THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857. On our First Page-An Editorial on the

Vice-Royalty of India; a Communication from Gen, Harlan on India; Correspondence from Clearfield county, California, and Virginia; A Case of Lynch Law in Tennessee.
The Charges against Colonel Sumner; and Peneral News.

On the Fourth Page—Poetry, De Courte-ay; Incidents of Sperm Whaling; Agri-

HEXPERIMENT THE SUSPENSION OF BANKS AND THE SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONS AND No incident of the suspension of specie payments by the banks is calculated to operate more to our lasting discredit than the manner in which law has been defled, and constitutional obedience made to bend to the wishes of these institutions. Nothing will occasion more profound alarm to the true patriot, as he deliberates upon this spectacle, and gives way to the reflections of future dishonor which it suggests. That must, indeed, be an irresistible power in the State which is greater than the State itself; more potent than the laws, and more commanding and irreversible than the Constitution itself. We know that it is urged, and in many cases justly urged, that these results would not have followed suspension, had not the people themselves been inextricably surrounded by complications with the banks; had not trade felt the strong hand of the money power upon its throat; and had not mechanics and laboring men been more or less dependent upon this power for employment and food. But it is well worthy of consideration, not whether this widespread demoralisation to which we have referred is directly charged to the banks, or has indirectly followed from the distresses of the people, but whether there will will be any protection hereafter for, the great interests of society under the ægis of the law, and whether another statute, or another Constitution framed, to serve and save the people. may not at the convenience of the banks, be over-ridden or subordinated, or utterly and forever put down. This is the question. If we look over the list of laws adopted by the several States of this Union for the restraint of banks of issue; if we read the provision of the several Constitutions, some of which

violated with impunity. The case of the banks of New York presents such a picture as may well excite the gloomiest apprehensions. They were inprovision. The Legislature could give them no relief. A long period of time must have elapsed before they could have been released from the penalties imposed for such suspencording to the terms of the Constitution itself they must have gone into liquidation and have utterly passed out of existence. In this emergency what was the remedy? The judges of the highest court in the State were called upon to annul, in substance, the Constitution itself, and by an extra-judicial opinion, a sort of ex post facto decree, to declare the nunishments imposed upon suspension by the Constitution to be themselves in suspension, and in effect to liberate the banks of the State from these punishments precisely as if the Constitution had never been in existence. We scorn the petty business of comparing morality with other cities, or setting up one standard as better than others. We do not take comfort from New York distresses, o glory over the woes of the West and South. These evils affect us in common, and the blow less as it was, is almed at the reputation of every State, and will affect our whole country before the nations of the earth It may teach, and we trust it will teach, the bitter lesson to those New York journals, having yielded at once to the money pressure that the proudest may fall, and that the sin we decry in our neighbor one day, we may be this article is simply to put on record our earnest protest against the practice which this ex ample of New York may establish, and to appeal to those who can discover the reme against this frightful alternative, to put that remedy into operation at the earliest possible

We find in history but one instance like that of the judges of New York in reference to the banks of that State, and we cannot refra believing that the instance alluded to, most dis reputable as it was, is about the only authority their hands. The instance is, that of the presiding judges of the Court of King's Bench. in the reign of King Charles II., which judges in council, before the trial of certain alleged criminals, resolved to suspend the habeas corpus act, to deprive the accused of many of their rights of trial, to imprison jurors for contumacy, and to do various other things in riolation of magna charta, simply and alone for the purpose of executing vengeance upon all persons suspected of hostility to the throne. are commenting upon, that we are strongly disposed to believe that they formed the only basis upon which the New York judges have acted. It will be recollected that this course dred years ago, was regarded by Parliament as and liberties. The Lord Chief Justice was himself brought to trial before the bar of the House of Commons for this high offence, and was formally consured for the course pursued by himself and his associates. THE NEW STATE OF THINGS.

The Evening Post estimates the reduction of the circulation of the country since the firs of May last, by the depreciation of railroad stocks, bonds, acceptances, &c., &c., at \$400, 000,000. So by the practical destruction of some four hundred millions of paper currence in the country within the past six months; a fill. Assuming, for the sake of illustration that there are \$800,000,000 of specie in the country, and without reference to our foreign balances, that specie is now worth just twice as much as it was before the destruction o four hundred millions of circulating medium Just as fast as paper securities began to be discredited, in other words to be withdrawn, of course the price of gold advanced. A gold advanced debtors found themselve obliged to pay more to take up their notes The goods for which the retailer gave his promise to pay one thousand dollars in May are not now worth but \$500, not because the goods have depreciated, but because gold has appreciated. Every merchant, therefore, who was extended, has to pay twice as much now as he promised to pay when he gave his note; and every creditor who is paid gets twice as much as he is entitled to, and for the same reason. No commercial community could party. Those who still call themselves Amewithstand such a tax upon its business—no legislation can meet such exigencies. With these facts in view, and assuming that no one's property is worth half as much gold to-day as it was six months ago, let no one suppose, that the difference can be made up by slation. The relief lies within ourselves. We must take a leaf from the book of the unjust steward. Those who owe us ten pounds we must tell to write down five, if we will have it in gold. If we can wait, a currency will soon grow up from the common necessities of mmunity to take the place of a portion that has been annihilated, and then the people will be able to meet their engagements and order will be restored. There need not necessa rily be any very great sacrifices submitted to. The banks cannot be wound up until a plenty. of time has elapsed for them to provide some substitute that can discharge their proper functions; there need be no sensible diminution of the property, the actual wealth of the there doubtless will be, to re-open commerce with the West; all we have to do is to keep steadily in view the fact that gold is worth a steadily in view the fact that gold is worth a great deal more relatively than it used to be, and other property proportionately less; that the whole property of the country settles temptible animosities. together, and that when we get to the nadir of the financial horizon, if we do nothing offer from the Emperor of France to accept a post of high honor in that country, the professorship of palcontology in the Museum of Natural History at the first parts, but he has declined the professed distinction,

Much misapprehension prevails concerning
the late stay law, and we deem a few words of
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the late stay law, and we deem a few words of the late stay law, and we deem a few words of explanation necessary to correct some of the prevalent errors. It is imagined by those who have never read the sixth section of the some called Relief Law, that the collection of have never read the sixth section of the some called Relief Law, that the collection of have never read that it a debts is interdicted for one year, and that it a debt is interdicted for one year, and that it a leaf to deline a tay. man is sued, all he has to do is to claim a stay tually without any warrant for doing so) Queen of execution, and it is granted. But this is a gross error. The new law, like the old, requires security for the debt. That security is

introduced in the law as it stood prior to the little described in the law as it stood prior to the little described in the law as it stood prior to the clined to 891 on the 10th, a fall of nearly two all judgments, without regard to amounts, where the debtor is able to comply with either of hese conditions; whereas hitherto the time in its vaults had increased £618,000. The of the stay has been graduated accord drain of gold, from England, had commenced, ing to the amount of the debt. On judgments hereafter obtained, the stay is to Hurther large shipments of gold were expect-cd, and the United States and India would be computed from the first day of the term to which sult is brought. A judgment debtor could always plead his freehold, but that freehold consisted of unincumbered real estate. Now, he is allowed to plead his freehold if his estate be worth the debt over and above existing inclimbrances. In this respect the law has been modified. Hitherto, on judgments before aldermen, three, six, or hine months stay has been allowed, and in court, six, nine, or twelve port is "Advance in Cotton-Decline in months, according to the amount of the udgingut, and the stay was obtained either by cotton is up, breadstuffs are down. We seldom pleading a freehold worth the amount of the judgment, and free from incumbrances, or

by entering the security of a responsi person. Now, the time is made uniform, that is, one year, without regard to the sum recovered. But still there must be security. There is no such thing as a stay without security, and this egregiou ignorance of the law should be at once corrected: There are also qualifications and exceptions in the act of 18th of October, 1857, which go tar to deprive defendant of the benefit seemingly held out to him. If he has had his stay, or it he has waived this provision of the recent act, like many others to be found in it, promises to be relief others of which prohibit the circulation of only in name—an empty shadow, and a feeble any bank notes whatever, we will be impressed hope. It will not prevent the bringing of single suit; and we venture to express the alike by the severity of these several enactments, and by the consciousness that they canopinion that there is not one case in ten-perhaps not one in fifty, in which the debtor can comply with its requiremen in order to avail himself of its so-called ber fits. Already the courts have decided point which has deprived the law of more tha will arise which judicial precedents will settl

half its promise, and every day new questions against the debtor. The attempt to relieve the embarrassi debtors by Stay Laws has always proved unfortunate. It was signally so in 1841. Illinoisl we believe, was the first State that tried the experiment, and its failure became quite conspictions. In that State a law was passed giving to mortgagors twelve months to redeen the mortgaged property from the purchaser a sheriff's sale, and prohibiting the sale from being made for less than two-thirds of its appraised value. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Bronson vs Kingle, reported in 1 Howard, 311, decided that this law so altered the remedy of the cre ditor as to impair the obligation of the contract, and was therefore unconstitutions Subjectiontly in McCracken vs. Hayward, 2 Howard, 608, they applied this same doctrine to judgments existing at the time the act was passed. Mr. Justice Baldwin, who delivered the opinion of the court in that case, stated the judgment) affect to diminish the duty r impair the right, it necessarily bears on the bligation of the contract in favor of one pary, to the injury of the other;" and he further greed, "that any law, which in its opera tion; amounts to a denial or obstruction of the

rights accorning by a contract, though professnoxious to the prohibition of the Constitution. This emphatic language and this sound constitutional doctrine was again distinctly re-affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States is the case of Grentlee's Lessees, 3 Howard, 707. It has also but very recently received the approbation of Chief Justice Lewis of our own Supreme Court, in the case of the Western Saying Fund vi. the city of Philadelphia, reported in one of the current numpers of the American Law Journal. Indeed, ong ago our Supreme Court held that the ac of 26th March, 1814, allowing a stay of seven years to debtors who obtained the consent of two thirds of their creditors in numbers and value, was constitutional only as applied to of the act; and without pausing to discuss how far such a qualified doctrine as this is im-paired by the more recent and authoritative decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, we may properly point out the fact that it is still guarded by the principle that the contract of the parties shall not be interfered with by legislative enact ment.

A a specimen of legislative tinkering, the act of 18th October, 1857, is a marvel and a curiosity. One would think that our law-ma kers had stultified themselves against the mos familiar principles of legal science. But we know that there were sound lawyers, both in an innovation in the trial of men for their lives the Senate and the House, who raised their voices, but in vain, in opposition to its obnoxious features. A happy ignorance of the Constitution of the United States, and of numberless decisions under it, is most complacently exhibited in the provisions which make t obligatory upon a creditor to receive payment of his just debt in such funds as the banks are authorized to use; which forbid the sale of listerals for the period of six mouths after cred companies who have made a solemn conract to pay on demand or after an agreed time two months longer than is specified in this such legislation as this is reform going back- will be re-elected without opposition.

THE LAST VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA. Since bleeding Kansas has suspended its regular instalments of manufactured sympathy, and gone into bankruptcy over the fact that the majority of the people have ruled in that Territory, there has been a steady stampede into the mocratic party. Any one glanding over the returns of the

last election in this State will see the proof of Beaver, this assertion.

We need not take into consideration the Brade vote thrown for Mr. HAZLEHURST, because it Bucks, Butler. is manifest that if the Democratic party is true to itself, all this vote will henceforward be enrolled under our banner. Every citizen who voted for Mr. HAZLEHURST had more or less confidence in the Democratic ricans must see that Americanism has become an obsolete idea, and those who separated themselves from the Democratic party on the Rik. tariff question cannot deny that the representatives of the Democracy of this State, at nearly all the recent sessions of Congress, have a steadily resisted special legislation against the iron interests, and this example will be steadily followed hereafter, whether our interests are assailed by the extremists of the South or the Republicans of the North. There is also one principle in common between the Americans and Democrats—we mean the principle of devotion to the Federal Constitution—and it is impossible that this principle should not bring us together, in view of the fact, as we have stated, that other issues have passed out existence, beginning with the business of secret political societies, and ending with the silly Kansas farce, which has been pretty well played out, as demontrated by the late elections. But these country, if immediate steps are taken, as prospects impose certain positive duties upon Democrats. If they are equal to these duties, the prophecy we have made will be

fulfilled; if they are not equal to them, we

VICTORIA was to be proclaimed Empress o

of two kinds selections of the judgment ob-debtor, to the amount of the judgment ob-tained against him, beyond all incumbrances, or else the personal security of some third our commercial and monetary troubles had person, who is able to satisfy the court of his reached England and France, and the almost ficiency to assume the new liability which immediate effect was to tighten the money-market in every commercial district ne gent is allowed as a stay of execution on per cent. The Bank of England had raised its draw away as much as two or three millions sterling in a few weeks, itwas expected. The feeling in the London money market was Arabia would carry out the news that the New York Banks had suspended specie payments, which intelligence would produce a very different and less favorable impression. Meanwhile the market re-

> riends) which had led Belfast to be placed under Martial Law, was so far from subdued, that the Irish Executive had been compelled

The expected death of FREDERICK WIL-LIAM IV., King of Prussia, is spoken of in the tifty-eighth year, but his constitution is underood to have been undermined since 1848, by his addiction to the excessive use of intoxicating drink. When he ascended the throne, (June. 1840.) and for several succeeding years, FREDERICK WILLIAM was one of the most deservedly-popular sovereigns in Europe. The anner in which, during the year of revontions (1848,) he professed the most liberal opinions, and acted most tyrannically, will ever be his reproach, living or dead. He has been truly characterized as "time-serving, vacillating, and insincere." As he has no child, he would be succeeded by his brother, FREDERIC WILLIAM LEWIS, Prince of Prussia. and father of the young gentleman who is to marry the Princess Royal of England. He is eing an Absolutist in politics. In 1848, he certainly showed a leaning that way, and quitted Prusia, for a time, in consequence But he never took any very decided political part, and, with his character for good sense and plain dealing, would be as likely as not o govern Prussia with liberal and paternal

THE NEW SLOOP OF WAR. The crowded state of our columns has prevented us from earlier calling attention to the THOMAS B. FLORENCE, the energetic and attentive representative in Congress from the one who knows the good heart of Col. Fro-BENCE, and his warm attachment to the people of his district, and also the strong feeling entertained by the President for the working-men of Philadelphia, will not be surprised that an appeal, so gracefully and earnestly made, has been attended with success: PHILADELPHIA, October 10th, 1857.

To his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

Mr DEAR SIR: There is great distress in our midst. Hundreds of operatives of the various Mr Dear Sir There is great distress in our midst. Hundreds of operatives of the various trades are at this moment unemployed. The sudden arrest of all business, produced by the crisis in monetary affairs, has plunged entire families in the deepest gloom. There is a dreary prospect for the working and laboring classes in the approaching incloment season. Winter, with all its severity, is well nigh upon us. It is a duty to provide for the needy, and God's blessing will follow all efforts made to alleviate suffering. It has contracted to my mind that a means of doing so is in your power. At the last Congress an appropriation was made for building five sloops of war, with auxiliary stoam power. If one of these vessels were constructed at our navy yard, and orders given to commence work immediately, much called would be given to hundreds depending upon their labor, or the proceeds of the work of their labor, or their labor, or their labo

WASHINGTON, 15th October, 1857.
My Dear Sir: In answer to your favor of the 10th instant, I am happy to inform you that the Government have determined to build one of the new sloops at Philadelphia Navy Yard. Hon. Thomas B Florence.

We notice with much gratification that, while candidates are presented for Speaker, Clerk, Door-keeper, and Postmaster of the new House of Representatives, but one name is mentioned for Sergeant-at-arms-that of ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER, of York county. This is he passage of the act, and which allow char- a just tribute to an honest and upright public officer, who, with very distinct and emphatic Democratic politics, is never a candidate in the House of Representatives without receivcontract. This, we know, is the age of pro- ing a large number of votes from other parties. gress, and we are prepared for all things. But We take it for granted that Mr. Glossurenner

MAJORITIES-OPPICIAL AND UNOPPICIAL October, 1856.

The state of the common and the comm

THE LATEST NEWS Further Foreign Intelligence by the BY TELEGRAPH. PROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATOR FOR THE PRESS.] Hon. James B. Clay—Appointments—Wagon Ronds—Decision of the Land Office—Shawnee Luds, &c.—Sloop-of-War—Iron Work—Naval Intelligence—Manyland Elections, &c. Washington, October 21.—Hon. James B. Clay is in town. He has received the congratulations of a host

of September. All hands were well, but their progress had been slow. This section of the road would not b completed this season. Advices from the western divi-sion of this road, under Mr. Kirk, are very favorable He was then a short distance from the termination been considerable sickness in camp. Col. Leavel had been left at Fort Chadburne until the ox train in the rear arrived.

Major Emory has been relieved from duty in the Mexican Boundary Commission. The work has been accomplished, and the results are nearly ready for publication.

Maps showing the lateral'six and grant of the "South."

that the worst had eventuated here, and that people were needlessly panic-struck. The people would carry out the news that rat Land Olice by the agent of the State, in view of the grant to Mississippi by act of Congress approved 11th August, 1856.

The attention of the proper department has been at-tracted to the sales in the Iowas Trust cession, also in the Delawares, East and West, and in the reserve for the Peorins, Plankeshaws and Kaskasklas. It will be for the Narvaez cal

remembered that in the Delaware cession there are five towns, viz: Hartville, Jacksonville, Lattaville, The Bank of Leavenworth, and Sevier, two of which were re-Breadstuffs." How curious it is that when of political news there is little, except that the religious feud (induced by the street-preaching of the Rev. Mr. Hanna and his leady been made. The others are under advisement. that the Irish Executive had been compelled to extend the limits of the proclaimed district around Belfast to prevent people deposition fire-arms just outside of that town, and to be the proclaimed district and prejudice of the Indians, who are guarantic from disturbance by treaty stipulation. Energetic measures will be taken by the authori-"mighty convayment" for immediate resumption, in the event of "a bit of a scrimmage."

Apropos of Ireland: Catharine Hayes, her best ballad-singer, had changed her condition best ballad-singer, had changed her condition best ballad-singer. best ballad-singer, had changed her committee, having been married in London, in her thirty-eighth year, to Mr. Bushnell, of New is, that, if the lake is a permanent body of water than the state of th LIAM IV., King of Prussia, is spoken of in the be found in their several tracts, by the recon-European journals. He has just completed his sion of the water; but if it should be found iffre-eighth year, but his constitution is under-

overed thereby is the property of the United State over which the lines of the public surveys should be ex-tended, and in that case would be liable to sale as other public land Preparations are making at the Navy Department for the construction of a sloop-of-war at the Philadelphic mavy yard. Westervert's contract and drawings will drawings, &c., will be made for the Philadelphia sloop.

Morent, who has the contract for furnishing the ironwork for the New York sloop, will have his forging done by the forges at Reading.

The Governor of Maryland, apprehending a recur ence at the approaching general election of the dis raceful scenes which characterized the recent election

graceful scenes which characterized the recent election in Baltimore, lately addressed a letter to the President, requesting the use of the United States troops stationed at Fort McHenry, to prevent any disturbances which might arise — It is said that the President refused to Captain J. B. Montgoment has been ordered to re-lieve Captain Pharson on the Third Naval Court. The atter has been appointed to the command of the Pow atan, now fitting for sea.

The store-ship Supply is preparing for sea at the New York navy yard. She will take supplies to the African commanding, A. F. V. Gray; first lieutenant, Aaron K. Hughes; second lieutenant, John Kell; third lieutenant, Joseph D. Blake; fourth lieutenant, James H. Gillis; pussed assistant surgeon, P. J. Horwitz.

Washington, October 21.—A despatch from Richmon will not interfere with any arrangement which the United States may propose with Nicaragua in rela-tion to the transit route. Thus, all objection is with-drawn by Great British. The friends of Secretary Toucey confidently assert

for New York, on official business, including an inspec-tion of the defences of that city.

The El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road expedition were at Port Chadburne, Texas, on the 13th of September. The severe rains which had fallen had delayed their progress over the plains, and caused sickness in The Fort Kearney and Houey Lake wagon road expelition, under Magraw, were at a point 70 miles west o Fort Laramie, on the 6th of September, all well.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- The Southern mail furnished papers from all points South as late as due; but they The Savings Bank of Mobile closed its doors on the LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba at New Orleans...Over half a million in Specie...Decline in Sugars... Capture of another Slaver. New Orleans, October 21....The United States mail teamship Cahawba, from New York via Hayana on th She brings over half a million in specie Business was more active. Sugars had declined. The stock in port amounted to 180,000 boxes. Auethor slaver had been captured off the coast. Sho ad on board at the time about 540 negroes. The Missouri Legislature—Message of Gov. Jackson. Sr. Louis, October 21:—The Senate organized yesterday, by electing Renjamin F. Hesser as Secretary.
The message of the Governor was submitted. Governor Jackson, in referring to the deterioration of the State credit, and the check given to the railway system

THE MONEY CRISIS IN FRANCE. The Object of the Meeting of the Emperors TWO DEFAULTERS ABSCONDED. RATES OF DISCOUNT RAISED

HALIPAY, Oct. 21 .- The following additional its

elgn news were received by the Europa. FRANCE. FRANUE.

The effect of the American monetary crisis has been to specify foldin Paris, owing to the non-receipt of expected remittances. Paris on the Danish question, affairs of Italy, the union of the Principalities, and a general reduction of Euro-

It was said that General de Mirasol had been nom

At was said that teneral de airrasor had been nominated Captain General of Cubs, but the decree had not made it appearance in the official gazotte.

The project for the union of the two branches of the Bourbon family was under discussion in high The Bank of Holland has raised the rate of disc AUSTRIA The financial pressure at Vienna conti

being a defaulter to a large amount. PRUSSIA. The Vienna correspondent of the Times says it was creditably reported that direct communication was about to be established between Trieste and New York, manu of Lloydla stann The health of the King of Prussia is failing rapidly, and fears are entertained that his death is near. All the members of the Royal Family are assembled at ottsdam.
The King of Saxony has paid a brief visit to the King.

ITALY. A reduction of 25 per cont. in the export duty of hew p ad been decreed in the Pontifical States.
The trial of the parties engaged in the recent businessections attempt in Italy commenced on the 25th leptember at Palermo. September at Palermo.

The solemn entry of Prince Proderick William of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England, into Berlin, after their marriage, is fixed for February 23d. Great eparations are making for imposing cer emonies. RUSSIA.

Negotiations have been opened at St. Petersburg for treaty of commerce with Austria.

Six Russian vossels having disembarked troops at Alesso, they carried the Bazaar and destroyed the shiping lying in port ing lying in post.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports the oas of the line-of-battle ship Lefort, and that all of coard perished, including 13 officers, 743 seamen, 5 omen, and 17 children. The same storm caused other

Accounts from Turkey state that the town of Calat has been nearly destroyed by fire.

The financial condition of Turkey is Paper money has depreciated 20 per centum.

The commission for settling the Turko-Russian frontiers in Asia has concluded its labors, and the English and French commissioners arrived at Co the 27th of September. ment on the parties who violated the graves of the English and French in the Crimes.

The insurrections in Persia have been suppressed. INDIA.

No later advices from India have been received, bu passengers arrived in England by the last mail steamer report that Nena Sahib is resolved not to be taken alive by the British troops. He has a body guard, have attact orders to kill him in case he is in dang last Indian mail, had arrived at Southampton. She had nearly £400,000 in Australian gold on board.

pore and Lucknow. assistance can possibly arrive.

Letters from China received at Paris says that the icercy Yeh has issued a proclamation, attributing the eparture of the Euglish troops for India to the fear of the Imperial troops.

It was believed by many at Calcutta, that when some English troops arrive out, the mutiny will suddenly coaso and the Sepoys will bring money and treasures, and lay down their arms. They are in much terror of Lucknow, it was feared, would fall hefore sestaten

AFRICA. Two slavers have been captured on the west coast of Late dates from the west coast of Africa have bee ard, had been captured by the British steamer Ante ope, off Mejdah, tope, our Mejaan,
Palin oil was scarce, and trade generally dull.
An American-buult, brigantine, called the "Sarah
Jane," had been taken into Sierra Leone by the British

hip Alecto. \$12,000 were found on board of her, but no papers. PASSENGERS PER THE EUROPA. 

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20,—This day closes very gloomi-ly with regard to financial matters. Nothing is doing

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALNUT STREET THRATES, N. E. CORNER OF NIET D WALNUT STREETS .- "Macboth" -- "Rough Dis WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRS, ARCH STREET BOYS SIXTH ... " Jack Cade" ... "Houey Moon." NATIONAL THEATRE.—WALNUT STREET ABOVE EIGHT Sanford's Opera House, Kleventh Street, Above Destruct.—Ethiopian Life Illustrated, concluding with laughable Afterniece

THOMEUP'S VARIETIES, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREET: The effect of the American monetary crisis has been sayeigly felt in Paris, owing to the pun-receipt of expected remittances.

Money was very scarce, and there was every prospect of the bank rescinding the recent measures of relaxation, if not to advance the rates of discount.

The most reliable accounts of the late meeting of the crowned heads of Europe state that the principal objects of the meeting were to make a reduction in 'the standing armles, in order to relieve the financial difficulty of obtaining loaus had rendered a reduction of expenditures indispensable.

Rumpra were current of an approaching conference at Paris on the Danish question, affairs of Italy, the union of the Principalities, and a general reduction of European armament.

Miscellaneous Concerts.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—We referred briefly yesterday to the stated meeting of this society, which was held on the provious everting at Concert Hall. E. W. Keyser's vice-president, was called to the chair. Of fruits, Isane B. Baxter exhibited a fine display, comprising several varieties of grapes and a number of choice pears; Samuel W. Noble, a collection of applies; Towns Brown, also fine pears of same kind; E. H. Butler, a dish of Duchess pears The artificial designs exhibited taste, and were contributed by John A. Goehring, J. J. Habermehl, Josoph Cook, and Robort Killvington.

Vegefables in great abundance, and fine, were designs exhibited taste, and were contributed by John A. Guehring, J. J. Habormehl, Joseph Cook, and Robert Kilvington.

Vegetables in great abundance, and fine, were brought by A. L. Felton. Alexander Brown's gardener had fine sweet potatoes, grown in Pennsylvania. Aspecimen, called red Mercer potatoes, were exhibited by Rev. D. A. Tyng.

The following were the premiur as awarded: By the Committee on Designs, &c.—Table Design—For the best, to J. J. Habormehl Basket—For the best, to J. Habormehl Basket—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Raabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Raabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Rabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Rabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Rabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Rabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Rabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Rabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Mrs. Mackraw; for the second best, to Peter Rabe. Pears—For the best collection, to Peter Rabe.

A. Tyng.

A. Communication from Mr. N Longworth, of Cincinnati, was read descanting upon the merits of the sociding grape, called the "Union Villago," raised from the Isabella, a specimen of which was shown. The Cr. mmittoe on Fruits considered it not equal in flavor and merits to the Isabella.

caused a mother's bosem to be wrung with anxious solicitude. Every effort has been made to find the whereabouts of his friends, but without any success. He is now in an institution where he will be preparely cared for Truck Dealers in the " Neck."-For

Truck Dealers in the "Neck."—For a number of generations past, and at the present day, Philadolphia has beed and is, in a great measure jaupplied by the "Neok," with vegetables, fruits and herbs, which articles are now popularly known by the cuphonious name of "truck." The "Neok" is bounded by the Schuylkill and Delaware, at the point of their confluence, and is one of our most ancient institutions. Its entire surface is cut up into truck farms, varying in extent from two to thirty acres. Its inhabitants oscillate between their cabbago, pumpkins, and other vegatable patches, and the markets in which their products are sold. The "Neck" was first settled by Swedes, who, in building for themselves, worked according to the light they enjoyed, and erected houses after the pattern of their Scandinavian forefathers. Of these structures, while others still standing in all their quaintness, while others still standing in all their quaintness, while other have been modernized by raising the side wall and lessening the acuteness of the angle formed the roof trees. And if the dwellings are charathe root trees. And it the dwellings are chara-terized by quaintness, a portion of their inhabit ants are no less peculiar. From long propin-iquity, the associations of the truck farmer have become so intimate by intermarriage that the "Neck" is rather a family domai than, a district divided among as many dis-

is planted upon every patch the instant its growing or or is removed

Winter is Coming.—It is yet too early for brisk fires, and thick overcents look effeminate in these fall days, but winter is coming on, and his forerunners are among us, with the chilliness of his icy breath about their skirts. With the favored sons and daughters of humanity, the coming of the season of snow and ice only involves the ordering of new furs, and thick, soft oloths—the filling up of the bin with coal—the putting in order of stoves and grates—the anticipation of a merry season of bails, of parties, and of sleigh rides; and those happiest hours of a right-minded man's existence, when he gathers his loved ones about his hearthstone of a winter's night, and when the howling blast outside only enhances the appreciation of home and home comforts. To these we say that the terrible wind, fresh from frezen regions, that makes such brave music in their chimneys, and around the angles and gables of their comfortable mansion, carries misery and desolation into many a human heart. Winter brings terror to those who lack the comforts of home, who pine for food in cheerless dens, and who have one sufficient clothing to bid defiance to the blast. There is a wide field in a great city for the practice of charity, and those who have enough, and to spare, of this world's goods, cannot better evidence to the proper continue of the blessings they enjoy than by lepiding a helping hand to those who are unable to help themselves. Winter is coming! Do not tell its chill blasts freeze up the well-springs of the heart, and hedge in more completely, in a barrier of selfishness, the better promptings of nature.

\*\*Cobble-Slone.—To one half of 'us Philadel-

paid is about a dollar a perch or cart-load. Should there be any land-stones among them, they are

paid is about a dollar a perch or cart-load. Should there be any land-stones among them, they are immediately rejected; old hackers, however, are never mistaken in the quality of their wares, and out of a hundred perches, not a dozen stones will be rejected. The little community of packers is, in some respects, a "fast" one. There are about a hundred and fifty of them located between Trenton and Easten. Occasionally a dozen or two visit Philadelphia in a body, and then, how the money flies' Some of their number, in years gone by, are now men of wealth and substance, not a few of the present magnates of Trenton having obtained the business at a time when Russ and Belgian pakements were unmentioned innovations. Now, however, it is much less lucrative. The richest deposits of pebbles are removed, and our present supply is brought from localities still farther distant, Yet every pebble in our streefs, over which bijeds walk and vehicles crash, has its own history, and might preach its own sermon if it were but gifted with a tongue and a language.

The "Secretary of the United States."—At

principal or other in the control of which was shown. The Cr. amittee on Fruite considered it not equal in 6avor, and merits to the Isabella.

Police Itzvis.—The returns of the licutionates of the different wards, made to Mayor Vanzy yesterdary morning, did not possess any especial inter.oct. The only matters worthy of note were the bearings before Atderman Kneu, at the Central and the part of the control of

his, Esq., for plaintiff; David Webster, Esq., for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—John A Evers 1. August Legscheit and Rachel Legscheit, late Rachel Alter, administratrix of Charles Alter. An action for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for the plaintiff \$110 14. J. B. Colahan, Esq., for the plaintiff; A. Thompson, Esq., for the defendant. Gotlieb Sherer vv. Charles Fischer. An action of covenant on a lease. Verdict for the plaintiff; \$113 35. J. P. Loughead, Esq., for the plaintiff; Wallace, Esq., for the defendant.

QUANTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—John Mofntyre and Thomas Bryan pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch, the property of Henry Curtis. Sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

Charles H. Taylor, for the larceny of shoes, was reutenced to three months' imprisonment.

The jury in the case of Robt. Fulton and Adam Bakeman, charged upon cross-bills with assault and battery, found Adam Bakeman guilty. Sontence deferred.

James Whitehead was acquitted of an assault and battery on John S. Sites, but ordered to pay the costs.

than a district divided among as many diterior to workers as any similar spot in Germany or France.

The people of the Neck toil almost without cessation, but, to do them justice, when the seasons prove auspicious, they make money at a corresponding ratio. Few agriculturists of a higher grade understand so well the economy of tilling the soil as do the market gardeners. The value realized from a single acre by the latter would startle many a farmer who prides himself that in raising thirty bushels of wheat to the acre he has achieved a feat truly wonderful. From four to five crops are taken from every perch of the truck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is a single season; and the system of rotation is a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the start of the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the structure of the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded by the struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded to struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded to struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded to struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounded to struck farm in a single season; and the system of rotation is grounde drooping. Groceries are attracting more attention, par-inticularly sugars, which are held for higher prices, and a hittle more doing, part to go out of the market. Pro-d visions are very inactive, and prices about the same.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, October 21.—For Beeres at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth street; at Chamberlain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street. For Beeves, Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Brownings, in Sixth street, near Third avenue, and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head (for Cows, Calves, and beeves only), Sixth street.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows.

BEEF CATTLE.

### SER FOLIOUS BEAF CATTLE.

First quality #F cwt . \$10 60.5\$11.00

Urdinary quality do \$9 60.5\$10.00

Common quality do \$3 60.00 \$9 00

Inferior quality do \$3 60.00 \$9 00

Inferior quality . \$50.00 \$3 50.00

First quality . \$50.00.3\$70.00

Ordinary quality . \$50.00.3\$75.00

Common quality . \$40.00.3\$75.00

Inferior quality . \$25.00.03\$55.00

Extra quality . Der B 7 07%c

BY THE PILOT LINE

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Correspondence of The Press.]

New York, Oct. 21. 1857—5 20 P. M.

It is announced by means of the city papers that the bank have resolved to expand to the extent of \$1,500,000 during the present week, to enable the country banks to move forward the crop. I have no doubt that the gentlemen who received and as ne now mean of weath and substance, not a few of the present sugarates of Trecton having others the present sugarates of Trecton having others the grappling tongs. They culled the cream of the bestiness at a time when kins and Belging and the bestiness at a time when kins and Belging and the server, it is moch, less incarries. The relationship is brought from localities still farther distant, yet every public in our stream of it were host given and the problem in our stream of it were host given and the problem in our stream of it were host given and the problem in our stream of it were host given and the problem in our stream of it were host given and the problem of the work of the content of the olire and states. The stream of the content of the clirard Bank, and demanded of the paying-cline a targe sum of money. He produced the content of the clirard Bank, and demanded of the paying-cline a targe sum of money. He produced the content of the clirard Bank, and demanded of the paying-cline a targe sum of money. He produced the content of the clirard Bank, and demanded of the paying-cline a targe sum of money. He produced the content of the clirard Bank, and demanded of the paying-cline a targe sum of money. He produced the content of the clirard Bank, and demanded of the paying-cline a targe sum of money. He produced the content of the clirard Bank, and demanded of the paying-cline a target sum of money. He produced the content of the clirard Bank, and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank, and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank, and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank, and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank, and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank, and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank, and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank and the sum of the content of the clirard Bank and the content of the clirard Bank and the con published this statement believed it, or wished to believe it; but I see no reason to believe it until I see that it is time. If it proves so, it will doubt-Buying. Selling. 40-acre warrants......95c ∜ acre \$1 66 ∜ acre

All the bank bills of New England are received on Jeposis, at a quarter per cent. discount, by the Metro[solitan and American Exchange banks of this city, excepting the following:

Vernort—Danby Bank; Missisquoi Bank, of Sheldon; Stark Bank; South Boyalton Bank; St. Albans
Bank, of St. Albans.
Bank, of St. Albans.
CONNECTICET—Bridgeport City Bank; Charter Oak
RNNk, Hartford; Colchester Bank, Colchester; Exchange Bank. Hartford; Hartford Co., Bank of Hartford; Merchants' Exchange Bank, Endgeport; North
America, Bank of, Seymour; Pahquioque Bank, Thompson;
Wooster Bank, Danbury; Woodbury Bank, Woodbury;
Windham County Bank.
MASSIGUSETIS—Lee Bank, Mass.; Western Bank
Springdeld. Springfield.
MAINE—Canton Bank; Ellsworth Bank; Exchange Bank, Bangor; Hallowell, Bank of; Hancock Bank; Maratime Bank; Monsum River Bank; Sandford Bank; Rockland Bank.
NEW HANDSHEE—Exster Bank.
RHODE ISLAND—None received.
Thrown out by this morning's Telegraph, Honey

| Fig. 2 | Fig. 3 | F | 200 Eric R | 10g | 200 Eric R 25 do 65 kg
50 do b20 66 800 Clev & Tol R 27 kg
150 do stw 27 kg 50 do 50 do

1000 NY Con R 7s 57 200 do 1032

MARKETS—ASHES.—The market is quite firm—the demand fair for Pots at \$3.613. Pearls are firm at \$6. The stock consists of 807 bits Pearls, and \$21 bits Pots. Saleratus is steady at 7c cash

Copyras is in moderate demand; the total sales of yesterday were 450 bags Rio at 10%c & B, and 250 bags lava at 16c

Corrow is still quiet and nominal. The stock is estimated at not over 2000 bales

PLOCE, &c.—The demand for Western Canal Flour is more general, and with light arrivals and a small stock, holiers have the advantage. The trade are buying more freely, but there is little inquiry for export, owing to the high prices which prevail.

The sales are 6,500 bbts at \$4.603\$.75 for common to good state; \$4.903\$ 15 for extra do; \$4.603\$.50 for extra do; \$5.158\$ 70 for common to good extra 40; \$5.158\$ 70 for common to good extra 60; \$5.158\$ 70 for common bounds are such as 61 for sales of 1,000 bbts at \$5.003\$ 50 for extra 61 for Southern Flour is more plenty, and the better grades are lower; while common brands are unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bbts at \$5.003\$ 50 for mired to good brands, Baltimore, &c., and \$5.503\$ for the better grades

Rye Flour is in limited demand at \$5.503\$ for the better grades Sales of 1,000 bbls at \$0.405\$ 50 for mixed to good brands, Baltimore, &c., and \$5.608\$ for the better grades

Ryo Flour is in limited demand at \$3.50.84 82 y.

Corn Meal is quiet at \$3.25 for Jersey, and \$3.53.85 50 for Brandywine Buckwheat Flour is ingood demand at \$1.53.21 2½ for 100 fbs.

Giaris—Holders of wheat are quite firm; the demandis more active for Vestern, and on some descriptions we notice some improvement. The demand is not vary seture for export. The sales are 2.000 bushels, at \$3.00 for Southern red; \$1.43.21.40 for do white; \$1.05 for damaged do, \$1.17 for red Ohio and Indians; \$1.25 for 1 fair white Canadian; and \$1.00.21 of for Chicago spring.

Ryo is frun, the demand more active—sales of 1,000 bush at \$18.290 for Northern Oats are not plenty and in good demand at 33.000 for Southern. 35.82 for Jeries, 40.245 for State, and 45.50 for Western. Barley is held steadily at 16.05 % for continent at \$0.950 corn is better and in fair demand, with moderate arrivals of good. The inquiry is confined to the home trade entirely. The sales are 17.000 bus at 76.02 fte for western mixed—mostly at \$1.8 Southern yellow is no-unital at fair 50, and white do at \$0.850.

Hay—The demand has been good for shipping, and the market is well suitained with a jimited stock—sales of 700 bales at \$5.560 for round mess, and thin mess.

BREF is in limited tequest and news is lower-sales of 47 bbls at \$9.750 \$10 for round mess, and thin mess.

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BREF is in limited request and new is lower-sales of 47 \$15 for extra do, and small lots 50.870c above these figures.

Prime mess beef is dull and nominal at \$21.822 Beef ham are selling slowly at \$16. Bacon is selling slowly at 12c; English do in salt at 10.812 K. and 103 for hams. Dressed hogs are in demand at 5% of \$7. Lard is lower but more active—sales of \$20 bbts and tees at 12.814, and small lots still higher.

Butter is in fair demand, at 13.21% for Ohio, 16e.20% for State, and 22.022% for Orange county. Cheese is in better demand and more plenty at 6.18 k.c., and choice lots at \$5%.

its at \$\%c.
Rick is dull; 100 tierces sold at \$3a\$4 50 per bbi, as to quality.

Subset - Raw sugars have advanced a tride, with a moderate demand; sales of 1256 blobs Cuba at 0,4 85%, including 600 blobs for export on private terms, and 550 blobs Melado on private terms. We have nothing naw to notice this morning

Trans—The trade is without improvement, and prices entirely nominal. on private terms

WHINERY—A moderate demand, but holders are firm
at the advance; sales of 110 bbls at 22c cash.

SALES BY A. H. MULLER, OCYOBER 21.