The Press.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1857.

☞ ON THE FIRST PAGE—Editorial, Literary Prospects, Magazines for November; E. L. Davenport as Hamlet; Sabbath Reading; Religious Intelligence; Additional Foreign News; General News. ON THE FOURTH PAGE—The Pulpit, sketch of a Sermon by Rev. Mr. DUFFIELD.

☞ Notwithstanding the pressure, there are still many solvent merchants in Philadelphia—honest, public-spirited men, perfectly able to pay all their debts, and entirely resolved to do so. While this is so, there are reports daily set afloat to the effect that such merchants have suspended, when the facts are forcibly the reverse. In one case, very lately, a report was circulated that a well-known and long-established firm in the neighborhood of Fourth and Market streets had stopped payment. Knowing well the soundness of that firm, we took the liberty of asking one of the prominent partners for the facts of the case. His answer was alike satisfactory and indignant. He said, positively, that on the very day the injurious report was circulated, they had not one cent to pay, and that they could then show, and can now show, one and a half millions of dollars, after paying all they owed. While, in such a state of fabricated panic as that which oppresses a portion of our city, reports like these may obtain momentary credence among the best men, it is but too true that they are sometimes, though very rarely, started by those who desire to see our best houses go down, so as to have a pretext for their own failure. But such men are few and far between in Philadelphia.

BRIGHT HEARTS MAKE BRIGHT SKIES.

The true benefactor of society at this moment is probably the man who takes the most cheerful and hopeful view of the present emergency. When the ship is lurching heavily in the very teeth of the storm, the best way to save it from destruction is unity and heartiness among the crew, and confidence among the passengers. A panic in money matters is precisely like a panic in a storm—a fire in a theatre—an alarm that a building is falling in upon its crowded occupants—one or two brave, prompt men, may save thousands of lives by taking that course best calculated to arrest the *stampede*. Panic-makers are plenty in these days; some of them, the most sincere in their apprehensions, disseminate alarm, and hence danger, wherever they walk; others, like wreckers on a rock-bound coast, seem to delight in watching the gallant vessel as it dashes on to certain destruction, in the hope (let us believe this example to be confined to a very limited number) that they may reap advantages from the distresses of their fellow-creatures. That there is anguish in many a household this day is true enough; that thousands of honest men have been thrown out of employment by the hard times is also true; that many an ancient mercantile house has gone down in the tempest we know; but, with all this, are we not yielding to a spirit of exaggeration, and, to use a homely phrase, *borrowing trouble from all quarters?*

Let us bethink ourselves that many thousands of men and women have been discharged at this season before, in the best of times, and that winter is always a trial to the really poor. We must take comfort from the bountiful gifts that nature supplies—from a healthy atmosphere, and a genial climate—from our equal laws, and from all those abundant blessings which a kind Providence sheds down upon us in summer and winter—alike upon the lowly and the wealthy. Surely these should be consolations and stays to us in the hour of extremity. There are vast unoccupied fields still open to labor and enterprise in the West, and thousands and tens of thousands of strong men ready to enter upon them. Grant that we have in all the great cities many suffering families, surely we have, at the same time, hearts open as day to melting charity;" *all* the rich have not been ruined; the generous have not *all* left the country; the patriotic have not *all* died. There is still a stupendous amount of good left to us and to our children's children, if we only improve upon the knowledge of it, and face present calamity with a bold and cheerful front; and, if we do, there will be many years of happiness in store for us "at the outcome!"

TAXING PAPER MONEY.

It has been recommended by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, (as our readers would see yesterday,) that Congress should impose a graduated tax upon all paper money, indisputably having the right to do so, there having been a direct tax of one cent per dollar, from 1818 to 1817, on the banks themselves, in all their deposit and exchange. The idea is to make the tax heaviest, in proportion, upon the lowest denominations of bank notes, so as to impel the banks to the issue of notes for the larger amounts. Independent of the above-mentioned home-precedent, it may be well to mention that, in 1855, (February 23,) MR. BENTON, then a member of the House of Representatives, asked and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to impose stamp duty on bank-notes and paper currency of small denominations. The Bill was read a first and second time, by its title, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. We do not find any further action upon it, but its introduction and caption indicate the legality of the proposition.

It may further be stated that the course thus suggested has long and advantageously been acted upon in Great Britain and Ireland. There, where the making of metallic money is strictly held as a great prerogative of the Crown, if the bankers want permission to manufacture paper money, *they must pay for it.* Every bank of issue in the United Kingdom is compelled to have a Government stamp impressed upon each note it issues, and the lower the denomination or nominal value of the note, the greater, in proportion, is the tax.

In England, under PEEL'S Banking Act of 1826, the Bank of England was prohibited from issuing notes for a less amount than $25, and it was proposed that this restriction should extend to Scotland as well as to England. Mainly through the strong representations of Sir WALTER SCOTT, who published "The Letters of Malachi Malagrowther" in defence of the Scottish small-note system, the measure was dropped as regarded Scotland, where (as also in Ireland) bank notes for as low a sum as $5 continue to be issued.

If we recollect rightly, the price of a stamp upon each $5 note in Scotland and Ireland is eight cents. Upon $25 notes, issued by English private joint stock banks, the stamp (or tax) is twenty-four cents, or thereabouts. Curiously enough, it has been ascertained that the annual gain accruing to the banks from the loss of notes issued by them, considerably more than covers what they are compelled to disburse for the stamp or tax upon their whole issue.

The Bank of England, which has an average circulation at all times, pays an annual sum, in a lump, in commutation of the tax upon its notes. Thus, not one bank-note is issued in Great Britain or Ireland without paying something to the national revenue.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.—The official returns of Lycoming county show a majority of 1,171 for Gen. PACKER.

The official returns of Wyoming county give Gen. PACKER a majority of 221.

DEATH OF MRS. DR. RUSH.—This lady, so well known in Philadelphia, it will be perceived by a telegraphic despatch, died at Saratoga, yesterday, after a lingering illness. This announcement will be received with much regret in many circles, where the deceased was widely known and esteemed.

POSTPONED SALE.—*Residence and Furniture.*—The elegant Walnut-street residence will be sold, at the Exchange, on Tuesday evening, 27th inst.; the furniture, on Friday morning. See advertisement, under auction head.

Ground Rents, Real Estate, &c.—A large sale at the Exchange on Tuesday next. See Thomas & Son's advertisements, and pamphlet catalogue, issued to-day. *A large portion of it peremptory sales.*

Fatal Accident.—Last evening, a man named William Mooney, was thrown from a cart, and run over, at Twentieth and Spruce streets. He was instantly killed. He resided in Jones street, above Eighteenth, and leaves a wife and family. Coroner Delavau held an inquest in the case.

☞ The financial embarrassments of Turkey increase. To meet its more pressing wants, the Government has resolved on a new creation of paper money to the extent of 100,000,000 of piastres, and 75,000,000 have been issued.

DISORGANIZING AND REVOLUTIONIZING DOCTRINES.

When, during the New York calamity of 1837, a misguided public sentiment, excited by the appeals of a reckless press, was roused to a resort to violence against the factors in flour, the voice that was raised first, and raised loudest, against these demonstrations, was that of WILLIAM LEGGETT, then, and for years before, the great opponent of monopoly and incorporations. We copy part of one of his finest articles, alike as an admonition and an example:

[From the N. Y. Plaindealer, March 4, 1837.]

The late disgraceful riot in this city has been followed by its natural consequence: impaired confidence in the security of private right in this community. Persons at a distance, having commercial relations with us, are fearful of trusting their property within the reach of men who have shown themselves so regardless of the first principles of social order, and so little apprehensive of municipal opposition. The owners of flour and grain, in particular, and of other articles of such universal daily consumption as to be classed among the necessaries of life, hesitate to send them to a city where they may be seized, on their arrival, by an infuriated mob, and scattered to the winds of heaven. The result of this must inevitably be an exacerbation of the misery which the poor now experience. Prices, exorbitant as they are, must rise to a still higher pitch, as the supply, receiving no augmentations from abroad, becomes less and less adequate to the demand. And those miserable creatures, who, in their delusion, thought to overthrow the immutable laws of trade, and effect, by a sudden outbreak of tumultuary violence, what no force of compulsion, however organized and obstinate, could possibly accomplish, will be among the very first to reap the fruit of their folly; for, as they are among the very poorest members of the community, any additional advance in the price of flour must put it wholly beyond their means. Thus oven-handed justice commends to their own lips the chalice they had drugged for others.

One of the evidences of the consternation which *the recent tumult has* occasioned in the minds of persons having commercial dealings with this city, particularly in articles of necessary food, is shown in the terms of a memorial which the manufacturers of flour in Rochester have addressed to the Legislature, praying for the enactment of a law to protect their property in New York from the destroying fury of mobs.

It is signed by eighteen flour manufacturing firms of Rochester. The trepidation and anxiety which it betrays on the part of all concerned in the flour trade of that city, may serve to show what must be the general feeling throughout the country, and what must be its necessary consequence in withholding from us a further supply of flour, thus inevitably increasing the burden of which we now complain. But while we copy this memorial, for the lesson it may teach to those who seek to make legislative abuses, or to relieve themselves from oppressive burdens, by tumultuary violence, we must not suffer it to be inferred that we approve the object of its prayer.

The power which the Legislature is asked to exercise seems to us to lie beyond the proper province of Government. The legitimate functions of a Democratic Government are simply to protect citizens in life and property, and not to provide *indemnification* for the loss of either. The Government is the mere representative or agent of the community, appointed to guard the rights of each individual, by protecting him from the aggressions of others. This duty includes the defending of him from aggression, in the first place, and the punishing of those who commit it, in the second. But it does not extend to the punishment of an entire community for the offences committed by an inconsiderable portion, which is the position assumed by the Rochester petitioners. It is one of the first and most obvious duties of society, in the outset of its political organization, to make provision for the defence of the rights of its members, in whatever form of violence they are wielded. The legislative agents of each community, in the discharge of this duty, make such provisions, as the general circumstances of the times, and the particular circumstances which the wildfire fancy of jurisdiction, may seem to require. Thus, while in thinly inhabited townships a few guardians of the peace, clothed with the simplest powers, are sufficient, in cities an extensive and complicated system of defence is found to be necessary. Guardians of the night, and guardians of the day, an organized force to protect property from conflagration, and an armed force to protect both life and property from riot and insurrection, are necessary in every populous town, requiring to be extended and modified, according to the increase of numbers, or the deterioration of system. The principle of self-preservation gives rise to these precautionary and defensive measures, in the first place, and the same principle, ever active, demands that they shall be enlarged and improved, from time to time, as new exigencies arise. If anything occur to show that the municipal authorities of any community are deficient in requisite vigilance, energy, or power, their deficiency is a proper subject of complaint; and all who are aggrieved, whose rights are in any way invaded or jeoparded through such remissness, have unquestionable ground of petition or remonstrance to the next legislative tribunal. But no tribunal in this country, under the maxims which we acknowledge as the foundation of our political edifice, has the power to inflict the penalties incurred by a few ruffians, concerned in a violation of private right, and those who not only had no share in the offence, but who perhaps exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent it. This would be in direct defiance of the plainest principles of natural justice.

We are impelled to lay this extract before the readers of THE PRESS, because we notice, with grief and surprise, that in the same city of New York a new attempt is made to array classes against each other, and, by exciting the animosity of one part of the community against the other, to prepare the way for new scenes of violence. It is a very bad indication, and deserves the severest reprobation.

One writer launches out into predictions of approaching riots for bread, and brings in the volunteers to put them down, at the cost of much bloodshed. He warns the corporate authorities of New York not to diminish their expenditures, but to increase them, and run into debt for the sake of employing the poor. He mildly suggests a twenty-five million dollar loan, to Mr. Secretary COBB, as much better policy than retrenchment within income. The object of the loan is, of course, to employ mechanics, *especially on Manhattan island*, which is considerably larger than the continent of North and South America. To cap the climax, he lauds the policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who distributes labor and bread among the mechanics of Paris, because they are *dangerous classes*. We must do the same thing, says the man of leading articles.

Now, if he were well informed about the position of things in France, he would know that this system of LOUIS NAPOLEON is on its last legs. Paris has been thoroughly embellished, and its population has been fearfully increased by carrying on that work of embellishment. Every "dangerous" man in France naturally directs his footsteps towards the great capital, where the Government employs and feeds all who must be kept quiet. That forced employment and that politic feeding of a multitude in Paris must, in some way, be paid for; and the deplorable state of agricultural investments throughout France shows that she is burdened beyond measure, and beyond long endurance. The Emperor is already at his wits' end to find the means of paying the expenses of his Parisian mob, in addition to the expenses of the army, which is kept partly to overawe that mob, and partly to make France the first military power of Europe.

Let the Emperor of the French work out his own problems; and let us in a land of free institutions calmly and wisely consider our present position. It is not our policy to have in our cities a redundant population. We will submit to no such curse. Least of all will we borrow from despotic Governments ephemeral financial schemes of running the General Government or the city corporations into debt, to employ and keep where they are not wanted, people who should go where they are wanted.

What do our railroad companies want? Income, of course. Where are men wanted at good wages, even now, as laborers? and where are women wanted, at one dollar and a half to two dollars per week for domestic service? In the West. Where is food cheap and abundant beyond power of consumption? Also in the West. At Galena thousands of men are advertised for, and in the grain-growing regions thousands of acres of wheat remain ungathered, because the farmers have not hands enough for harvesting. At Evansville, Indiana, there is a great demand for women as female servants, and this want is common all over the western country. Therefore, instead of forced employment, that redundant laborers may remain in the cities of the seaboard, let us talk of *voluntary emigration* to the West for those who appear as paupers in our eastern cities. In the present times of distrust and scarcity of money, it is hard to get means to transport produce from the West to the East fast enough to feed our population. It is more expeditious, and less costly in the end, to carry people to the West for food, than to bring food from the West for the people.

Let any one consider how many people one million of dollars would transport to the West under some well organized public system, and he will soon be convinced that change of place for a redundant eastern population is what alone will avert distress of heart-rending character.

He who prophecies riots, *and so frightens away supplies of food*, must be a man whose life in a large city has destroyed his appreciation of the foundations of public peace and order, which *our* people are determined, God willing, *to maintain under any supposable circumstances.*

He who counsels unhealthy expansion by the General Government, by city corporations, or by any public institution, has a poor financial knowledge, and an equally poor moral standard. We have all lived and built and talked beyond our means long enough. Let us now retrench and reform.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE TRIBUNE AND MR. BANKS.

[For The Press.]

You are aware, of course, that the editor of the New York *Tribune* has in his holy keeping the political affairs of almost all the States in the Union; he was busy enough with Pennsylvania during our recent canvass. The result was, perhaps, not as satisfactory to him as he desired; but neither you nor I will complain of that. There is an election at hand in Massachusetts, and the attention of the *Tribune* is turned thitherward. The Hon. N. P. Banks is the Black Republican candidate with a few streaks of light from the dark-lantern party, and the editor of the *Tribune*, forgetting the latter-named heresy, says in his paper of the 19th:

"As for the anti-slavery opinions of Mr. Banks, we cannot see why they should not be satisfactory to the Republicans of Massachusetts. Whatever may have been the ambiguity of his speeches, there has been none in his actions. He opposed the Nebraska bill to the end, meager the preferred bribes and menaces of the White House, and when almost any price, however high, would have been thought a moderate one to pay for his vote and influence. And since that time he has been a leading man in the Republican ranks; and while we have not always approved of his notions of party management, we have regarded him as one of the ornaments and bulwarks of our organization."

Now, Mr. Editor, nothing is plainer upon the records of the Congress that passed the Nebraska bill, than that Mr. Banks, while he opposed the bill at first, shrunk away from the opposition, and, by his vote, allowed the bill to come up out of its course, and then to be passed. I cannot say, as the editor of the *Tribune* asserts, that there was any money offered for such votes; but it strikes me that it is rather strange that the *Tribune* editor should make such an assertion relative to the offer of a price for a vote in favor of the bill, when it is patent that the vote of Mr. Banks and a few others was the cause of the passage of the terrible Nebraska outrage.

Now, will the editor of the *Tribune* withdraw his charge of bribery against the Administration of Gen. Pierce, or will he remove his friend and partisan from the charge of accepting it? Certainly Mr. Banks did not oppose the Nebraska bill to the end; but I do not say that he was induced by bribes and menaces to leave his party. R.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PAYING OUR SMALL DEBTS.

[For The Press.]

There are now hundreds in this community who owe bills, large and small, that are shielding themselves behind the crisis, and who, when they are approached for settlement, are just as sure to answer "you must let me off, I can't pay now," as if it were a phrase stereotyped upon the end of their tongue, as a sort of short metre, come-off in all such emergencies. There is reason to believe that the present stringency is being frightfully aggravated by this species of delinquency; and the destitution of everybody urgently demand an immediate change in this respect. There are doubtless many who are now thus augmenting this lightening process, from motives not entirely censurable, yet, upon the whole, this kind of hoarding for a rainy day just now, will ultimately be found to have been the most ruinous policy for all.

Hard times in money matters are upon us, and it is the duty of every good man in the community to pay his debts as far as his abilities enable him, without any delay. Do not argue with yourself that your little bill of five, ten, or twenty dollars, as the case may be, could affect no relief in a storm like this, for you must recollect that Niagara is made up of drops. The orderly wheels of our great financial engines have become dry, stiff, and paralyzed in their furious career, and you may depend upon it, that nothing will sooner resuscitate their motion than those drops of oil, contained in the prompt settlement of small bills, and larger ones in proportion; but in any event, *pay them.* Pay your neighbor that he may pay his, and remember that every dollar due that is withheld is unrighteously damming up a stream, which, if honestly discharged, might bless thousands in its onward passage. A million of dollars, paid into the market now, would pay twenty millions of debts in less than a fortnight. A, would pay B, B would pay C, and so on to the end of the chapter, and confidence would speedily be restored. Just think of it! But don't fail to act. GRAYBEARD.

A Suggestion.

[For The Press.]

The public mind is now fully awakened to the fact that there will be great distress among the laboring poor during the coming winter. Various means have been suggested to afford relief to the deserving needy, and some active steps have been taken. Whatever has been done is in a good cause and is very well.

This winter there will be a number of balls given. In the midst of the direst distress gaiety prevails. France never was so jocund as during the Reign of Terror. Some of these balls are very profitable. They also furnish amusement, and are to relieve the monotonous routine of daily labor. Now, if the profit derived from these harmless amusements could be applied to the relief of the deserving poor, instead of being expended for the immediate luxury of those who give them, how much good would be done. Let the not proceeds be given to the poor. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins."

W. E. L.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-President Pierce and Lady going Abroad—Mr. Buchanan expected this Evening in the Powhatan—California Land Titles—Appointments—Surveys of Public Lands in Kansas and Nebraska—U. S. Treasurer's Weekly Statement—Interesting Intelligence from the Utah Expedition—Quarterly Statement of Post Office Accounts, &c. &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan, learning that Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were going to Madeira, to remain there during the winter, in the hope of restoring the health of the latter, which has failed very much, has very gracefully tendered them passage in the steamer Powhatan, to leave on or about the 20th of November next.

The mineral wealth and extraordinary growth of California, four times greater in territorial extent than the State of Pennsylvania, give unusual interest to all matters affecting her general prosperity. Among the most prominent of these is the sparsity of land titles. Immediately after the admission of California as a State into the Confederacy, Congress made provision by law for the adjudication of her land titles derived from Spain and Mexico. These have passed through Boards of Land Commissioners, District Courts, and, in many cases, the Supreme Court of the United States. In a large number of cases the late Attorney General, against the appeals which had been taken to the Supreme Court from the decrees rendered in favor of land claims by the courts below, and such decrees have consequently become final. The work of the survey of these *Ranchos* has been going on rapidly, and now, as they are returned to Washington city, the General Land Office is prepared to issue the patents on demand when the proceedings are found regular.

The President has appointed Samuel Ryan, of Wisconsin, to be receiver of public moneys at Menasha, Wisconsin, in place of Benjamin H. Moore, resigned; and Charles W. Hobbs, of Iowa, to be receiver of public moneys at Osage, Iowa, in place of A. K. Eaton, resigned.

The following approved township plats have been received at the General Land Office, from the surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, viz:

Nebraska Surveys.—Plats of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range 3; *townships* 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range 4; townships 5, 6, 7, and 8, of range 7; and townships 5, 6, 7, and 8, of range 8, all north of the base line, and east of the 6th principal meridian.

Kansas Surveys.—Plats of township 19, of ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; and 12, south of the base line and east of the 6th principal meridian.

The eastern half of township one, north, and the sixth southeastern sections of township two, north of range four east, in Nebraska, as covered by the Otoe reserve.

The towns of Emporia and Columbia are situated in township nineteen, south of range eleven east, in Kansas Territory.

The Treasurer's statement for the week ending Oct. 19th exhibits these facts:

Amount of receipts	$443,380 34
Drafts returned paid	1,594,022 05
Drafts issued	2,009,359 40
Reduction	1,616,979 12
Amount subject to draft Oct 19	10,032,556 89
" of deposit, Treasurer U. S., Washington, D. C., 17th Oct.	380,885 68
" " Asst. Treasurer, Boston, Mass., 17th Oct.	898,501 04
" " Asst. Treas., New York, N. Y., 17th Oct.	966,198 17
" " Asst. Treas., Philadp., Pa., 17th Oct.	119,420 54
" " Asst. Treas., Charleston, S. C., 10th Oct.	62,487 38
" " Asst. Treas., Orleans, La., 10th Oct.	409,338 69
" " Asst. Treas., St. Louis, Mo.	1,439,675 22

The receipts into the Treasury, so far, during the present week, have been, from all sources, only $400,000.

The following is an extract from an interesting despatch, dated "Near Fort Laramie, N. T., Sept 3d," this morning received at the War Department, from Lieutenant E. B. Alexander, commanding the 10th regiment of infantry:

"I respectfully submit the following remarks upon the march of the eight companies of the 10th infantry under my command, from Fort Leavenworth to this place, a distance of 625 miles. The battalion started from Fort Leavenworth July 18, and, being composed nearly of recruits, the length of the marches for the first four or five days was inconsiderable, not exceeding 10 or 12 miles. The men, however, became accustomed to marching very soon, and, unless the heat was powerful, very few fell out. The march across the prairie country from Fort Leavenworth to the Platte river was made within the time allowed by Gen. Harney's orders, and was, perhaps, the most exempt from loss and accident ever known.

"With a train of ninety-seven wagons, and over six hundred animals, but five mules have been lost—one by straying, and four by death—and not a wagon has been broken. The journey along the Platte was one of great ease, as the road is good, and grass abundant everywhere. The men and animals improved in strength remarkably.

"The sick report has never exceeded twenty, and has averaged twelve. This, in a command of five hundred, is very small. No serious sickness has prevailed, though four cases of bilious fever, produced by great alterations of temperature, and miasma of the Platte bottom, have occurred. These cases the assistant surgeon has recommended to be left at this post. Col. Hoffman having kindly consented, I have determined to leave them until the two companies under the command of Col. Smith come up, when they can be brought on.

"The order of march has been strictly preserved, and the column marched by platoon fronts, with regular intervals, at the rate of 96 to 100 steps per minute. The camping arrangements have also been as regular as the ground would admit, having in view the proper guard over the mules and wagons. I have adopted the plan of detailing a company for guard, and posting it in the most convenient place, by which the commander is enabled to post pickets and sentinels, so as to guard every approach. This plan saves many details, lessens labor, and excites a spirit of emulation which insures great vigilance.

"The officers of the command have attended faithfully to their several duties, and many have shown great powers of enduring fatigue, being on foot all the time. On the 5th the march to Utah will be resumed, and although the accounts of the road, as regards grass, will make it more difficult than anything we have yet experienced, I hope to give a favorable report upon my arrival at Salt Lake city. I may be excused in expressing the pride I feel in the successful accomplishment by my regiment of so much of its first arduous duty, and I confidently express the belief, that unless some very unforeseen accident occurs, it will reach the Territory of Utah in a condition of perfect efficiency and discipline."

The following statement shows the revenue of the Post Office Department from postage collected during the quarter ending June 30, 1857, at 25,461 post offices, the quarterly accounts having been examined, analyzed, audited, and registered in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department:

Letter postage	$245,275 18
Newspaper and pamphlet postage	147,209 07
Registered letter postage	9,137 00
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold	1,429,187 20
Emoluments from box rents	20,328 40
Fines for violation of post office laws	2 60
	$1,850,119 46
Deduct expenditures (exclusive of transportation of the mails) in collecting the above, viz:	
Compensation allowed postmasters	$593,077 51
Incidental expenses of post offices	202,221 65
Ship, steamer, and way letters	4,917 93
	$800,277 09

Showing a net revenue of $989,843 37.

X. Y.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Virginia New-School Presbyterian Synod.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The New-School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, now in session in this city, exercises jurisdiction over the ministry and churches of that State, the western shore of Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

To-day the Rev Mr. Danforth, from the committee on the minutes of the General Assembly, held in Cleveland in May last, reported that it was impossible for them to censure in the strong terms expressed by the Assembly, if Synod of Virginia is left the alternative of dissenting its connection with the General Assembly, and accordingly made this recommendation. The committee say that in suggesting this course, they believe they are expressing the sentiment of the great majority of the churches, principally formed after the manner of secession, and when all the means of reconciliation, and all the efforts for united action, had been exhausted.

Several resolutions deprecatory of the agitation of the slavery question were laid on the table.

The Rev. Mr. Newlin, President of Delaware College, offered a substitute for the report, which gave rise to a more than ordinary spirited discussion. It was, in substance, that the committee be excused from reporting on the minutes of the General Assembly, and that the Synod reserve definitive action on the resolution it sustains thereto until the next synodical meeting.

An warm debate ensued, involving the merits of the slavery question, and was continued until a late hour this evening.

Dr. Sunderland, of this city, opposed the agitation of the subject, but, between liberty and bondage, he emphatically preferred the former in itself considered. He was a abolitionist, he thought the Synod make the most of it.

Dr. Boyd joined issue with Dr. Sunderland, and generally advocated a withdrawal from the General Assembly.

The United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—According to the Treasurer's statement, by returns received to the 19th inst., the amount in the different depositories is over $13,500,000. The amount subject to draft is $10,032,555. The amount of receipts for the week ending on that day was only $443,380.

Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The papers South of Mobile have been received by the Southern mail of to-day.

FROM SALT LAKE.

Defiant Position of Brigham Young—His Hostile Intentions.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—The correspondent of the *Republican* mentions having recently seen Capt. Van Vechten, confidential agent of the Government at Fairmount, Kansas, en route for Utah. 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.

Financial Affairs in New York—Specie Expected by the Persia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Metropolitan Bank is said to have discounted to-day all the paper that was offered. As a general thing, money was as tightas any time during the week.

It is stated by the *Express*, on the authority of private advices, that the English underwriters had declined to insure any more specie on board the Steamer Persia. It is also stated that the Persia and the steamer sailing on the 24th of October would have on board one million sterling. The same authority states that the Bank of England has notified the bill-brokers that they should discount nothing having over thirty days to run.

Failure at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Messrs. Robb, Hallet, & Co., of this city, have suspended. This failure will not affect the bank of James Robb & Co., of New Orleans.

The Secretary of War at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Secretary of War, accompanied by General Scott and others, were engaged *to-day on a visit of inspection to the various forts in the* harbor.

Charge D'Affaires from Denmark.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—M. de Rasdloff has been appointed Charge d'Affaires from Denmark to the United States.

Death of Mrs. Dr. Rush.

SARATOGA, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, died here this forenoon, after a lingering illness.

The Democracy and the Currency.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The Democrats, at a meeting held this evening, passed resolutions laying the blame on the banks, condemning paper currency altogether. The resolutions advocate the gradual abolition of all bills under ten dollars.

The New England Banks.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—A circular, signed by many of the *leading cashiers of this city*, has been published, endorsing the good standing of the New England banks. The circular has been caused by the difficulty of passing Massachusetts money West.

Earthquake in New York.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—The shock of an earthquake was felt here, at Forestville, and at Dayton, in this State, this afternoon.

The Luther Wright Bank.

OSWEGO, Oct. 23.—It is rumored that the Luther Wright Bank will go out of existence. The Lake Ontario Bank in the stock at a low figure, and paying off claims.

Iowa Election

CHICAGO, Oct 23.—Returns from fifty-six counties of the State give a Republican majority of over 2,600. The Republicans have also carried both branches of the Legislature.

Wreck of the Propeller Reindeer.

CHICAGO, October 23.—The propeller Reindeer, running between this port and Montreal, went to pieces on Point Ansable, on Monday. All hands were lost except two.

For Mayor of Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—John Patten, Esq., was to-day nominated for Mayor of this city, by the Democratic party.

The Norwegian Barque Ellen.

NORFOLK, Oct. 23.—The Norwegian barque Ellen sails to-day. She was fitted out and repaired at the expense of her owners entirely. Captain Johnson has not received one dollar of the subscriptions raised at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Fire in the Ohio State Prison.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—A fire occurred to-day in the State Prison at Columbus, which destroyed the shops at the northwest corner. For a time it threatened the entire destruction of the buildings. The loss is about $25,000 The fire originated in an act of incendiarism.

Steamboat Burned

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—The steam ferry-boat Newport Belle, plying between this city and Newport, was burned to the water's edge this morning at one o'clock. The loss $10,000—partially insured.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati

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Destructive Fire in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—A fire broke out at 7 o'clock this evening in the extensive sugar refinery of Messrs. Kilbreath, McKenzie, & Co., which was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $80,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Monetary Affairs at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Money matters are still unsettled, and it is impossible to report anything decisively. There are conflicting street reports of a very gloomy character, while the newspapers report nothing.

Suspension at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Messrs. Remick & Peterson, bankers, have suspended. Their assets are ample to cover all liabilities.

Massacre by the Indians Contradicted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—J. O. Black, U. S. surveyor, contradicts the report recently published in the New York *Tribune*, that several companies of surveyors had been murdered by the Cheyennes and Sioux Indians, in the north-western corner of Nebraska.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The Kansas Constitutional Convention is to meet on the 26th inst.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The markets are generally unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Oct 23.—*Cotton.*—The receipts of the past week amounted to 2,821 bales, and the sales 3,072. Good Middling is quoted at 10½c., and Middling fair to fair, at 12c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—The sales of cotton to-day were 377 bales. The extreme rates for middlings being 11½ @12 cents.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—The sales of cotton to-day were 1000 bales at 12c for middlings

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—Middlings sold to-day at 10@10½c for gold.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 23.—The general sales of cotton to-day were made at 11¾@12c.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 22.—P. M.—The cotton market closed at 11¾@12c for middlings.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The sales of cotton to-day have been 3,000 bales, at 10c for middlings. The sales for the week foot up 21,500. The receipts for the week are 27,000 bales, against 53,000 bales for the corresponding week of last year. The receipts so far show a decrease, compared with last year, of 89,000 bales. At all Southern ports the decrease now reaches 166,000 bales. *The stock in port is 211,000 bales.*

The receipts of new sugar have been small. Sales have been made at 10@11c. In molasses the receipts have also been small, with sales at 40@45c.

Whiskey sells at 15@17c.

The sales of coffee for the week have been 1,500 bags. The stock in port is 127,000 bags. Sales of prime Rio at 10c.

Provisions are very dull.

Flour sells at $5.

Sterling exchange is quoted at 90@95, and bills on HAVRE at 80@2.95. Domestic exchange on New York sells at 2@3 per cent. discount.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND LOCUST STREETS.—"Lucrezia Borgia."—"La Sonnambula."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND WALNUT STREETS.—"Macbeth"—"Domestic Economy"

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"Civilization"—"Paul Pry."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—WALNUT STREET ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.—Ethiopian Life Illustrated, concluding with a laughable Afterpiece.

THOMSON'S VARIETIES, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—Miscellaneous Concerts.

The Death at the Mayor's Office.—Re-Arrest of Lahey, his Wife, and the Bar-tender.—Yesterday, High Constable Watt arrested Michael Lahey and his wife, and John McLaughlin, on the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill Patrick Devlin. A hearing of the parties was had before Alderman Enos yesterday afternoon. Jos M. Doran, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and David Paul Brown, Esq., represented the defendants.

Before the case was opened, Mr. Brown inquired who the prosecutor in the case was, as his clients had already been arrested on the same charge once before, and discharged by another alderman.

Mr. Doran said that Mrs. Patrick Devlin was the prosecutrix.

Mrs. Devlin was sworn, and testified that she was boarding at Lahey's, in Front street, between Race and Walnut streets on Saturday night last her husband went into the bar-room, and while lighting his pipe got into a difficulty with a newsboy, when Lahey struck him and knocked him down; my husband paid 25 cents for lodgings, which we paid every night, and went to bed; Mr. and Mrs. Lahey afterwards swore that he should not sleep in the house, and Mr. Lahey ordered his bar-tender, John McLaughlin, to put him out; my husband was afterwards brought down stairs; after McLaughlin went up I heard a noise as if some one was thrown down on the floor; he was but partially dressed when he came down stairs; I started to go up stairs, when Mrs. Lahey struck me with her fist; Mr. and Mrs. Lahey pitched my husband's coat, vest, and hat out into the street, and ordered McLaughlin to pitch my husband out, and he did so; when I went out he was lying on the pavement, gave a groan, and said he was murdered; Mr. and Mrs. Lahey ordered McLaughlin to pitch me out, and I was thrown out, receiving some bruises on my knees.

John Colligan, the proprietor of a boarding house opposite, was next examined, and stated that he saw a woman outside of Lahey's door with two children, about 10 or 11 o'clock at night; saw McLaughlin at the door, saying something; this his conversation was addressed to the woman; heard McLaughlin say, "she began it, and I will finish it if she comes in here again."

Daniel Harkins testified that he was passing Lahey's at 10½ o'clock, and saw a woman crying; asked her if she was put out or desolate, and she replied no; heard the bar-tender say, "you shan't stay here;" Lahey said to a man, "go and get the children and husband, and put them out;" after *the man went up stairs, I heard a noise as if some* one was pulled down on the floor; Mrs. Devlin went up stairs, when a woman came out of the back room and followed her; I then left the house.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Devlin was not drunk, she may have taken a glass; she appeared much excited.

Officer Bryan Fealey testified to hearing a noise in front of Lahey's, and went there, where he found a woman and two children, and saw a man lying in the middle of the pavement; the man raised up, made two or three staggers, and fell; I tried to raise him, but he had no use of his limbs; the woman was cursing the bar-tender; Lahey came to the door and said they were kicking up a fuss in his house, and he put him out; I raised the man and placed him against a door; the children were barefooted, and I took them and their mother out of the cold into the station house: afterwards went back and found the man in the same condition I left him; I was under the impression that he was drunk; he never spoke, and died early on Sunday morning.

John Fitzpatrick and Adam Moffit, who were subpœ