TRIAL OF HUNTINGTON FOR FORGERY.

Court of General Sessions.
Before Hon. Judge Capron.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

THIRD DAY.

DEC. 18—*The People on the Complaint of Wm. H. Hurlbut against C. B. Huntington, for Forgery in the Third Degree*—The trial was resumed at eleven o'clock this morning, when the cross-examination of Mr. Wm. H. Harbeck, whose testimony was not concluded at the adjournment of the court yesterday, was continued. He testified as follows:—

Huntington was in good credit previous to the loan of 6th September; have loaned him money on security; would not lend him money without security; my brother and myself do business separately sometimes; the loan of $21,100 was by Harbeck & Co.; both are equally interested in the firm; am sure that the loan was made on the 6th September; had securities of other loans previous to that; have been in the habit of loaning money, but never loaned much till 1856; had known Phelps, Dodge & Co. a number of years; I understood that there was such a firm as Hoffman & Leonard about that time; their name was on Huntington's checks; did not know that they were lawyers in September; I understand their office is now Leonard & Hoffman; can see their sign across the street from our office; don't know that the firm was always Leonard & Hoffman; the loan was not made on the 5th of September; the loans were made on the check of Leonard & Hoffman; at the time I did not know a person named Knapp; I understood from Huntington that he was an importer; Belden informed me that Knapp was good; had no dealings with Knapp; I understood from Huntington, before that time, that Bliss & Douglass were dry goods merchants; I understood that Dale & Co. were merchants; did not know J. W. Kingsley; the statements Huntington made about these parties were made before the loan of the 6th of September; he did not make any statement about them when he asked for the loan; there was no expectation of receiving more than seven per cent when Huntington parted up; there was no sign, word, look or gesture that there was any possibility of receiving more than seven per cent per annum; he had paid me more than seven per cent, but it was returned; I don't know that seven per cent was the current rate for discounting paper in that street at that time.

Q. Was not the book you destroyed a book in which was entered a loan made at the rate of $2 interest on $21,000 a day? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it not that the rate of interest to be paid to you by Huntington on this loan of $21,000. A. No, sir.

Q. Did that book show anything at all relative to the rate of interest on that loan? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it no part of your motive in destroying that book to conceal the evidence that the loan was made at an enormous rate of interest? A. No sir; the sole object in destroying that book was to keep from before my eyes the amount of my losses.

Q. Why did you not present Huntington's check for payment? A. Because I did not want the money; Huntington borrowed the money for two days; there was no agreement that the money should be paid on the 9th September; I never presented the check for payment.

Q. Did you ever attempt to collect that debt of $21,000? A. No, sir; I saw Huntington between 9th September and 9th October, did not speak to him about the loan, made him other loans between the 6th September and 9th October; sometimes the loan was for himself and at other times for other persons; Mr Halsey was a clerk in our house; he had authority to loan at 7 per cent.

Q. Did you ever request anybody that when the loan should be paid by Huntington the principal should be directed to Harbeck & Co., and the interest to Mr. Harbeck? A. No, sir, I have no book to show the rate of interest that I charged; the amount Huntington received from me between 6th September and 9th October might have been $200,000; I heard that the note of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was a forgery on the 10th, in the afternoon, at the Tombs; I was one of the bail for Huntington before the arrest; the forgery I heard of on the 9th October was on two notes of Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Charles Belden became bail with me for Huntington, at Belden's request; saw Huntington on the 9th October in Belden's office; there was no conversation, nor were there any papers presented purporting to be signed by Phelps, Dodge & Co.; the bail was $10,000; I shared in it $5,000; Frank Huntington next morning in our office; not smoking a segar for about an hour, whilst Mr Platt was drawing up an assignment of all Huntington's property, he preferring Harbeck & Co. and Belden & Co., Halsey being the assignee.

Direct examination resumed—By Mr. Noyes—My brother had nothing to do with making this loan, nor had he to my knowledge any communication with Huntington; the note mentioned in the indictment was not my note; I learned on the 10th October that notes were forged on Phelps Dodge & Co.; never saw any sign of Leonard & Hoffman.

James Stokes, examined by Mr. Hall, deposed as follows—I was one of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co in July last; the note shown me is an imitation of my signature; the outline is like mine; do not know that any member of the firm ever signed it; I sign the papers at the Custom House; the goods are signed at the Custom House and the entries are made in our office; I sign the bonds at the Custom House more carelessly than the signatures on notes, and the note now presented is like a forgery of my handwriting.

Charles S. Douglass testified as follows—I am a member of the firm of Bliss, Briggs & Douglass, of Nos. 5 and 7 Dey street; we are jobbers in dry goods; the names of our firm are, William M. Bliss, John R. Briggs, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock and Austin H. Kellogg; I know the handwriting of every member of our firm; that is not the handwriting of any member of our firm; on the notes I now see my name is not spelled right; I never saw Huntington till this morning; he never had any transactions with me

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—*Our blanks are not the same as the one shown me.*

Samuel Graydon was the next witness examined. He testified as follows—My place of business is 129 Broadway; am of the firm of Graydon, Swanwick & Co.; I don't know J. W. Kingsley; that acceptance is not in the handwriting of any of the firm; it is an imitation of my brother's signature; never heard of the drawer of it before.

By Mr. Brady—The similarity between that handwriting and my brother's is only slight.

George Richmond, being duly sworn, testified as follows—I am a partner of Thos. N. Dale & Co; Thos. N. Dale, George Richmond and others, constitute the firm; we do business at No. 18 Wall street, and are importers of dry goods; the signature of the note handed to me is not that of any members of the firm; it is an attempt to imitate mine; some parts of it are very good; the firm never did business with Huntington.

By Mr. Brady—Any person knowing my handwriting would pronounce the signature a forgery.

John P. Hoffman examined by Mr. Noyes—I am a lawyer, of the firm of Leonard & Hoffman, 63 Wall street; I do not know of a firm of Hoffman & Leonard; the signature of the note handed to me was not made by either myself or Mr. Leonard; we never authorized Huntington to borrow money; I have known Huntington several years.

By Mr. Brady—The firm did not keep a bank account; no person was authorized to sign our name; our office was opposite Mr. Harbeck's.

Robert W. Bowyer then took the stand, and testified as follows—I am connected with the Chief's office; have known Huntington since the 9th October; I was called upon to see him in reference to two notes of Mr. Belden's; met him at Belden's office; he came in and went with him to the Tombs Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Huntington, Fitch and Platt accompanying us; it was about 12 or 1 on the 9th October when we arrived at the Tombs; Huntington was bailed in the afternoon; I arrested him in the passage way leading to his office, next day; his office is over the City Bank; I also arrested Mr Barry, to appear as a witness; I made an examination of papers at his office; I obtained the papers handed to me on the 18th, from Mr. Halsey.

Cross examined by Mr. Brady—Mr. Chas. Belden, Mr Stokes, Mr. Dodge and one or two clerks were in Mr. Belden's office when I went there; there was a conversation as to who should be employed as counsel; receive d two notes signed Phelps, Dodge & Co., from Huntington, when we arrived at the Tombs; Mr. Platt was present when he delivered them to me; I submitted them to Mr Fitch, they were after wards given to the magistrate; I did not examine Huntington's office before the arrest; I examined his cash box, check book and cash book, which I either when I first arrested him; I went into Huntington's office with him on the second day of his arrest, but nobody was there; Huntington did not stay in his office long—but a few minutes; Harbeck and Belden were at the police office on the 10th; Mr. Halsey brought the package of papers to my house; I obtained some blank forms and some memoranda, which I gave the counsel.

Mr. Hall put various checks, which had been identified in evidence, to be used by the jury. The collaterals he also put in evidence, as they were not the subjects of any other indictments; also the memoranda of Barry, for he affirmed that they contained the authorization of Huntington to manufacture notes. He also proposed to read Mr. Huntington's examination before the magistrate.

Mr. Brady objected to the reading of that document. The note in the indictment could not possibly injure any one, as it had not been endorsed by the gentlemen who pronounced it a forgery. A note by a man payable to himself was a mere piece of blank paper—it was a nonexisting thing in the eye of the law.

The District Attorney argued that a note was complete when it was filled up and signed on its face. He read authorities in support of his opinion.

Mr Noyes, one of the counsel for the prosecution, followed with some remarks to the same effect.

Mr. Brady, in reply contended that there was a variance between the indictment and the proof; or that the indictment had not been properly drawn—that there was a flaw in it.

Judge Capron decided that all those papers were admissible for the purpose of showing the intent with which they were made.

Mr. Brady took exception to the decision. He then said that he should ask for the dismissal of the case, on the ground that as the indictment said the accused had forged these papers with the intent to defraud Wm. H Harbeck and other parties to the jurors unknown, and as the brother of Mr. Harbeck, who is his partner, was known to the jury through the evidence, therefore the statement that other parties were unknown to the jurors was not true. Upon this ground he would ask the Court to dismiss the case.

Mr. Hall cited authorities to prove that it was not necessary that the jurors should know the other parties, for the check might pass out of the hands of Mr Harbeck into the hands of many others who could not be known, or who were not.

Mr Brady argued that it was necessary to give the names of the parties, or some of them, whom it was intended to defraud, to make the indictment good in substance.

The Judge decided that the averment in the indictment was true, that the prisoner did intend to defraud parties to the jurors unknown, inasmuch as the bill being intended to be negotiable might pass from Harbeck's hands into the possession of others in the way of business.

The Court here adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, when the case for the defence will be opened.

SARATOGA A CITY.—The people of Saratoga Springs are talking of applying for an amendment of their village charter, and, perhaps, for a city charter, this winter.

Mr. Buchanan's Administration and the Richmond Junta.

ALARM IN THE VIRGINIA CAMP—RESORTING TO THREATS.

[From the *Richmond Enquirer*, (org n o Gov. Wise.)]

SO THUS—OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE IN ORING ABOLITIONISTS.

After the repulse of black republicanism in the recent canvass, even the most despondent among us anticipated at least some brief pause in the progress of anti-slavery agitation. Under the influence of this reasonable expectation, the South composed itself for a short respite from the excitement of sectional controversy, and declared a disposition to suspend its preparations for the conflict which the fortunate success of the democracy promised to postpone for a season. The moderation in the tone of this journal, ascribed to other agencies by the sanctimonious critic of the New York Herald, was a concession to the truce which it was understood the black republican party intended to observe. The South occupies a defensive position, and is ever ready to intermit hostilities at the instance of its adversary. Averse to agitation except in resistance to threatened aggression, we very cheerfully accepted the assurances of peace and repose which Mr Buchanan's election was thought to imply.

To what extent the South was deceived in the promise of a cessation of hostilities any person may ascertain by reference to the current debate in Congress. The black republican representatives eagerly embraced the earliest opportunity for the renewal of the anti slavery agitation. *In the President's message they affect to find a provocation of acrimonious accusation against the South; and so they have unanimously rekindled the flames of sectional controversy.* Instead of that moderation of temper which misfortune begets in a philosophic mind, and which a decent submission to the declared will of the people imposes as a duty upon all patriots, the abolition leaders in Congress betray an extreme exasperation of feeling, and the most determined purpose to precipitate a conflict with the South.

The people of the South desired some pause in the controversy, to afford the conservative sentiment of the North opportunity of wholesome reaction on the raging mass of fanaticism. But, since our enemies choose to renew the battle with increased energy of attack, the South must accept the alternative, and prepare to repel the threatened aggression upon its rights. The factious resistance to Whitfield's admission betrays the perfidy and obstinacy of the enemy with whom we have to contend.

If there had been that suspension of hostilities between the North and the South which we were all induced to anticipate from the defeat of the black republican party, Mr. Buchanan might have ventured upon an experiment of compromise and conciliation between the two sections. Though elected in the interest and mainly by the vote of the South, we would not have objected to his administration had been organized upon a principle of mutual concession, and with the view of pacificating the country. In his support the South cherished no selfish purpose and we were ready to compromise our success for the sake of the Union.

But the aggressive demonstration of the black republican leaders in Congress neutralizes the effect of their defeat, inflames afresh the resentments of the recent contest, arrays the two sections of the confederacy in angry controversy, and challenges another trial of the great issue between the South and the dominant power of the North. In the heat of the battle, it is impossible to reconcile the belligerent parties. There can be no impartial adjustment of the dispute when one side refuses to submit to a libration and insists upon war and an absolute triumph. Mr Buchanan thus that circumstances have shifted his position, and he will be compelled to change his policy accordingly. *It is the more to us than to drive now of effecting a compromise between the aggressive abolitionism of the North and the conservative spirit of resistance in the South. And the President elect will commit a fatal folly if he hopes to organize his administration upon any other principle than that of an avowed and inflexible support of the rights and institutions of the slaveholding States.* He who is not with us is against us; and the South cannot attach itself to an administration which occupies a neutral ground without descending from its own lofty and impregnable position. We do not ask the President elect to become the partisan of our peculiar interests, but only to administer the government in the spirit of the constitution, and to preserve inviolate the guarantees of our rights. To this end it is necessary that the executive patronage and authority should be so employed as to strengthen the hands of our friends and to confound the schemes of our enemies.

In these suggestions it is very far from our purpose to imply any distrust of Mr. Buchanan's intentions. A frank and full understanding, in advance, of the relative positions of parties, is essential to ultimate agreement and concert of action. And this explanation, it is true, on the part of the South, is the more necessary, as some persons who are supposed to speak the sentiments of the President elect have so shadowed a policy for the incoming administration, in whose hands the democracy of this section will never confide. Thus in the recent speech of Senator Bigler it is intimated, rather than distinctly announced, that Mr Buchanan has no sympathy with the "extremists" of the South, and that he intends to direct his administration with the view of converting Kansas into a free State. If by the "extremists of the South" Mr. Bigler refers only to that small school of statesmen who propose the revival of the African slave trade and the immediate organization of the slave States into an independent republic, then his declaration is equally harmless and supererogatory. But, if we are to understand that Mr. Buchanan means to avert his countenance from all who stand upon the rights of the South, with the resolution to resist rather than retreat another step—*if we are to understand that the Cabinet are to pursue a trimming policy, and to be controlled by the counsels of men who affect the distinction of extreme moderation*—if we are to understand that any impediment is to be opposed to the legitimate extension of slavery in accordance with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, then is Senator Bigler's speech a distinct declaration of war against an irresistible majority of the Southern Democracy.

In harmony with this subdued tone of the Senator, who is understood to enjoy Mr. Buchanan's intimate confidence, we observe a portentious article in the paper which is reported to be the special organ of his opinions. The *Pennsylvanian* recently started the country with a panegyric on Thomas Hart Benton. Can it be possible, at once exclaims every considerate friend of Mr. Buchanan in the South, that the apostate Benton—apostate in a double sense, both from his party and his section—can it be possible, that he is to be restored to full fellowship with the democracy, and to be reinstated in power by the incoming administration? Is it credible that Mr. Buchanan intends to bestow his confidence upon one so unworthy of trust? Is there danger that the impenitent veteran of the crusade against slavery is to enjoy the favor of an administration upon which the South relies for the support of its rights?

These inquiries are in everybody's mouth; but for ourselves, we are satisfied that they do injustice to Mr. Buchanan's intentions. We repeat now the declaration of implicit confidence in the President elect, upon which we ventured in advance of any indication of his feelings and purposes. We reaffirm our resolution to support his administration in good faith and to the best of our ability; but, at the same time, we do not intend by such protestations to restrict our liberty of action, or to confine ourselves even to an inactive neutrality, in the event that the policy of his administration should violate the pledges of his election. Fidelity to principle is our supreme obligation.

The same line of conduct we prescribe to ourselves we would suggest to the democracy of the South. It is no time to talk of peace and repose while the enemy is collecting his forces for another assault upon our institutions. It is no time to make a parade of our pacific disposition while he challenges us to mortal combat. It is the part of wisdom rather to concentrate our own energies and to strengthen our resolution to receive the threatened shock. Let us neither indorse our spirit nor embarrass our efforts by inconsistent obligations.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.]

STILL ANOTHER RECOMMENDATION.

The Electoral College of Virginia did business on so grand and magnificent a scale, we find it extremely difficult to keep up with them. The last recommendation of theirs which we brought to the attention of our readers was that of Bev Tucker for the organship of the Buchanan administration. In the last day or two, however, we have heard of still another one. Mr. Sadler, of Prince William, we understand, was recommended by the Virginia electors for the appointment of Cargo to Naples. What other recommendations were made by the College of Electors we are not apprised. As they went so far, however, in the matter of distributing the spoils, it is reasonable to infer that they went still further. We shall probably be informed, therefore, in a day or two, of some other of their recommendations.

The easy and sublime assurance displayed by our Electors in undertaking, upon their own independent hook, to apportion out all the offices of the federal government among patriotic and disinterested Virginia democrats, excites our admiration to the highest pitch. There is absolutely nothing like it in the history of party politics in this country. It seems as if the owning of the vote of the State for President and Vice President was entirely a subordinate and insignificant object with them. They assembled for other and nobler purposes. They met to give—as far as their recommendation would go—to each hungry and rapacious democratic patriot in the State what they considered his due. And well and faithfully did they perform the patriotic and agreeable task for which they came together. If many are dissatisfied and even exasperated, at the action of the Electors, it is not because these Electors would not willingly have thrown a bone to every active and deserving dog of a democrat in the State, but it is because there were not offices enough for all. The Electors did the very best that circumstances would allow—they gave recommendations for nearly all the offices at Old Buck's disposal, and if there were not enough of those offices to accommodate all the democrats in Virginia, how could our Electors help that?

We consider the grumblings and outcrops of the disappointed unfortunates, therefore, very ill timed and unreasonable. To be sure, Wise and his little clique had no business to play off so shy and sneaking a game upon the Hunter men. They had no business to indulge in the grab game without due notice to other as good democrats as themselves. But let our deceived and insulted Hunter friends take courage. It is the province of Old Buck to reverse these recommendations of the Electoral College. Let them see Buchanan and explain the whole matter fully to him, and we have no doubt he will interpose in the interest of justice and fairness.

United States Circuit Court.
Before Hon. Judge Hall.

SUIT FOR EXCESS OF DUTIES.

DEC. 15—*John G. Baker and others vs. Cornelius W. Lawrence.*—This action was brought against ex Collector Lawrence to recover back the difference between 20 per cent and 100 per cent on two importations of coloring matter for coloring cordials, &c. The Court instructed the jury that this article is not produced by distillation nor used as a beverage, only sufficient spirit being incorporated in it for the purpose of preservation. Verdict for plaintiffs $3,475 subject to adjustment at the Custom House, and in the opinion of the Court as to sufficiency of protest. For plaintiffs John S. McCulloh and James Ridgway. For defendant P. J. Joachimsen, Assistant United States Attorney.

IOWA AND THE GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The following resolution has passed the Iowa Senate:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether, in their opinion, this State is not entitled, under an act of Congress passed March 3, 1855, to five per cent of the government price of all lands in this State sold by the United States for military land warrants, other than those granted for services in the war of 1812; and if so, to report by bill or otherwise, such measures as they consider proper to procure the payment of the same to the proper officer of this State.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Visit to New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Dec. 11.]

New Orleans and steamships! These are brief words, but they have a world of meaning. They comprehend the possibility of a commercial greatness eclipsing the wealth of Tyre and excelling the enterprise of Carthage. They relate to the future, for, unfortunately, they have not been associated in the past; the nuptials of the Queen of the Mississippi Delta and the Ocean steam king have yet to be celebrated. They relate to the future, we say, and men for the future—men alive to its wants and equal to its possibilities—are now needed to interpret their meaning and realize their promise. Such a man seems the writer of the communication referring to the expected visit of Mr. Vanderbilt to this city, and suggesting the propriety of giving him such a reception as would encourage him to make New Orleans the *point d'appui* of his greatest steamship enterprises. He is evidently a man who understands the hour, and that is much indeed; he knows the importance of seizing dexterously a present opportunity—yes, of taking time by the forelock, inasmuch as the old God is perfectly bald behind; he is aware that the fate of a century may often hinge on a single moment wisely or unwisely used; and, therefore, he wishes our citizens to make the most of Mr Vanderbilt's visit, and direct the propitious temper of the time to action before enterprises of great pith and moment their currents turn away.

Well, who is Mr. Vanderbilt, that his visit should cause even a ripple upon the monotonous surface of the New Orleans business community? Is he a second Peabody? Is he probably touched from Dan to Beersheba because after amassing millions as a London banker, and dining and wining and bob nobbing with baronets and lords, he finally culminates in a blaze of glory by giving thirty thousand dollars to his native town? No; he is not a Peabody; he has not sought fame by giving a dinner table association with the names of greater men; if he has a native village we do not know that it has ever received thirty thousand dollars at his hands, or aught in need of that moderate sum; but he is a man with steamships or the facilities for procuring steamships at his back; and therefore, he is the man of all men, wanted at this time by our city, which, needing steamships more than any city in the country, has known less of their uses than any. Thus the case may be presented:—New Orleans wants steamships; Vanderbilt has steamships, or can readily furnish them; New Orleans can employ them profitably in all her important commercial connections north with the New and Old World; Vanderbilt does not object to having them profitably employed, of course; New Orleans knows she would be greatly benefitted by a direct mail hence to Havre or other European port; Vanderbilt is even now seeking a contract for carrying such a mail—why, then, cannot the two strike hands in this mutuality of need and coincidence of interest?

With Mr. Vanderbilt's antecedents we have nothing to do; with his private quarrels we have no concern; it is as a man of steamships—in the work of a contemporary—the "Columbus of steamship navigation"—a man of energy, enterprise and indomitable will—it is in such a character that we would have the city make his acquaintance. And why should it not be made and well cultivated, too, if it is certain to result to the advantage of both?

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10, 1856.

Cornelius Vanderbilt will soon arrive in this city, to the prosperity of which the various steamship enterprises he contemplates establishing will so largely contribute. The results which will flow from the schemes, and the determined intelligence and energy of head and heart in their formation and prosecution, evinced by Mr. Vanderbilt, entitle him to a public notice from our citizens. It is important that such a man should be made to feel that he is here at home and among friends, and that we should endeavor to identify him with our city and State. Every man, from Napoleon to the most ordinary mortal, mingles in private ambition with public enterprise, and public enterprise, and personal interest is not only inevitably mingled with, but is always the key of nations' advancement. Viewed in this light the conduct of General Walker in breaking with a man of the ability and capital of Vanderbilt is not be considered the most dangerous and impolitic act of his career. I am informed that a number of gentlemen have expressed a wish to entertain Mr Vanderbilt with a public dinner or testimonial of interest and approbation of a similar nature. I hope that some gentleman will take the lead in this matter, and give their hospitable plan a practical shape.

The Government Exchange Business at St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 15.]

The movement of the Secretary of the Treasury to accommodate the New Yorkers by declining to transfer specie from that city to St Louis, to the extent of three-quarters of a million of dollars, has been the subject of a good deal of comment among our merchants and business men. New York has put forth the claim, on all occasions, of being the great moneyed city of the Union—the regulator of exchanges and the controller of financial operations generally. It has struck us with surprise that a city putting forth such claims should always pay so much regard to the transfer of a few thousands, or a few hundreds of thousands of dollars, in the settlement of differences to the West or the South and should shake as if attacked with the ague whenever this process is going on. In the present case the Secretary of the Treasury desires to transfer three quarters of a million of dollars from New York to St. Louis. Instead of doing this—instead of taking the money out of his own vaults or the vaults of the New York banks, where credits are always strained to the uttermost, and such a operation would fright'n them out of their wits, if performed at once—instead of paying to the express companies a quarter per cent to put the gold here in three days, as they would do—the head of the Treasury does the injustice to St Louis of coming into the market and offering to sell exchange on New York at a less premium than the banks and brokers—thereby withdrawing the specie from the banks and bankers here, and locking it up until next spring, or until such time as it may be wanted. We say that there is no justice in this thing; that there is just as much propriety in New York undergoing this depletion as St Louis. We can stand it as well as that city; but this is not the question; and we hope the bankers and bankers will so use their exchange by offering it on more favorable terms than the government, that not a dollar will be tranferred to the Sub-Treasury in this way. Justice to the business men, justice to this section of the country, requires that we should have the advantage of all the available means of the banks and bankers at this season of the year; but if they are to be kept in fear of the immediate draft of three quarters of a million of dollars, and having it locked up in the Sub-Treasury, they will of course husband their resources, and cut off all discounts to operators in the produce of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury has no business thus to interfere with the operations of one section of the country, in order to favor another section no more deserving of government favor. He has, in truth, no business to do it at all, for the law creating the Sub-Treasury does not contemplate any such transfer of public funds from one section of the country to another.

New York is indebted to the West, and let her pay it; at all events, the Sub Treasury has specie funds to transfer from New York to be locked up in St. Louis for a time, and let it be done. Our business men have employment for all the funds at command here, in the purchase of produce, and they should be accommodated, even though New York should have to give up three quarters of a million of dollars, and a panic should seize upon the banks and their customers in consequence.

The banks and bankers of this city are now selling exchange at par.

DISCOVERY OF OLD COIN IN BUCKS COUNTY, PA.—About one thousand dollars, in old American and Spanish gold coin and French silver, were found on Tuesday last in a smoke house attached to the dwelling of Mr Peter Yoxter, on the South Mountain, in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, by one of the girls living with him. The smoke house has been used daily by the family for a great many years in entire ignorance of the treasure it concealed; and it was by the operation of rats, in undermining the brick floor of the place, and exposing to view an old buckskin bag in which the coin was contained, that the discovery was owing. The oldest pieces bear the date of 1738, and the American coin is principally of the issue of 1800 to 1804. This treasure was doubtless laid away by one of Mr. Yoxter's ancestors.

PARHELION AT CINCINNATI.—The phenomenon termed parhelion or mock sun, is not common here; it occurred, however, last evening. About 4 o'clock a black bank of clouds lay low on the western horizon, above which floated a light vapor, at a height about as far above the horizon as the sun was at that time, the latter being south of it. The vapor snapped the sun's rays, and a segment of a circle composed of the prismatic colors was seen, like a portion of a rainbow. In the centre of this segment was a pale bright light, shadowy, and the outline not entirely perfect—this was the mock sun, a reflection of the real one. The sight was a beautiful and interesting one. "Old sailor" call the phenomenon a "sun dog," and consider it a sign of failing weather.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 17.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

THE ELECTIONS.

FIRST WARD BATTALION.—AT A MEETING OF THE commandants of volunteer military companies of the First ward, held at No. 1 State street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, 1856 the following resolutions were passed:—First we form a battalion, to be named the First Ward Battalion, and that we hold ourselves ready to take part in the grand parade about to come off; that if the general parade does not come off we will parade on some day this or next month. We therefore notify all members of companies to report to their commandants and prepare for the parade. It was moved and seconded that at our next meeting we appoint a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the above parade. It was then moved and seconded that we adjourn to meet here at No. 1 State street, on Saturday evening, Dec 23 1856, at half past seven o'clock. WM. WILSON, Chairman.
M. O. MEARA, } Secretaries.
H. GARDNER, }

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the corps will be held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, this (Friday) evening, Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock, in relation to the ball of the 23d inst. Punctual attendance is requested. By order
L. H. PIRVE. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND FLINT MUSKETS AND rifles, with bayonets, recently purchased from her Britannic Majesty's government, comprising as follows:—
4,000 muskets, with bayonets, pattern 1842.
5,000 do. do. India pattern.
9,000 do. do. land regular do.
3,000 rifles, with sword bayonets.
Also, 30,000 gun (percussion) barrels, new and from the British government manufactories at Enfield.
The above are offered for sale by
HARRIS & JACOBSON,
67 Nassau street, New York,
Where samples can be seen.

1,000 MINNIE RIFLES—
In cases of twenty, in perfect order, with bayonets.
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