages for him."

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.—In Verdiersville, Orange county, Va., a little girl, deaf and dumb and puny, has lately had the typhoid fever, and when she recovered, her speech and hearing were restored.

Markets.

PHILA., Oct. 28.

FLOUR—A sale of 300 bbls fancy family extra was made on Saturday at a private bargain and small lots to-day at from $5 37 up to $6 for common to choice retailing brands and bakers' flour, $5 75 a 6¼ for extra, 6¾ a 7¼ per bbl. for fancy brands. Corn Meal is dull, and Pennsylvania Meal is offered at $3 62½ per bbl. without finding buyers. Rye Flour is wanted at $4¼ per bbl.

GRAIN.—A few small sales of red Wheat are reported, at 125c a 128c, and 1500 bushels choice Kentucky white at 140c. Rye is steady, at 74 a 75c for Delaware and Penn. Corn is very dull, a few small sales of old Southern yellow were made at 74c, but buyers now refuse to pay this figure Oats are quiet, and the last sales were at 34c.

Whiskey is selling moderately at 21½c a 22½c for Penna. and Prison bbls., and 21c for hhds; Drudge is rather scarce, and some sales have been made at 20½c.

Married.

On the 22d instant, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, Mr. CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, to Miss LIZZIE C. K. SEYMOUR.

Notice.

THE Books and accounts of J. G. Williams are in the hands of the subscriber. Persons indebted will please call soon, at the store room, on west High street, and make payment.
ROBT. MOORE.
October 29, 1857.

Great Reduction in Prices!!!

At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
NEW GOODS!! CHEAP GOODS!!
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
25 ct. MOUS DELAINS selling for 20 cts.
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
Fresh arrivals every day, of Cheap goods
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
The place to get your money back is
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
All Colors Carpet Chain, at 25 cents
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
October 29, 1857.

Wall Papers! Wall Papers!

THE CHEAPEST IN THE STATE!

THE subscriber, determined to sell his present extensive stock out by the first of the year to make room for his Spring Goods, has placed his prices at a rate which bring it within the reach of every person to paper their house from top to bottom. Our Goods are all from Philadelphia manufacturers, and will be found longer, wider, and superior to those from New York or elsewhere. From this date all paper, except gold, will be hung for 12½ cents, and done in a more workmanlike manner than others whose charges are double that amount. Whitewashed walls papered without the trouble or expense of scraping and warranted not to fall off. Window Shades at wholesale prices. Paper Curtains 7 cents each. All other goods exceedingly low.

Call and see for yourself at the cheap Wall Paper Warehouse in South Hanover St., next to Hannon's Hotel, Carlisle.
JOHN W. PARIS,
Practical Paper Hanger.
Sept. 17, 1857—3m

House and Sign Painting.

CHAS. U. HOFFER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Glazer and Paper Hanger. All the above branches will be promptly attended to. The various kinds of Graining, such as Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Rose-wood; also, Black, White and Scienna Marble. All jobs entrusted to his care will be done with neatness and dispatch. Country work promptly attended to. Shop situated opposite the Second Presbyterian Church.
Carlisle, Oct. 22, 1857—4t

Executor's Sale of Personal Property.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1857, at the late residence of Maria Stevenson, deceased, West Main street, nearly opposite the Warehouse of Jacob Rheem, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of

Mahogany Dining & Breakfast Tables, Cane Seat Chairs, Sofa, Dressing Bureaus, Parlor & Chamber Carpets, Bedsteads,

Mattrasses, Bedding, Stoves and Pipe, China and Glassware, a large Cooking Stove, (nearly new,) Bathing Apparatus, &c.; together with numerous other articles which need not be particularized.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms will be made known and attendance given by
T. C. STEVENSON,
J. W. MARSHALL,
Ex'rs. of Maria Stevenson, dec'd.
Carlisle, Oct. 22, 1857—2t

Real Estate Agency.

REMOVAL.—A. L. SPONSLER, *Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Scrivener*, has removed to his new office, on Main street, one door west of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot.

He is now permanently located, and has on hand and for sale a very large amount of Real Estate, consisting of Farms of all sizes, improved and unimproved, Mill Properties, Town Property of every description, Building Lots, also, Western Lands and Town Lots. He will give his attention, as heretofore to the Negotiating of Loans, Writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Contracts, and Scrivening generally.
Carlisle, Oct. 22, 1857.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Susan Zeigler, dec'd., late of the borough of Newville, Cumberland co., have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscriber residing in the same borough. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to
JOHN WAGGONER, Adm'r.
October 22, 1857—6t*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to me directed, I will expose to public vendue, or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Friday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND situate in Hampden township, Cumberland county bounded on the North by Joseph Waggoner, on the South by the widow Rine, on the East by John Mutch, and on the West by John P. Quigley, containing

Four Acres,

be the same more less, having thereon erected a one story LOG HOUSE, and LOG STABLE. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Simmons.

Also, a Lot of Ground situate in Newton township, Cumberland county, containing sixty feet in front and one hundred and twenty feet in depth, be the same more or less, bounded on the North by land of B. M. Hays, and on the South and West by land of James Allen, and on the East by a public road, having thereon erected a one story

Log House and Stable.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Chamberlin.

Also, a tract of land situate in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, containing

FORTY ACRES,

more or less, bounded on the West by Mr. Miller, on the South, East and North by Peter F. Ege, having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE and LOG STABLE. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Shaffer.

And all to be sold by me
JACOB BOWMAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Carlisle,
October 15, 1857—4t

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justices of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Samuel Woodburn & Michael Cocklin, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland, by their precepts to me directed, dated the 24th day of August, 1857, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the 2d Monday of November, 1857, (being the 9th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two weeks.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.
JACOB BOWMAN, *Sheriff.*
September 17, 1857.

The New Store Ahead of Competition!

The Greatest and Cheapest Arrival of the Season of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, in Carlisle, is at the New Store, corner of North Hanover and Louther Streets.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the patronage bestowed upon him by the public, and at the same time respectfully announces that he has just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening a new lot of Fall and Winter

Dry-Goods and Groceries,

consisting in part as follows, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest cash prices:—Silks, Ducal Cloths, Alpacas, Challies, Delaines, Debages, Lustres, Poplins, Brilliants, Skirting, French and Scotch Ginghams, Prints, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

Shawls of every style and quality.

Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Calicoes, Cottonades, Linens, Sheetings, Denims, Nankeen, Drills, Marseilles Quilts, colored and white Carpet Chain, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Also, a large and splendid assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

A superior lot of Fresh Groceries, Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Spices, &c., &c. Having selected my entire stock with the greatest care and at the lowest *cash prices*, I can assure my friends and the public generally, that I will do all in my power to make my establishment known as the

"HEAD QUARTERS FOR BARGAINS."

Those who wish to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing.

I will pay the highest market price for Butter, Eggs, Rags, Soap and Dried Fruit.
J. A. HUMRICH, Jr.
October 15, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—Who wish the very best quality of three bushel Bags, at $5 per dozen, 2 bushel bags at $4 per dozen, and Bagging, can get them at the new cheap store of
J. A. HUMRICH, Jr.
Carlisle, August 20, 1857.

Winter Arrangement!
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1857, passenger trains will leave as follows (Sundays excepted:)

For Harrisburg.

	1st Train.	2d Train.
Leave Chambersburg,	8.50 A. M.	2.10 P. M.