BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The suspension of this institution is thus noticed in the Augusta Constitutionalist:

"Despatches received in this city this morning announce that this institution has suspended. This is, perhaps, owing to the peculiar character of the bank, which is a State institution. Its suspension should create no panic, as the State is liable for its issues, and there is no danger of ultimate loss to the bill-holders. The other banks of Charleston are not injured, but rather, we imagine, relieved by this suspension of the Bank of the State, which they have had to aid and sustain, in some measure, for some time past. A large party in South Carolina have long contended that the Bank of this State should be wound up, and we hope that this will be the result of its present temporary suspension.

"'The Bank of the State of South Carolina,' the State institution which has suspended, must not be confounded with 'The State Bank of South Carolina,' a private corporation, which, as far as we know or believe, is sound and safe."

From the New Haven Register.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE CONNECTICUT MEMORIALISTS.

The following extract is taken from a lengthy editorial article in the London Daily Telegraph of the 19th ult., on the subject of the memorial addressed to President Buchanan by Professor Silliman and the forty gentlemen of Connecticut who undertook to instruct the President in his official duty. The Telegraph speaks in a plain and forcible manner of the folly of the memorialists, and its article is the more noticeable from the fact that it appears in a journal entertaining as strong anti-slavery views as the memorialists themselves. The Telegraph, next to the London Times, has the largest circulation of any daily journal in the British metropolis. It is a paper of and for the PEOPLE, and has always spoken favorably of the United States and the American people. It says:

"No one who has read the articles which have appeared from time to time in this journal on the question of slavery will accuse us of supporting for one moment a system which we have regarded with horror and indignation; but we cannot help rebuking a spirit of aggression on the part of the Connecticut ministers, seeing that the sole ground of their dislike to Mr. Buchanan's policy is, that he has not put down with a strong hand the pro-slavery party in Kansas, and thereby endangered the safety and well-being of the Union. The fact is, that these northern ecclesiastics would not hesitate to sacrifice the best interests of their country to carry out their convictions, and are only restrained by their want of influence and power.

"It is to such men as President Buchanan, who, with the genius of an experienced diplomatist, takes the whole bearing of a question, and does not act upon partial principles, that the decision of a matter involving so large an interest may most securely be intrusted; and we view with sincere satisfaction the stern but quiet rebuke which he has given these self-constituted counsellors in his reply, and the statesmanlike manner in which he repudiates the charges brought against him. These imputations are of such a character that, if true, they ought to consign his name to infamy; on the contrary, as he justly remarks, if they be not true, they must rebound with withering condemnation on their authors. It is not a light accusation they prefer against the Chief Magistrate of their country, and with remarkable calmness and candor he proceeds to disprove their allegations."

* * * * * * *

"Had Mr. Buchanan been the man to be intimidated by the indiscreet outpourings of a few Connecticut clergy, he would not have been the person to rule over twenty-eight millions of free and enlightened subjects. It is not usual for the chief magistrate of a State to enter into a vindication of his policy to private and obscure individuals. The President might have preserved a dignified silence, and allowed the results of his administration to show the wisdom of his acts. He has, however, ventured, with that courtesy which so highly distinguishes him, to reply to the charges brought against him by Prof. Silliman and his supporters; in his explanation he entirely refutes their arguments, and manifests that true and liberal spirit of action which cannot but render his administration beneficial to his countrymen, and exalt the name of America throughout the civilized world."

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

THE ISSUES IN NEW YORK.—THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Never was the duty of political action more imperative upon democrats than at present.

Heretofore democrats have been called upon to protect the constitution and the general interests of the people.

They are now required to defend their personal rights, their business, their property, and their local franchises.

Our political opponents have nominated for the court of appeals and for attorney peneral two politicians—Messrs. Jenkins and Noyes—who are declared advocates of prohibition, and who are put forth as the exponents of partisan opposition to a final decision of the court of appeals, pronounced in defence of the constitution.

The rest of the ticket is put forth as the opponents of the theory of local self-government, who deny that the people of Kansas are capable of self-government, and who deny the same capacity to the people of New York, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester, whom they have combined together in a metropolican district, to be governed by a political board of police.

The whole ticket represents and seeks to continue that policy of extravagance and misrule which has bankrupted the State, and which oppresses our property with griping taxation.

A third party stands between the democracy and its enemies, and seeks to get up a hue-and-cry against the mass of white laborers in this State, of alien birth, and to deprive them of their rights, and harass them on account of their religious faith.

The democracy stand on the old platform—the defenders of the constitution, loyal to the federal Union, true to State rights, but ready to defend the rights and personal liberty of the citizen, his liberty and his property, in their last entrenchment.

The time for action, and for energetic action, has now arrived. The citizen is assailed in his liberty in every form. The Union of the States is attacked; the State constitution violated; individual liberty assailed; and no man's property is safe under a system of legislation in which the lobby sell the laws for hire, and offer privileges to corporations and associated wealth at a price.

The people ask the democratic party to organize and assume its old position of supremacy and power. The present is one of those moments which mark the eve of political revolutions.

The monetary and business revulsions are part of a more general revolution; and if the democratic party is ready for the emergency, to it the duty and responsibility of administration will be trusted.

Who would not rejoice—no matter what his former politics—if the good old days of honest, economic, and sound democratic administration could be restored!

The Cleveland Plaindealer says an association has been formed in Chicago, composed of some of the principal merchants in that city, who propose that their customers buy wheat of the farmers at the current price in that market, less the freight, and forward to the association, either on joint account or as their agents in forwarding and selling. The association propose to raise the necessary funds to pay all charges at Chicago and elsewhere until the grain is sold, for which they will charge no commission, and, when sold, render an account to the shippers, crediting them the amount of their liabilities to the members of the association, and hold the balance of the funds subject to order.

The St. Louis Republican says: "An agent appointed for the Indian tribes is now engaged in dividing the lands reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Otoes, Weas, Sioux, and other tribes, in the Nemeha valley, Nebraska Territory. This reservation has already attracted the notice of the land sharks of that Territory, and it is rumored that crowds are awaiting the division in order to enter upon it, by purchase or in any other way. In some cases fair prices have been paid for it, and in others claims have been bought for a song, but it is doubtful whether they can be held. This is the best part of the Territory, as wood and water are in abundance."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This body, which lately met at Berlin, was largely attended, 1,254 members being present, of which thirty-five were from the United States. Mr. Wright, the American minister, gave a dinner to the American members at the Hotel d'Angleterre.

From the Charleston Mercury.

LETTER OF GEN. HAMILTON.

To the Editors of the Charleston Mercury:

An esteemed friend in the interior of the State has called upon me to declare publicly whether, if elected to the Senate of the United States, I would serve. The terms of this call are so kind and complimentary that delicacy forbids my being instrumental in making it public. The partiality of other friends has also brought my name before the good people of South Carolina, in the columns of your paper and the Charleston Courier, as a fit successor to the lamented Butler—a vacancy more easily filled than his place can be adequately supplied.

Believing that the Kansas complication may precipitate on the country a momentous issue, a conjuncture of circumstances may arise which, in the service of the State, would involve an obligation equally imperative as her defence in case of a public war. To avoid all misconstruction of my position, if the State thinks proper to elect me to the high and honorable post in question, I shall feel it my duty to obey her mandate.

I beg leave, however, to avow that, regarding the office as one that may be declined, but never solicited, I will under no circumstances make myself a candidate. I will solicit no man's vote; I will oppose no man's election. I enter into no canvass, no combination, no confederation with others. I simply stand in a position of entire quiescence and neutrality, ready to obey the unsolicited wishes of the legislature, if it calls upon me to represent the sovereignty of South Carolina in the great council of confederated sovereigns, in which event I will repair to my post with all possible despatch, prepared with uncompromising zeal and fidelity to promote her interests and sustain her honor. If my past history in connexion with the public affairs of South Carolina, at a crisis of intense interest and public peril, gives me no claim to be trusted, then I must submit to the verdict of public sentiment, and remain in a retirement in which I have many private duties to perform, and many sources of contentment to cultivate. I think it due to candor, however, to declare that I have no desire to serve beyond the remaining term of the late incumbent. I should go into the representation of the State under a belief that *the issue* must come up within the next three years whether the South can, consistently with her interest and honor, remain in the Union.

This question being pacifically solved, I would then seek a retirement so well suited to my own inclinations, penetrated with a deep and inexpressible feeling of gratitude to my native State, which, in times past, has lavished upon me so many of her public honors, and, what is of far more inappreciable value, much of her public confidence.

I belong to a past generation—to a confederation of men who have passed from the strifes and contentions of this fitful and feverish world to an immortality of happiness. When I think of those companions of my then comparative youth and associates in a glorious struggle, "my heart grows liquid as I write, and I could pour it out like water." I hope that I, the humblest of the throng, may be permitted to place a poor garland on their graves. They rise unbidden to my memory in all the strong lineaments of life.

There stands Calhoun in all the grandeur of his genius and the solidity of his immovable integrity. What inscription of praise does he need beyond the utterance of his name?

There stands Hayne, in all the mild radiance of his character—with an ability of the highest possible compass, with all his transcendant powers for government and administration—pure, spotless, and undismayed.

There stands McDuffie, with his robust intellect and stern honesty, exerting powers of analysis and argument which made him one of the first dialecticians of his time, and with a Roman patriotism which burned even in the portal caverns of the tomb.

There stands Turnbull, whose head was as gigantic as his heart was incorruptible—who, with his fine Grecian face, disclosed the great qualities of the race from which he sprung—burning enthusiasm, intense genius, and unconquerable courage.

There stands Harper, a bright emanation of that intelligence which God confers on the most gifted of His creatures—simple, artless, and with a subjugated self-love beyond all praise.

Of the leaders of "the Old Guard" but two of us are left—Preston and the humble individual who addresses you. Preston, who having been sorely smitten by the hand of infirmity, survives, thank God, in renovated health and usefulness. It was said by a distinguished cotemporary that our association contained a great and extraordinary variety of talent—a place for every man, and every man suited to his place; and that no country was ever better prepared for revolution than South Carolina in the efficiency of her public agents. Preston was emphatically our orator, and was the first orator of his time. The variegated richness of his imagination, the purity of his taste, his power of argument, as if he had never cultivated aught but the severe faculty of ratiocination, whilst over all he flung the drapery of a most attractive modesty, and a private character without reproach. An association with such men, (however humble my station,) each of whom was fitted for empire, is a full measure of honor without my looking further for distinction. If South Carolina is destined for another revolution, may she find such sons ready for her service.

I shall say but little of the present crisis, of the duty it will impose upon our members to Congress, because it might be regarded as a covert artifice of electioneering for an office, which, if it comes at all, must come without solicitation; but I must be permitted to make one declaration. If aggression does not cease, revolution must ensue; and, for one, I must be permitted to declare we must have the constitution, and, as its best commentary, the government of the Union for the first thirty years after it went into operation, and we are content.

The South should ask for nothing more and take nothing less, without, indeed, she is basely recreant to herself and her posterity.

There is a sentence in "Junius" full of beauty and wisdom, adapted to the present crisis: "No measures are likely to be sustained with so much firmness as those which are commenced in moderation." We owe this moderation to our allies in the free States. Think of the earthquake shout of that majority of twenty thousand freemen in the city of New York at the last autumnal election, who declared that our institutions were not to be invaded, and what we owe to their gallant leaders, who conducted the people to such a victory! I have as entire confidence in the administration of Mr. Buchanan as I have in his spotless integrity and fine talents, and devoted loyalty to the best interests of his country; but still, he and his cabinet may be overruled and overrun by an incendiary horde bent on the ruin of their country. Then the great *issue* must come up. We have no alternative. The crisis is inevitable, and the catastrophe not to be averted.

I contributed to make one revolution—or, as Burke said in relation to the revolution in England of 1668, "a revolution prevented rather than made"—a revolution which, in despite of all falsehood and false doctrine, resulted in the establishment of the opening principles of free trade. I trust I am not too old to contribute to the making of another equally certain and far more glorious in its result—the emancipation of the South from the most odious and detestable of all tyrannies, the despotism of a base and hypocritical fanaticism; but I say of the constitution and the Union, they came from the hands of their framers; *sunto perpetua.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON.

BLUFFTON, S. C., October 3, 1857.

The price of milk has been raised in Boston to 6 cents a quart, and in New York to 7 cents a quart. Anticipated drought and the consequent low run of springs and wells is ascribed as the chief cause of this advance.

The editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) News has been shown a solid bar of gold more than a foot in length, weight 62 oz. 2 dwts., and valued at $1,200, from the Liberty Mining Company at Vancluse.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE BURIAL OF G. W. P. CUSTIS.—Fort Arlington was thronged at an early hour yesterday by citizens of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and the surrounding country, all anxious to get a last look at the departed veteran of the place. The corpse lay in a beautiful mahogany coffin in the main parlor of the mansion, with the face exposed to view through a glass in the lid.

The coffin was silver-mounted, and a silver plate over the breast contained the following inscription:

"GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS.
Born April 13, 1781.
Died October 10, 1857."

It was also overlaid with wreathes of garden flowers, twined with the autumn-tinged leaves of the surrounding forest.

The funeral ceremonies commenced about 12 o'clock, and consisted of a few appropriate remarks by Rev. C. B. Dana, of Alexandria, and the usual Episcopal service.

By request of the family and relatives of the deceased, no military demonstration was made, several companies having sought the privilege, and the Washington Light Infantry, of which the deceased was an honorary member, being on the ground for that purpose.

The latter company stacked their arms in the front yard and waited to join the procession simply in uniform. The procession moved from the house, on foot, at about 12½ o'clock, in the following order:

Rev. C. B. Dana and three other clergymen; the bier and six pall-bearers, consisting of ex-Secretary Conrad, Col. Randolph, and Phillip R. Fendall, esq., of Washington, Mr. Henry Dangerfield and Mr. Cassius F. Lee, of Alexandria, and Lieut. Hunter, of Alexandria county; the family and relatives of deceased, among whom we recognised Mrs. Lee, (only surviving child,) her son and four daughters, Mrs. Commodore Kenman, of Georgetown, Mrs. Upsher, of Washington, Mrs. William H. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, Mr. Washington Peters, Mr. Charles B. Calvert, and Mr. S. T. Stuart, of Maryland, and Dr. Stuart, of Virginia; a large number of colored servants of the family; old soldiers of the war of 1812 in uniform, twenty-four in number; the Washington Light Infantry, simply in uniform; the Washington Society of Georgetown College; and about one thousand citizens.

The grave was prepared, according to the last request of the deceased, beside that of his wife, in a beautiful grove on the bluff about a quarter of a mile south of the house. The usual sepulchral ceremonies having been performed and the burial completed, both graves were strewn with fresh flowers by the lingering hands of filial affection, and the company gradually dispersed from the solemn scene.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN LAST NIGHT.—The board of aldermen had an adjourned meeting last night for the discussion of a new bill that has lately been introduced into that board, entitled "A bill to organize a police system for the city of Washington, and to reduce the several acts in relation thereto into one." The mode adopted for voting on the bill was to go over it by sections in committee of the whole, and then vote upon it entire. The bill consists of thirteen sections, and fifty-two "regulations for the government of the police department." Section 6th was under discussion at the time we left, and it was probable that the discussion of the bill would occupy several sessions before its final passage.

The most important item of discussion last night was the subject of abolishing the office of "chief of police," and uniting the day and night police under one head. The board generally seemed favorable to the new arrangement, and the probability was that it would be adopted, as far as this board was concerned.

THE ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN, AND HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.—The meeting at Georgetown on Monday evening to consider the expediency of subscribing $200,000 to the capital stock of this railroad company was largely attended. Messrs. Tenny, Addison, and Ould each advocated the subscription, and Messrs. Slemmer and Mann opposed it. Yesterday the vote was taken, and the subscription was authorized as follows: Whole number of votes polled 482—for the appropriation, 395; against the appropriation, 87. Majority in favor of the appropriation, 308.

THE RIVER.—The arrivals at the port of Washington yesterday were quite small. The schooner Adam Clark arrived at Riley's wharf, from Tangier creek, with one thousand bushels of sand; and schooner M. J. Fardy, from Salisbury, with plank from the Long Bridge. The schooner G. W. Grice arrived at Magruder's wharf, from New York, with consignments for J. P. Levy, William McL. Cripps, Samuel Kirby, naval storekeeper, J. W. Thompson & Bro., Miller & Coates, J. C. McGuire, Bontz & Coombs, Schneider & Co., Capt. Meigs, Campbell & Coyle, and Edward Simpson.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL is at present the most popular place in Washington, and Signor Blitz has made it so. Our citizens generally are happy, and love genuine laughter; and, therefore, can best appreciate the inimitable performances of the Signor, which have attracted for more than a week past large and fashionable audiences.

THE STEAMER COLUMBIA arrived at Georgetown yesterday morning from Baltimore, with merchandise for the enterprising merchants of that city. Quite a large number of schooners were lying at the coal-docks awaiting cargoes.

UNION FOUNDRY, the property of Mr. James L. Cathcart, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, as the foundry was not in operation.

DIED,

OTTO SCIOR. His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) October 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., from his late residence, No. 264, south L street, between 3d and 4th streets east.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 13, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the limitation contained in the law authorizing this department to purchase stocks of the United States having been reached, it is not within its power to make further purchases at present.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Oct 14

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 9, 1857.

Information has been received at this department from Amos B. Corwine, the United States consul at Panama, of the murder, in the district of Sona, State of Panama, New Granada, by a native of that country, of John Borklos, a citizen of the United States.

Oct 10—3t

☞ THE Rev. Wm. Pinkney, D. D., having accepted the call of the vestry of the Church of the Ascension, will enter upon the duties of his rectorship on Sunday, October 11.

Persons desiring pews in the church will please apply to

C. F. HERLBURT,
Register of Ascension Church,
Room No. 11, west wing Patent Office.

Sept 5—TuW&Stf†

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK!—COME AND LAUGH!

New Scenes in Ventriloquism, New Feats in Magic.

THE LEARNED CANARY BIRDS AND SPIRIT RAPPING.

SIGNOR BLITZ

WILL REMAIN ONE WEEK LONGER,

and give his popular exhibitions EVERY EVENING, commencing at ½ before 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents.

Oct 10†

Regimental Headquarters Volunteers,

Washington, October 4, 1857.

THE regiment will assemble for the annual parade, as prescribed by law, at the usual parade ground at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, the 19th inst., (being the anniversary of the battle and victory of Yorktown.)

All officers of the regiment are required to be punctual in their attendance; and those having command of companies will give each member of them the proper notice previous to that time, and have them in line precisely at that hour.

By order of Colonel Hickey:

Oct 9 H. N. OBER, Adjutant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The election passed off quietly in this city, and no disturbances have been reported. The few scattering returns from the interior show nothing definite. In Williamsport, Lycoming county, Packer, democrat, receives a vote of 469; Wilmot, republican, 278; Hazlehurst 139. Columbia, in Lancaster county, gives Packer 319; Hazlehurst 211; and Wilmot 95. Phenixville, in Chester county, gives Packer 295; Wilmot 237; Hazlehurst 12.

PITTSBURG—10½, p. m.—The returns from three precincts in this city and two in Alleghany city show a falling off in the republican majority of more than half.

It is believed that the majority in the entire county will be reduced still more.

The borough of York gives 99 democratic majority over all.

PHILADELPHIA—Lancaster city complete. Packer's majority is 730. A large democratic gain. Northumberland—Packer's majority in this borough is 310. In York borough Packer's majority is 419. Harrisburg gives Packer 419—a democratic gain of 370. Dauphin county gives Packer 79 majority. Danville, Packer's majority 92. Temaqua, Schuylkill county, Packer 215 majority. Mount Joy, in Lancaster county, gives Wilmot a majority of 119. Honesdale, Wayne county, gives Wilmot 183. Scranton, Luzerne county, gives Packer a majority of 107. York county is reported to give Packer 2,000 majority.

A private despatch to Mr. Packer from Williamsport says that in that town he has received the usual democratic majority. In Philadelphia there is no question of his election.

Lycoming county gives Packer 1,000 majority. Easton borough 520 majority.

In Pottstown township Packer is 200 ahead.

In Catawissc, Columbia county, Wilmot has a majority.

In Montour county Packer's majority is 450.

In Northampton county Packer's majority is 3,000.

The town of West Chester, in Chester county, gives Wilmot 198 majority.

Luzerne county Packer 1,500 majority.

Berks county, 6,000 majority, and in Reading alone Packer has 1,000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA.—The democrats are parading the streets, confident of victory; have elected the city legislative ticket. County legislative ticket elected of course. The entire ticket in the whole State has been elected by the democrats. The county officers have been elected by the largest majority ever known. Dauphin county has probably given a small democratic majority. Carlisle, Cumberland county, 193 majority for Packer.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—The senate are awaiting the action of the house on the relief bill. The house spent the whole of the morning in considering propositions for extending the time of the resumption without effecting anything.

This afternoon an entire new section was offered in place of the first section of the present bill. It suspends the penalties incurred until January, 1859, and permits dividends of 6 per cent. during the suspension. This was negatived. Various propositions were submitted and rejected for changing the period for the resumption of specie payments; and the question recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was negatived—yeas 34, nays 56.

The senate this evening rejected a motion to take up the bill providing for a suspension till the first Tuesday of July next, and then adjourned.

All now depends on the house. It is generally thought they will reconsider.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The house reconsidered its yesterday's vote on the relief bill—55 to 32.

The motion to extend the time of suspension to the third Monday in July was passed—yeas 46, nays 42.

The question on the final adoption of the bill stood—yeas 56, nays 36.

The house then adjourned until afternoon to await the action of the senate.

The latter body has referred the bill to the committee of conference, and will meet again at 3 p. m.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The bill as it passed the house fixes the resumption of specie payments by the banks on the second Monday in April next.

The committee of conference reported two new sections, and the bill as amended passed both houses.

HARRISBURG—10½, p. m.—The relief bill has been signed by the governor, and the legislature adjourned *sine die.*

The Financial Crisis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Marine, Pacific, Irving, Merchants' Exchange, North River, New York Exchange, Citizens', and Ocean banks have suspended—eight in all.

E. Fish & Co., and Brown & Cary, merchants, have suspended.

Also, the Chatham and Bull's Head Banks have suspended.

LATER.

It appears that the Marine Bank was stopped by an injunction by one of its customers, and it is presumed that the others were stopped by the same cause. By this means the penalty of winding up, which attaches to a suspension, is evaded, and it is probable that most of the above cases are only temporary. This understanding has relieved to a considerable extent the excitement.

STILL LATER.

The following additional banks have suspended: The Artisans', Butchers', and Drovers', and the Bank of New York.

Wall street was crowded this afternoon, and the other business streets are comparatively deserted.

It is feared that a general suspension is inevitable, notwithstanding several of the old banks announce their ability and determination to go through.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—To-day has been very exciting in financial affairs. Up to 2 o'clock fifteen city banks had suspended, viz: The Bank of New York, Citizen's, St. Nicholas, Chatham, Ocean, Market, Butchers' and Drovers', Merchants' Exchange, North River, and Marine Banks. Wall street at 2 o'clock was crowded with an anxious mass of people. The steps of all the banks were also blocked up by persons forcing their way into the banks.

At the American Exchange Bank David Leavitt addressed the crowd, assuring them that the bank would pay all to the last dollar. He also announced that an arrangement had been made with several of the strongest banks to go through without suspension.

It is believed, however, that the suspension will be general. It is understood that some of our heaviest houses have withdrawn their gold from the banks, and replaced it as a special deposite.

There were rumors during the morning affecting nearly all the banks in the city; but the above list gives all that had *certainly* suspended up to 3 o'clock. The sales of R. R. stocks at the first board were small, at a general decline.

In State stocks a large business was done, also at a decline, excepting Virginias and Missourias. The bank stocks all sold at a decline.

The run on the Brooklyn Savings Bank was renewed to-day, but with less vigor than on yesterday. The bank paid promptly.

Several failures in the dry-goods line were announced, but none were very prominent firms.

THE LATEST.

The run upon the Mechanics' Bank, the Bank of America, and the Manhattan and American Banks was severe, and continued up to the closing hour.

The Broadway Bank held out till near 3 o'clock, paid out $140,000 in specie, and then gave out.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank subsequently closed its doors.

The Seventh Ward Bank and the Fulton Bank sustained a tremendous pressure.

The People's Bank closed at 2 o'clock, after paying out $19,000 during the day.

The Bank of New York paid out its last dollar, certified all checks presented, and then yielded.

The American Bank paid all demands; but several others shut out their customers at 3 o'clock.

The Bank of North America was protested this afternoon.

The Corn Exchange refused to pay specie for bills, but certifies its checks.

The Central, Mechanics and Traders', Bowery, Savings, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Continental, American Exchange, and Metropolitan Banks paid every demand up to the usual hour of closing.

The whole number suspended to-day, of banks that were included in the returns of yesterday, is nineteen.

A bank meeting was held this afternoon, at which it is understood that the proposition of a general suspension was to be discussed, as also the propriety of urging the governor to convene an extra session of the legislature.

At the second board of the stock exchange the stocks all took an upward movement, under the belief that the banks would all suspend specie payments to-morrow.

STILL LATER.

It is reported that at the meeting this evening all the banks but seven voted for a general suspension.

THE VERY LATEST.

It is now reported on good authority that all the banks have resolved to suspend, but the meeting is still in session.

Official Report of the New York Bank Meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—11, p. m.—The following is the official report of the meeting held here this evening in relation to the suspension of the banks.

A resolution was passed to suspend specie payment so far as paying over the counter is concerned, and to make a regular exchange of each other's bills as a clearing house. Also, to send a committee to confer with the governor in reference to calling a meeting of the legislature. The committee will leave for Albany at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Financial in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Francis Skinner and Company, the largest dry goods and commission merchants, have suspended.

The bank failures in New York have caused considerable excitement; but the news yet has had no perceptible effect on our banks.

Failure of a New Cotton Manufactory.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—It is reported here to-day that the Albion Cotton Manufactory has failed. Its liabilities are not definitely known.

Suicide.

PETERSBURG, (Va.,) Oct. 13.—Thomas H. Hardenburg, cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Wilmington, North Carolina, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. He leaves a large family, and is universally respected. There is no cause assigned.

A Custom-House Robbed.

RICHMOND, (Va.,) Oct. 13.—The custom-house here was entered last night, the safe blown open with powder, and $15,000 in $20 gold pieces and $5,700 in $5 gold pieces were stolen. The robbers left $46,000 behind.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Oct. 15.—The schooner Black Squall, from Alexandria, for New York, put in here to-day in distress. Her masts are gone and she has sustained other damage. Also lost overboard the mate and one seaman.

Mrs. Cunningham Missing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th.—Mrs. Cunningham failed to appear at court to-day, and her counsel denied all knowledge of her whereabouts.

Mercantile Suspensions.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Messrs. George T. and W. P. Lyman, China merchants, have suspended.

The Ohio River.

WHEELING, (Va.,) Oct. 13.—The river here continues to fall.

Notice.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Henry Prenot to the undersigned trustee, dated September 30, 1857, and recorded in the land records of Washington county, D. C., I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, upon the premises, on Friday, the 16th October, 1857, at 5 o'clock, p. m., lot numbered 2, in subdivision of square numbered 228, with the appurtenances, situated on D street, between 14th and 15th streets.

M. THOMPSON, Trustee.
A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

Oct 14—d

$100 REWARD.—I will pay one hundred dollars reward on the detection and conviction of the incendiary who fired two separate stacks of grain on the lot attached to my Printing Office on Saturday evening last.

Oct 14—3t C. WENDELL.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—Samuel Chilton & A. B. Magruder, late of Virginia, being associated in partnership, will practice in the courts of Washington city, the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Address CHILTON & MAGRUDER, Washington, D. C.

Oct 14—eo3m

City Steam Fire-wood Mill.

ECONOMY AND CONVENIENCE.

WE are now ready to deliver wood sawed and split at 20 per cent. less than the usual rates, and better prepared than it can be by hand.

Knots and wood of inconvenient size not sent.

All orders for less than half a cord will be delivered in crates to any part of the house at no further expense to the purchaser.

Pine wood in crates 35 cents.
Oak wood do 40 cents.

In this part of our business we will open no accounts, as we have come to the conclusion to make it exclusively a cash business.

Also, on hand hickory, oak, and pine wood, and coal of all kinds, which will be disposed of on the usual accommodating terms.

Now on the way—
One cargo white-ash broken coal for furnace.
One cargo white-ash egg coal for radiators.
Coal 2,240 lbs. to the ton.
All under cover. Orders promptly filled.

T. J. & W. M. GALT,
northwest corner of 12th and C streets,
No. 547, one square south of Penn. avenue.

Oct 8—6tif

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S Sale of Valuable Improved Real Estate, known as the "Kirkwood House." By virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Y. Conly and wife to me, bearing date on the 31st day of July, in the year 1847, and recorded in Liber W. B., No. 136, folios 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, one of the land records for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, and at the request of the holder of the note therein secured, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 31st day of October, in the year 1857, at 4 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, that valuable improved real estate known as "the Kirkwood House," situated at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, said real estate consisting of the following lots or parcels of ground—to wit: All those parcels of ground known on the plan of the city of Washington as parts of lots numbered two (2) and three, (3,) in square numbered three hundred and twenty-two, (322,) and designated as lots C, D, and E, of the subdivision made by John McClelland of said lots numbered two (2) and three, (3,) as will more fully appear by reference to the plat of said subdivision, recorded in the office of the surveyor of said city of Washington, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms of sale: Five thousand dollars of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the residue thereof in six equal instalments at six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, and thirty-six months, with interest from the date of sale, for which the several promissory notes of the purchaser will be required, drawn to his own order, and by him endorsed, to be secured by deed of trust on the premises. All conveyances to be at the cost of the purchaser. The trustee will only convey such title as is vested in him by the deed of trust. The title to the premises is believed to be indisputable.

If the terms of sale are not complied with in ten days from the day of sale, the trustee reserves the right, at his option, either to annul the sale, or, after one week's notice, to re-sell the property, at the risk and cost of the purchaser, on such terms as the trustee may think fit.

THOS. J. SEMMES, Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE,
Auctioneer.

Sep 26—eod4ds

BLANKETS, COMFORTS, SHEETINGS, &c.—300 pairs blankets, all sizes, qualities, and prices, some extra fine.

Bed comforts, assorted.
10 cases cotton sheetings in all widths, of the best grades.
3 cases pillow-case cottons, from medium up to extra fine.
130 pieces select styles furniture chintzes for lounges, chairs, and spreads.
75 pieces table diapers and damasks, from medium and narrow up to extra wide and fine; all stylish patterns.
Linen sheetings and pillow linens, of the proper qualities and widths, at our proverbially low prices.
Towels, napkins, towelings, and Doylies in endless profusion of choice styles and prices.
Scotch diapers, all widths; in the lot many "double weight" of the "old-fashioned pattern."
With all other dry goods of the best class for family consumption.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm, from which no deviation is allowed.
We are not opening new bills.
The present is regarded a most opportune time for all persons indebted to us to pay all or part of their bills.
Strangers and residents cordially solicited to examine our stock, if but for their own gratification.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market.

Oct 6—10tdif

AUTUMN AND WINTER CLOAKS.—Opened to-day many stylish autumn and winter cloaks for ladies.

Also, a very large line of modern shawls adapted for the present and approaching season.

A large line of mourning shawls, all sizes, of the very best grades.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm, and no deviation allowed therefrom.
Mourning goods only allowed out of the store on approbation. Goods will also be sent for the inspection of invalids; in all other cases purchasers must decide what they want. Goods will not be allowed out of the store on approbation, nor will they be exchanged or taken back. We are serious in this matter, for many and to us costly reasons.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market.

Oct 9—10tdif

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—Just received a new supply of the improved celebrated Scarise air-tight flat-top cooking stoves, four sizes. For sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.

C. WOODWARD.

Oct 8—eo4w

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, the 13th November, 1857, for supplying the marine corps with the following articles during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, viz:

500 to 800 uniform caps, complete.
1,000 to 2,000 marine pompoons.
1,000 to 2,000 patent-leather stocks.
500 to 800 privates' uniform coats, complete, of navy blue cloth, indigo dye—to be chemically tested.
50 to 100 sergeants' uniform coats, (same as above.)
50 to 100 musicians' coats, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.
100 to 200 pairs non-commissioned officers' epaulettes.
500 to 800 pairs brass centre straps.
30 to 50 red worsted sashes.
1,000 to 2,000 pairs linen overalls.
1,000 to 2,000 linen shirts.
2,500 to 3,000 pairs brogans, Nos. 5 to 11.
500 to 800 marine blankets, (gray.)
500 to 800 knapsacks.
2,500 to 3,000 pairs woollen socks.
500 to 800 marine fatigue caps, the cloth to be navy blue, indigo dye, and chemically tested.
500 to 800 fatigue frocks.
1,000 to 1,500 flannel shirts.
500 to 1,000 pairs woollen overalls, blue kersey.
500 to 1,000 woollen jackets, do.
300 to 500 watch or great coats, do.
500 to 1,000 pairs Canton flannel drawers.
25 to 60 musicians' jackets, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.
1,000 to 2,000 yards 6-4 sky blue kersey.
1,000 to 2,000 yards navy blue cloth, to be chemically tested.
300 yards scarlet cloth, cochineal dye, to be chemically tested.

Samples of the above articles may be seen on application at this office, or at the office of the assistant quartermaster marine corps, 189 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

It is to be understood that the accepted bidder is to take all material used for manufacturing coats, overalls, &c., on hand at the time of entering into contract, at the contract prices thereof.

Bids will be received for the whole or in parts for the articles required, and it must be explicitly understood that a critical inspection will be given all articles furnished as to fit and quality, and that articles which do not come up to the sample will be rejected and thrown upon the hands of the contractor.

The quartermaster reserves to himself the right to increase or diminish the quantity named above, as the exigencies or interests of the service may demand.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Quartermaster of the Marine Corps," Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Supplies."

The papers publishing this advertisement will send the paper containing the *first* insertion to this office for examination, accompanied by a duplicate account of the expense—at the rate of 75 cents for 300 ems first insertion, and 37½ cents per 300 ems for all subsequent insertions.

The "National Intelligencer," "Star," and "States," Washington; "Argus," Portland, Maine; "Patriot," Concord, N. H.; "Gazette," Portsmouth, N. H.; "Post" and "Courier," Boston, Mass.; "Bridgeport Farmer," Conn.; "Daily News" and "Atlas," New York; "Eagle," Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Argus," "Pennsylvanian," and "Press," Philadelphia, Pa.; "Patriot," Harrisburg, Pa.; "Republican," Baltimore, Md.; "Statesman" and "Argus," Nor