WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1857.

☞Mr. Isaac. E. James, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by James Deering, John Collins, J. Hannity, Edmund W. Willey, John K. Deering, E. A. Evans, R. S. James, T. Assheay, P. A. Davis, R. T. Robbins.

☞Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Childs, George Morris, and Richard Lemon. Receipts of either will be good.

☞Mr. Geo. W. Bray is authorized to collect moneys due the Union Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of Columbia.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

We give elsewhere a somewhat detailed account of the democratic victory in Pennsylvania. Never was triumph more complete! Both branches of the State legislature largely democratic, and the democratic candidate for governor elected by a majority of about *forty thousand!*

The few returns from Ohio which we give this morning show large democratic gains. The ten counties heard from show a net democratic gain of 3,098.

From Iowa we have but one brief return, but it is full of promise for the democratic cause.

The entire democratic State ticket and the five democratic candidates for Congress in Mississippi are undoubtedly elected.

We have no further returns from Kansas. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of the despatch published in our issue of Tuesday last, which gave the democrats a small majority in both branches of the territorial legislature.

AS WAS EXPECTED.

We stated a few weeks ago that election days in Baltimore were simply days of general and murderous riots, and that after an election had been held in that city people at a distance looked, not for the returns of the judges, but the returns of the hospitals—the lists of the killed and wounded democrats. By referring to our telegraphic column this morning it will be observed that yesterday's election in Baltimore was no exception to the disgraceful and frightful rule. We have not the inclination to publish, nor the space to spare for, the details of the heart-sickening outrages. They can be readily imagined by our readers. While organized bands of desperate ruffians have complete possession of the once proud and prosperous city of Baltimore, it would be worse than folly for her democratic citizens to attempt to exercise their natural or constitutional rights. For all practical purposes they are now, and have been since the advent of know-nothingism, disfranchised!

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The democratic victory in Pennsylvania proves to be far more brilliant and decisive than was at first generally supposed. The democracy of the Old Keystone State have not only elected their candidate for governor by an overwhelming majority—a majority that can only be estimated by tens of thousands—but they have for the first time in many years secured the ascendency in *both* branches of the State legislature. These glorious results are thus announced in the Pennsylvanian of yesterday morning:

"Sufficient returns have been received to warrant us in announcing the gratifying intelligence that the WHOLE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET HAS BEEN ELECTED BY A MAJORITY THAT MAY REACH FORTY THOUSAND!

"This is no ordinary triumph. The whole country was looking to the result in Pennsylvania. The victory of last year was attributed to fraud and deception, and not to those feelings of reverence and regard for the constitution which so emphatically characterize the democracy of the Old Keystone State. But the present triumph is a full and entire endorsement of that of 1856, and places the Pennsylvania democracy on a solid platform, which cannot be misunderstood or misinterpreted. The black-republican party is beaten on the broad issue made by their own State convention, and championed by their most gifted and intelligent leader. The know-nothing organization is rebuked, and that in a signal and crushing manner, and the election of the democratic State ticket covers the whole opposition to the constitution, the rights of the States, and the sanctity of religious sentiment.

"At this time we can but state facts—announce results. The application of these facts is a labor to be performed when excitement has ceased, and the popular mind is in a state to see and appreciate all the peculiar circumstances which entered into the State contest just terminated in such a glorious manner. Enough the proud consciousness of having wiped out the stain which three years ago was placed upon the brow of old Pennsylvania by the election of James Pollock as her chief magistrate. Enough to have defeated David Wilmot, and that party which proclaims open hostility to the constitution, and the Union of these States under that instrument. Enough to have stamped the broad seal of Pennsylvania's disapprobation upon all and every attempt to mingle religion and politics. This is the meaning of the victory which we take pride in heralding to our friends in all sections of the Union.

"Our local triumph is as full and complete as it is in the State. The vote, however, is small—the total for governor being but 40,591, against 68,642 for canal commissioner, in October last year.

"The falling off in the democratic vote is 8,891, and in the combined opposition, 9,160.

"The plurality for General Packer for governor in the whole city is 13,332, and for Nimrod Strickland for canal commissioner, 14,482.

"James R. Ludlow is elected associate judge of the court of common pleas by the truly handsome majority, over Judge Conrad, of 5,488! This is a highly gratifying result.

"The majority for John P. McFadden, for prothonotary of the district court, is 3,345; and the democratic candidates for recorder of deeds, clerk of the court of quarter sessions, and coroner are elected by equal, if not larger, majorities.

"In the old city senatorial district Samuel J. Randall, democrat, is elected to the State senate by 820 majority; and the whole democratic city legislative ticket by about the same vote.

"In the old county Dr. Marselis is elected to the State senate by a plurality of 9,231.

"The whole democratic county legislative ticket is elected by about the same vote."

CONNECTICUT.

The result of the town elections is quite satisfactory. The New Haven Register's list contains 143 towns—75 democratic, 63 republican, and 5 divided.

Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, left the city yesterday morning, to be absent about a week on business connected with the department. In his absence his duties will, by law, devolve upon Horatio King, esq., First Assistant Postmaster General.

We understand (says a New York cotemporary) that the Hon. Edward M. Archibald, late Attorney General of Newfoundland, but for a short time past residing at Brooklyn, has received from Lord Clarendon the appointment of British consul at this port, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The governor of the black-republican banner State, Vermont, where only about one-fifth of the people attend on public worship, delivered his message to the legislature on Friday, expressing much alarm lest slavery shall be established in the Green mountains. In the winter these mountains are white with snow, but Gov. Ryland Fletcher is an evergreen.—*Boston Post.*

THE MONEYED CRISIS.

Whilst we are discussing the policy of the present banking system of the country, pointing out its errors, and illustrating its evil results, it may be well to turn aside for a moment to compare the condition of things in earlier periods of our difficulties with the present.

The features of the present moneyed crisis do not at all resemble those of any other period in our history. In 1837, and up to 1844, the people, generally, were in debt. The North and the South were alike involved. The amount of specie in the country was then very small, and the total bankruptcy of four hundred thousand men was to be added to a vast indebtedness by men who were able and willing to pay by regular instalments, to be derived either from the profitable use of their property or by its periodical conversion into money. This required time. Care, energy, and frugality did the rest.

There was another class of paying men to be added to that, who were largely debtors, but who did not resort to any extinction, by law, of their liabilities. They relied upon their labor, skill, and enterprise to free them from debt. These two classes of men constituted the great body of the people.

The circumstances under which they had to act were peculiarly trying. The failure of the banks was universal. The balance of trade with foreign countries was greatly against us. Our exports during the years 1837, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, in breadstuffs, tobacco, and cotton, did not average per annum more than 76 millions. Breadstuffs were about an average through these years of eight millions of dollars, tobacco eight, and cotton sixty. We were broken down at home—we had a blighted name and credit abroad. The precious metals were in smaller quantities amongst us than they had been in any series of six years since the war of 1812, taking into view the proportions of population.

There are many very interesting statistical facts in connexion with that part of our history to which we might advert, but our purpose is to condense our views, and we therefore leave out of the question the order of things which followed the close of the United States Bank, and its reappearance in the name of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States. We also omit the initiatory measures which were consequent upon the establishment of the sub-treasury system. It saved the government then. It has saved it now. But we proceed to state the position in which we are at this time.

Our present condition is not so disastrous as that long and dismal period to which we have referred. We were proud enough, even then, as a nation, but we were grievously ashamed of our lost credit abroad. We were still heroes for the field of battle—a nation of heroes; but we were humbled under a sense of our degrading misfortunes, and trembled at the name of our debts. Not a nation would trust us. Our countrymen hardly knew how to trust one another. Behind us was desolation. Beneath our feet was doubt, and a suspicion lurked in the public mind that we had nothing of our own to stand upon.

In the future, we saw that it would take one, two three, and four years, at least, before we could pay our debts and recover our credit abroad, and before we could be free and independent at home as individuals.

That long, dark day has passed, and it was worse than this. The calamity itself was greater—far greater. Its consequences were more widely spread, and bore much more deeply and terribly upon that mighty agricultural community, which constitutes the invincible power of this republic. Our present calamity, however, is very great and very trying, but it is not, in our opinion, without remedy. It is true that it is a disaster from which we cannot recover in a single month. But we can master it in eight months. Those whose failures are hopeless will drop out of the struggle, and will cease to disturb the progressive improvement which, after a little, will follow.

Let us very briefly sum up the facts of our case. We will see that we are not pouring water into bottomless buckets, never to be filled, nor speeding an arrow at the moon, which, though aimed well, can never reach it.

The first thing which presents itself to our consideration is our commercial position with foreign nations.

We owe them nothing. The balance of trade is in our favor. England is in our debt. It is immaterial to the question that some of her capitalists have chosen, from time to time, to invest large sums of money in our railroad companies. Their biting misfortunes with the stocks of Mississippi years ago projected them heedlessly upon corporations. If they had put their money in State stocks it would have been safe. All that is thus vested will be found to be so. The interest which those loans will draw from the country will be comparatively small. But the actual indebtedness of England will be more than a counterbalance for any drain which may be made by her citizens for interest upon loans. We at this moment stand fair and equal with all nations, and have nothing to oppress or even to annoy us from abroad. What, then, is our condition in regard to our home resources? We shall simply speak in round numbers, but within the minimum of the true figures.

Our cotton crop of last year was one hundred and thirty millions. It will be now worth one hundred and sixty.

Our tobacco crop this year will produce twenty millions of dollars. There are twenty-one States in this Union which grow tobacco, and the crop of this year is an average one.

Our wheat crop in 1850 was one hundred millions of bushels, and estimated that year at an equal amount of dollars. Since then a very great stimulus has been applied to wheat-growing. Then we had only eleven millions of acres in wheat. Now we have not less than twenty-five. It is seven years since then, which is an item to cause increase, and must be added to that of years, and the greater demand now than then. The product of wheat, we have no doubt, will be two hundred and twenty-five millions of bushels. It may be rated at an equal sum in dollars.

California will produce forty-five millions of gold. This will not leave us as heretofore. Then four-fifths of it went away. This year four-fifths of it will remain.

Our crop of corn in 1850 was estimated at 266 millions of dollars. This year we shall have eight hundred millions of bushels. It will be worth more than the sum of that year.

Besides these staple articles, we have a long list of exports, which would swell the aggregate amount to an immense number of millions.

But we have not finished the reckoning. It is to be remembered that there is at this moment in the hands of the people a much larger amount of specie than has ever before been in the United States. Besides, the people owe less. As a people they are not in debt. The South is comparatively free from debt, and a very general prosperity, North and South, pervades the agricultural community.

These great resources will assuredly put us all right within eight months. This is about the period when a large body of our exports will begin to yield us ample returns.

As to the markets which we are to have abroad, and the remedies which are to be applied at home, we shall advert to them hereafter. We think as to the first they may be relied upon, and as to the last they may be made efficient.

SLAVERY AGITATION AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

The Choctaw nation of Indians are governed by a constitution modelled after that of the United States, designed to recognise and establish "the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government." Every safeguard that legislative wisdom has yet suggested has been placed around the citizen; and the general machinery of their government is calculated to secure the ends imbodied in their "bill of rights."

On the question of slavery it is declared in the constitution, "The general council shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, unless where the slave shall have rendered to the nation some distinguished service—in which case the owner shall be paid a full equivalent for the slave to be emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this nation from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this nation: provided that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrants: and provided, also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this nation of slaves who may have committed high crimes in any of the United States. They shall have power to pass laws to permit owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have full power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity—to provide for them necessary clothing and provisions, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners," etc.

The constitution was adopted in January last, and is now in complete operation in the Choctaw nation.

The treaty of June, 1855, secures to the Choctaws "the unrestricted right of self-government and full jurisdiction over persons and property" within their limits, and provides "that all persons, with their property, who are not by birth, adopted, or otherwise, citizens or members of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe; and all persons, not being citizens or members of either tribe, found within their limits, *shall be considered intruders, and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agent, assisted, if necessary, by the military.*"

From the above it will be seen that the Choctaws, in pursuance of the principle of "popular sovereignty," have, in their wisdom, established or recognised the institution of slavery.

But in the Choctaw nation, as elsewhere, there are AGITATORS. Tandy Walker, the president of the convention that framed the constitution, in an address for the Choctaws, while defending that instrument from the violent assaults of a few opponents, says: "I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without admonishing our people of the danger of agitating the subject of slavery. Even if a majority of them were adverse to the institution, which is not the case, it would be suicidal for them to express that opposition, because we have Arkansas on one side and Texas on the other, both slaveholding States, whose people would not sit quietly by and permit another Canada or runaway harbor to be established upon their borders. We are too weak to resist such force, *and the inevitable result would be that we should be overrun, and our nationality destroyed, and our country taken away from us*, and our people forced to find homes in the barren plains west of us. I do not hesitate to declare that any man, be he white or red, who undertakes to agitate the subject of slavery among our people, *is an enemy to the peace and well-being of the Choctaw nation.*"

And such is doubtless the opinion of the majority of that people.

It is a fact which admits of no doubt—the information comes from a reliable source—that this slavery agitation is caused by northern missionaries among the Choctaws. Instead of confining themselves to the Christian instruction of the "red men," and promoting the reign of harmony and good-will, they seek to kindle the flame of civil war. The more reflecting part of the nation freely express the opinion that these pale-faced agitators should be driven out of the country, because they justly consider them dangerous to the peace of the people. In a word, as "enemies" to social order.

It does not require much wit to perceive, in view of the circumstances above stated, that the Choctaws are likely to get into a difficulty similar to that which has given the government and people so much trouble in Kansas, and that the abolitionists are at their dangerous work even among the Indians. The Indian agents would have no fear of being unable to manage the Indians, if they were let alone; but, we repeat, the missionaries are, for the greater part, abolitionists, who do aught else but foment difficulties.

There is reason to believe that an organized plan to abolitionize the southwestern superintendency has been matured. If success should crown these efforts there may be a re-enactment of the late disgraceful scenes in Kansas.

The missionaries, from their constant intercourse with the Indians at their firesides, sick-beds, and stated religious meetings, exercise great influence over them.

Regarding the language of Tandy Walker as that of a large, if not the larger, part of the Choctaws—"that any man, be he white or red, who undertakes to agitate the subject of slavery among that people, is an enemy to the peace and well-being of the Choctaw nation"—we anticipate an expulsion of the abolition missionaries, if not the adoption of measures of a more decided character toward them.

Living under a government with rights secured by a free constitution—struggling to establish the happiness of the people on a permanent basis—protected in their possessions by a treaty with the United States, and asserting the principle of self-government—these Choctaws should be encouraged in their laudable designs without the impertinent interference of agitators, whose efforts have already had the effect of producing dissensions, and threaten to produce civil war.

TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN FRANCE, AND TOBACCO DUTIES IN ENGLAND.

From a document issued by the Ministry of Finance, exhibiting comparative statements of the indirect revenues of France the first six months of 1857, compared with the corresponding period of 1856, it appears that the product of the sale of tobacco (the tobacco monopoly in the hands of the *Regie*) during the former period amounted to 84,168,000 francs, or nearly $17,000,000, against 79,011,000 francs, or $15,800,000, the first six months of 1856. During the same period there were imported into Great Britain for consumption 16,121,746 pounds of tobacco, exclusive of manufactured and snuff, on which the British government realized a revenue from custom-house duties alone of $12,188,040. Supposing the importation of tobacco into both these countries the last six months of 1857 should equal (and it will doubtless exceed) the importation of the first six months, the aggregate amount of revenue derived from tobacco, almost wholly of American growth, by the governments of Great Britain and France would reach, for 1857, the sum of $58,376,080; or for France $34,000,000, and for Great Britain $24,376,080. Almost every dollar of this enormous sum comes out of the labor and toil of American tobacco-growers, and the figures represent no more than a minimum average of the result, one year with another, of the American tobacco trade in France and Great Britain.

FRANCO-AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the directors of the Franco-American Steam Navigation Company, recently held at Havre, it was announced to the shareholders that the operations of 1856 resulted in a loss of 1,516,890 francs, equal to about $303,378. The competition of British and Americans, who, it appears, for the purpose of injuring the company, reduced rates extraordinarily low, and forced the French company into a similar reduction: the loss of the Lyonnais, and the necessity of sending damaged vessels to England to be repaired, there being no accommodation or facilities for repairing large ocean steamers in France, are stated as among the chief causes of the year's loss. It was stated, however, that from contracts entered into with the Spanish government, and from the share taken in the formation of the company which is to have the lines of steamers about to be established between Nantes and the West Indies, and which is to receive a liberal governmental subvention, the Franco-American directors encourage their shareholders to take a more favorable view of their future prospects.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE IN INDIA.

We find the following in the London Express of the 8th instant:

"The Rev. Mr. Hay, the American missionary, who, with his wife and two children, narrowly escaped death in India from the mutinous sepoys, and who has just arrived home in the India mail-packet Ripon with his family, preached in the Independent Chapel, Above Bar, Southampton, on Sunday evening, to a crowded congregation. In his sermon Mr. Hay described the position of the fields of labor which the three great missionary societies had marked out for themselves. The Presbyterian Board of Missions, to which Mr. Hay was attached, restricted itself to the northwest provinces of the Bengal Presidency, the headquarters of the Indian revolt. Mr. Hay was himself stationed at Allahabad, where there were schools, colleges, and printing presses, and where, from the latter, the Christian Scriptures were issued in every language of the surrounding countries. The whole of the missionary property at Allahabad, worth 10,000 pounds, had been destroyed, and 30,000 pounds worth in other parts belonging to the same society had been sacrificed. It was exactly three months ago on Sunday night that the massacre of seventeen English officers out of twenty-eight, at the mess-table at Allahabad, took place. At the breaking out of the mutiny in that place all the Europeans who were not massacred fled to the fort for safety. Unfortunately many of the native Christians did not deem it necessary for their safety to enter the fort, and they and their families were apprehended by the authority of the Moulvies. Their families were incarcerated and exposed to insult and privation, while the native Christian ministers and teachers were put into the public stocks, and exposed there for nearly a week, night and day, with scarcely any refreshment, while savage and infuriated fanatics were often brandishing swords over them, and threatening them with the most horrible mutilation unless they foreswore their Christian faith and embraced Mohammedanism. The Europeans were blockaded in the fort for ten days, during which time they could not go fifty yards outside without being fired at. Outside the fort were four hundred Sikh soldiers whose loyalty was questionable, and the only defence of the Europeans against them were seventy or eighty invalid artillerymen. Amongst the Europeans were one hundred ladies and a large number of children. At one time a mutiny of the Sikhs was apprehended. They obtained possession of spirituous liquors, became drunk and riotous, and howled like wild beasts. For three successive nights the ladies crouched silent and sleepless in the fort, awaiting death; while the European men guarded them, each with a revolver in his hand, expecting, as they continually did, an attack from the Sikhs. Mr. Hay gave a thrilling description of these terrible scenes. Most fortunately the Sikhs abstained from any outrage while the Europeans were in the fort. As soon as an opportunity of escape occurred, the commandant of Allahabad ordered all non-combatants down to Calcutta; and Mr. Hay is now on his way to America to communicate to the Missionary Society to which he belongs the disasters which have befallen them."

The Rev. Mr. Hay, the distinguished subject of the above notice, arrived in New York last week. He reached this city, accompanied by his family, on Tuesday last, on his way to his old home in Indiana, and is now the welcome guest of Rev. Dr. Gurley, of this city. In compliance with earnest and numerous requests, Mr. Hay has not only consented to delay his departure from Washington until Monday next, but he will endeavor to meet general solicitude on a subject which is now uppermost in the public mind on both sides of the Atlantic by delivering on Sunday next two discourses (morning and evening) in Dr. Gurley's church, on F street, on India and Indian missions. As he was an eye-witness or an actor in many of the scenes he describes, his proposed discourses will have all the interest of a personal narrative.

The lumber season in Michigan has been unusually propitious. It is estimated that 50,000,000 feet of logs, kept back last season by the drought, have been got out, in addition to a very liberal amount in current operations. Chicago is now the largest market for Michigan lumber, and Albany comes next.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Mariners.—The port of Dublin corporation has given notice that on or about the first week of the present month a light vessel will be placed off the north end of the Blackwater Bank, in the Irish sea. This vessel will exhibit two white lights, one revolving and the other fixed. The revolving light, which will attain its greatest brilliancy once in every minute, will be shown from the mainmast of the vessel, at a height of 35 feet above the level of the sea. The fixed light will be shown from the foremast at a height of 26 feet above the same level. The illuminating apparatus will be catoptric, or by metallic reflectors, and of the third order. The revolving light should be visible from the deck of a ship in ordinary weather at a distance of about 10 miles.

The light vessel will be painted black, with a white band, having the word Blackwater on her side. She will have three masts, and carry a ball at the fore and main mast heads.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Patent Office.—Commissioner Holt has made a decision in the case of Joseph Davis's application, which was twice rejected, and afterward referred to a board of examiners, who could not agree.

The Scientific American, in an article upon the subject, pays the following well-merited tribute to the new Commissioner of Patents:

"Commissioner Holt has been so much engaged with pressing duties of various kinds since his recent acceptance of the office that he has been unable to give every case of appeal a personal hearing. He has, however, adopted a new and most excellent rule in regard to appeals, viz: the submission of each case to a board of two examiners, and in the event of their disagreement then to hear the case himself. This method gives satisfaction to all applicants, for it affords them a better guarantee of justice than where the appeal is left to the decision of a single individual.

"The decision is just and liberal, and shows that the Commissioner has correct views of his duties. At a single sweep he sets aside the venerable but narrow-minded practice of the office in refusing patents because the improvement claimed may happen to be—in the examiners' notion—a simple one. The declaration of the commissioner that 'very slight changes often produce the greatest and most valuable results' is susceptible of the most complete proof, and we are gratified beyond measure to find this view so clearly set forth, as likely to be the future practice of the office under its new administration. We have every reason to believe that inventors will find a true and consistent defender of their rights in the new commissioner."

Commissioner Holt's Decision.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
September 28, 1857.

In the matter of Joseph Davis's application for a patent for an alleged improvement in carding machines. This case having been twice rejected, and, on appeal to the Commissioner, by him referred to a board of examiners, who have been unable to agree in opinion, I have given to the questions involved a personal examination, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

The result attained by the improvement now sought to be patented—the saving of the fine fibres hitherto thrown off the carding cylinder and lost—is admitted to be new and important; indeed, eminently so, being the supply of what has ever been a desideratum in carding machines; such being the fact, the general rule of law is that a sufficient amount of invention to support a patent *will be presumed.* It is objected, however, in substance, that this new and valuable result is but what is technically known in legal parlance as a "second use;" if so, it is, of course, not patentable. But it is of the essence of a "second use," as such, that it should be produced by machinery or a process already known, and by a mode of operation of such machinery already in use. Can it be successfully maintained that such is the case here? An inspection of the machine has failed to satisfy my mind of the appositeness of the reference given. The improvement patented by Daniels & Dewey consisted in a combination of smooth rollers, with a wool-picking machine; the one under consideration consists in a similar combination, with a wool-carding machine. One of the elements of the combination—the smooth rollers—is the same in both; but the other being essentially different, the two improvements, which consist also in combinations, are as distinct and different as a wool-picking is from a wool-carding machine. The mode of operation is also entirely different. In Daniels & Dewey's machine the rollers turn in *opposite* directions, and without this opposite rotary motion the result aimed at—the throwing off the dirt and other impurities—would not have been accomplished. In Davis's machine the end sought to be attained is just the reverse of this, its functions being not to throw off, but to catch, retain, and restore to the main cylinder, those fibres which, under the operation of Daniels & Dewey's machine, are cast away and lost. The end being thus different, the mode of action is accordingly varied. The rotary rollers move, not in opposite, but in the *same* direction, and this is as necessary to the object to be effected as are the opposite movements to the object contemplated by Daniels & Dewey. It may be said that this is a slight change, and one which might readily suggest itself to any mechanic. But this does not furnish the true test of the patentability of an invention. *Very slight changes often produce the greatest and most valuable results*, and it is by those results, and by them only, that the value and importance of the changes are to be ascertained.

Believing, then, that the machine under consideration presents a new combination, a new mode of operation, and produces a new and most useful result, I cannot hesitate to grant the application for a patent.

J. HOLT, Commissioner.

Intrusion upon the Delaware Indian Reservation.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs on Tuesday last received information from the proper Indian agent that large numbers of persons had left Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of settling upon the lands belonging to the Delaware Indians; which information was laid before the Secretary of the Interior. Yesterday two additional letters confirming the above statement, and asking for the interposition of the government, were also received, and promptly laid before the Secretary.

Our government, by treaty stipulations made with these Indians, is bound to remove and keep out of this reservation all intruders. For the purpose of effecting this, instructions will be sent to the Indian agents to enforce this law, and if their efforts should fail United States troops will be called upon to give them their aid.

Chinese Sugar Cane, (Sorgho Sucre.)—Mr. J. F. C. Hyde, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts, (says a correspondent writing to the head of the agricultural division of the Patent Office,) has a West India sugar mill of two-horse power in constant operation, and grinds canes for his own and several adjoining counties. He charges fifty cents per gallon for making sirup for others from their canes, and sells his own at one dollar per gallon. So he will soon get back his $600 spent for his mill, and he has already turned the laugh at his alleged "folly." He is making barrels of sirup every day, and has a full bank of large boilers at work. He will have his *bagasse* made into paper. He weighs his canes and keeps count of his products.

Dr. John Bacon, one of the microscopic committee of the Boston Society of Natural History, who at one time sided with Dr. A. A. Hays, reports that the committee on the Chinese sugar cane had come to the conclusion that *the crystals of sugar I obtained from Capt. Wainwright's ripe canes were of the form of those of cane sugar*, and will report accordingly.

The Right of Widows to Pre-emption.—The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office having been asked the question whether, if an administrator of a deceased person shall establish the right of deceased to pre-empt a lot of land, the widow will be entitled to one-third in fee, that officer has decided that, under the provisions of the law of 1843, the entry must be made in favor of the heirs of the deceased pre-emptor, and the patent must cause the title to inure to them as if their names had been specially mentioned. The interest of the widow in an entry thus made will be determined by the law regulating the distribution of real estate of the State or Territory in which the land lies.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmasters' Supplies.—The Postmaster General has ordered that all postmasters whose compensation exceeds $12 50 per quarter shall be supplied with wrapping-paper, twine, and sealing-wax, for the use of their offices, by the Post Office Department; and the rule adopted March 12, 1855, in relation to the same subject, is repealed.

All postmasters whose compensation per quarter is less than $12 50 can purchase for the use of their offices a reasonable amount of the articles last above mentioned; provided the next proceeds of such offices are not less than $20 per year.

THE SOUTHERN BANKS.

With abundant resources at home, and large cash means in New York and England, many of the southern banks now find themselves unable to meet the demands of their bill-holders and depositors. In the following article from the Charleston Standard this anomalous condition of affairs is in part explained:

"The financial crisis which for some time has been impending over our community was consummated yesterday by the failure of the Bank of the State to continue specie payment. The day before it was understood that the bills of this bank had not been taken on deposite at the Bank of South Carolina; and soon after the doors were opened yesterday an unusually large number of bill-holders and depositors came upon the bank for specie and balances. The specie and bills of other banks were all drawn out as the day advanced, and about 12 o'clock a notice was given by the direction that no further specie payments could be made. Some little feeling was occasioned, but there was no excitement. It was known that the assets of the bank are abundantly sufficient for its liabilities, while it was also known that, in the event of any possible deficiency, the State is liable to make it good, and besides the inconvenience occasioned to depositors and bill-holders by their inability to make these available immediately in settlements with other banks, there were no startling or painful circumstances attending the occurrence.

"It is not known, nor is it believed, that any special cause has occasioned this result. By reference to the monthly bank statements for the last few years it will appear that the circulation, deposites, and other liabilities of this bank are about the same they have been; its specie, exchange, foreign and domestic, and other cash assets, have not been diminished; and the calamity, therefore, is one to which all banks in Charleston, and particularly the Bank of the State, must be always liable under the present system of exchanges.

"This system, to say the least of it, is an unfortunate one. Our crops, when sold in foreign markets, give us credit abroad, but we have no payments, comparatively, to make abroad, and must sell our credits, therefore, where there is a market for them. This is only in New York, and our banks, therefore, to enable merchants to purchase cotton, must take their bills on Europe or New York. To make their bills on Europe available they must sell them in New York, and under ordinary circumstances the system is not productive of embarrassment. The banks, to fulfil their office of facilitating the sale of produce at the South, must invest a considerable portion of their capital to that object, but they can bring the specie on from New York to meet emergencies, and it is the same in effect as though the specie were at hand. But the commercial system of New York has become convulsed. They are not able to respond to drafts upon them for our money there to our credit; they are not able to purchase our exchange on Europe, and the banks at the South, therefore, though in the strongest possible condition, are liable to be crushed by the convulsions of another commercial system upon which they have happened to become dependent. The evidence of this fact will appear from a comparison between the bank statements of the last month and the same month in 1856.

"From this it will be seen that the circulation of all the banks in August, 1857, was $7,625,877; net profits on hand, $1,779,113; deposites, $3,059,276; making an aggregate of immediate liabilities, $12,464,266. In 1856 the circulation was $7,344,798; net profits, $1,667,000; deposites, $3,253,844; making an aggregate of immediate liabilities in 1856, $12,265,642; showing an increase of liabilities to the extent of only about $200,000. At the same time the assets were as follows in 1857: specie, $1,252,058; domestic exchange, $10,535,422; foreign exchange, $296,671; making an aggregate of cash assets, $12,684,151; and in 1856, specie, $1,383,208; domestic exchange, $7,886,222; foreign exchange, $375,176; making an aggregate for that year of $9,544,608; making an increase in cash assets for 1857 of $3,140,000; and, as we were abundantly easy in 1856, it cannot have happened that the present embarrassments have occurred from any immediate error in our banking system, but from causes which are outside of it, and which are liable at any time to occur so long as the system shall continue."

PANIC SERMONS.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following sensible comments on the panic sermons of such spiritual teachers as the Cheevers and Beechers:

"Quite a number of clergymen entertained their hearers on Sunday with sermons on 'the crisis.' Sunday being a day when men are expected to have a respite from their ordinary cares and avocations, it would seem but reasonable that thought should be permitted and assisted to take a new channel. But no; the panic must still be continued, and while clergymen are pounding their desks in developing the religious aspects of the subject the poor crazed intellect unavoidably reverts to an accumulation of unsalable merchandise, an ominous bank account, or the unsatisfactory state of the ledger, and perhaps becomes fearfully apprehensive of impending financial disaster, as the effects of this perpetual ding-dong seven days in the week, while the intended 'improvement' is quite forgotten. The custom is becoming too prevalent of lugging everything into the pulpit. A closer examination of the inspired volume will disclose topics and scope sufficiently ample for our most eminent modern divines, without resorting to that description of clap-trap which, while it may distinguish the preacher, extinguishes his usefulness."

SEPOY ATROCITIES.—The Dublin Evening Post quotes from the Carlow Sentinel the following paragraph respecting the fate of a lady for many years well known to the citizens of Dublin. Indeed, it may be asked, who has visited the Irish capital at any period during the last 25 years or more that has not heard of the beautiful, but somewhat eccentric, Mrs. Farquharson, the wife of Col. Farquharson, late of the 7th fusileers:

"Many of our readers will recollect Mrs. Farquharson, the wife of Col. Farquharson, of the 7th fusileers, during her residence in Dublin some few years since, as the spirited driver of a phaeton drawn by a pair of beautiful piebald ponies. Her husband commanded another regiment on his return from China. She joined him in India with her children, and by letters lately received in England it appears that during the late rebellion the sepoys—the high-caste pet soldiers of the East India Company—burnt her alive, with her family, after committing the most frightful and revolting atrocities on her person."

The Post adds that a private letter has been received in Dublin, giving another version of the fate of the hapless lady, which was still more horrible than that above mentioned. The statement is that, after suffering a series of indescribable barbarities, she was placed alive between two boards, and cut through with a saw.—*English papers.*

COL. COLT AND THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—In 1856 Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, went to Russia, and soon after his return entered into a contract to deliver a large quantity of Minie rifles at certain points in Russia. They were not delivered, and he imputed the fault to that government, and claimed a large sum as damages. The Russian government consented to submit the matter to arbitrators, to be chosen from among his own countrymen, and to have the case tried at Hartford. Col. Cooper, of the United States army, the Hon. L. P. Waldo, one of the judges of the superior court of Connecticut, and the Hon. George S. Hillard, of Boston, were agreed upon as arbitrators. R. A. Chapman, of this city, was counsel for the Russian government, and Wm. W. Eaton, of Hartford, was counsel for Colt. The hearing was finished on Wednesday last, and on Thursday the arbitrators made an award against Col. Colt.—*Springfield Republican.*

TEN THOUSAND MINERS WANTED!—We hope it will be borne in mind in these "hard times" that the Galena lead mines are among the richest and most productive mines in the world—that the quantity of lead ore is inexhaustible, and only wants the labor to "bring it in sight"—that mineral is worth thirty dollars per thousand in *sovereigns* as soon as it is on the top of the ground. The suspension of work on all the railroads in the country, and the general depression of all the great industrial interests, must throw tens of thousands of men out of employment. We say to them all, come to our lead mines—take your spades, picks, and gads and go to "digging." Within fifteen miles of Galena ten thousand men can profitably employ themselves in mining this coming winter. The price of living will be down to the lowest point, and a miner's outfit for the winter will cost but a trifle. Let no man complain of want of employment so long as our hills and valleys abound in lead ore, only awaiting the hand of industry to be converted into gold.—*Galena Advertiser.*