

from the bed of their rivers a marly substance which both strengthens and enriches the land, and the effects are very great in contrast to the old farms, the fields of which look as if they had been sown with salt in the drought of summer. Plaster-Paris or gypsum might prove of vast benefit to the soil. Though a stranger might well imagine that independence and wealth would be the necessary results of so much fertility, yet this is far from being the case, and were it not for the many wealthy English families, scattered up and down, who come and go like birds of passage, this island would be poor, and even Charlestown is by no means a wealthy place, many causes may be assigned. In the first place the tenure by which the inhabitants for the most part hold their land is not a freehold tenure, they have long leases paying one shilling per acre, and though the rent of a large farm is only nominal at this rate, yet it is a constant moth, gradually eating up the profits. Attempts are being made by the government to buy up the estates of absent landowners, and to sell out in fee simple to purchasers. Whether this will improve the existing state of things remains to be tried; systematic and persevering industry is the last remedy, and there is a credulity in following political as well as religious teachers, which mars the prosperity of Prince Edward Island. More anon.

II.

CHIPMAN, Oct 3d, 1857.

Dear Brother Bill,—I would send you a letter if I had time, but as a friend of mine is just leaving this place, I will say in few words that the Lord is blessing us here since the Quarterly meeting. We had baptism two Sabbaths, and still more are coming forward. Pray for us.

Your's, &c.,

WILLIAM HOWE.

Terms of Advertising in the Christian Visitor. Circulation over 4,000 copies weekly. For one square of 12 lines or less, £0 3 0. Every subsequent insertion, per square, 0 1 0. Yearly advertisements—2 squares or less, 3 0 0. and proportionally rates when exceeding the above length. GEO. W. DAY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 7, 1857.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the VISITOR, 7s. 6d. per annum in advance, 10s. if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name as with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" one year free of charge.

The Mutiny and the Missions.

The London Baptist Magazine presents the following view:—

The Bengal Presidency is divided into two sections, each presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor. The one contains Bengal Proper, Orissa, and Bihar; the other is usually known as the North-West Provinces, and comprises the district included between Ghazipore on the river Ganges, and the Commissionership of the Punjab. The seat of Government in the one case is Calcutta; in the other, Agra. In the Bengal Presidency the mutinous spirit has appeared only at Barrackpore, a few miles north of Calcutta, the whole of that immense country remaining otherwise unaffected by the civil war raging elsewhere. For a time a very uneasy feeling was manifested among the Mohammedan population of Patna, Jessore, Backergunge and Dacca. At the latter place the Sepoys betrayed some inclination to interfere with the preaching of the gospel in the market place; but no overt act of rebellion has been committed. Although the missionaries have been obliged to act with much caution, yet there has been no material interference with their work, and it is anticipated that so soon as the present ferment is allayed, itinerant missionary labours may be resumed without danger or obstruction.

In the north-west provinces the case is far otherwise. From Benares in the south east, throughout the entire district watered by the Ganges and the Jumna, up to the very banks of the Sutlege, the whole country has been the scene of plunder, incendiarism and murder. At every military station the native troops of the Bengal army have revolted, at some of them committing the most revolting atrocities upon the bodies of the Europeans, men, women, and children, who have fallen into their hands. Every mission station where European or American missionaries resided has been broken up, and for the most part the mission buildings plundered or destroyed. The missionaries are either fugitives, or compelled to relinquish for a time, with very rare exceptions, the work in which they were engaged. So far as is known to us, it is at Benares only that the missionaries have attempted to resume their interrupted labours.

All Delhi only have missionaries lost their lives. Besides our dear brother Mackay, and the widow and daughters of our highly esteemed missionary, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hubbard, of the Propagation Society's mission, and Mr. Jennings, a chaplain of the East India Company, have been cruelly slaughtered. Mr. Brown, the delegation from the Methodist body of the United States to look out a suitable locality for a mission, is supposed to have been killed at Almorah. With these exceptions, the entire missionary body is safe. Through the kind providence of God their lives have been spared, and they all are now in places of apparent safety. Many native Christians are supposed to have fallen. Some have died a martyr's death, boldly confessing the name of the Lord Jesus; but particulars of their testimony and death have yet to be obtained.

At least seven societies carry on missionary labour in the north-west provinces, at upwards of thirty stations. More than seventy European or American missionaries were occupying various localities at the time of the outbreak. The marked interposition of the hand of God is seen

in the astonishing escape of so many, of all indeed, with the exceptions mentioned, from the hands of bloody and deceitful men. Surely, God has dealt most bountifully with us. He teaches us not to tremble for the safety of the ark of the Lord.

With regard to the special condition of our own stations, the following embodies our most recent intelligence. Delhi is of course entirely destroyed. At Muttra the mission house and chapel, and we fear also the school-house in the city, have been burnt to the ground. Mr. Evans is in Agra, and gives his assistance to Mr. Parsons in such religious services as the anxieties and bustle of the times will allow. In Agra the missionaries and the mission property are unharmed; but preaching to the natives is suspended for a happier season. Chitoura has hitherto escaped. The native Christian community is, however, much scattered by the necessity of seeking subsistence. Weaving is only an employment for quieter times, when only the produce of the loom can find a sale. There is a prospect that situations will be given them in various government offices, where their trustworthiness and fidelity to English rule may meet with encouragement and reward. At Benares the missionaries have re-opened the school. The attendance is small; but with increasing security for the re-establishment of order it is not doubted that the numbers will rise to their former amount. Other missionary labor is pursued as prudence and opportunity will allow. The labors, it is understood, remains quiet, and the patterns of our brother, Mr. Kalberer, are uninterrupted.

What are the future prospects of missionary labour in the north-west provinces it is obviously too soon to judge. There are, however, a few encouraging circumstances which ought not to be overlooked. The first is the wonderful preservation of missionary life. Expense will have to be incurred in the reinstatement of missionaries in their former stations; but there are the men ready, so soon as the storm blows past, to resume their high calling. Lives, more precious than houses or chapels, God has spared us. They remain to be consecrated as before to the glory of the Redeemer and to the saving of men's souls.

A second interesting fact is, the abstinence of the general population from participation in the revolt. There has been no rising of the people. The Mohammedans, indeed, have exhibited sympathy with the rebels, and a malignant hatred of the English. But this they have always been ready to evince, and the difficulties of missionary labour amongst them will be no greater than it was before. The Hindoos have been quiet spectators of the rebellion, or passive sufferers of the violence of armed men, or of the bands of deprecators which these events have called forth. In very numerous cases they have actively interfered for the safety of refugees, and conducted them to places of security.

A third consideration is, that it will be impossible for the Government of India to form another army in which caste shall be recognized. Already in civil employments, caste is unheeded by the state. This principle will inevitably be extended to the army. By their injudicious deference to the caste feeling in the organization of the Bengal army, the Indian government prepared the explosion which has now overtaken them. The Sepoy force had become a great caste institution, the last stronghold of the unsocial and iniquitous system which has for ages been the curse of Hindostan. Whatever may be the professions of respect for the religious prejudices of the people made by the Governor-General, it is impossible that the government can again permit the principle of caste to have an actual form in the ranks. Insubordination and revolt have been its fruits. It must now be set at naught.

Another consideration of deep interest relates to the cause of the mutiny. This is said to be a religious one, the Sepoys affirm it, and not a few eminent statesmen trace the origin of the revolt to an unwise tampering with the religious practices of the people. We are not concerned here to enter on an examination of the truth of this view, but this pleasing fact stands out in distinct prominence, that the missionaries are not accused. Their labours are appreciated, the purity of their motives is acknowledged, the value of their exertions is highly estimated, by the government itself, and by the statesmen who lead in the great legislative assembly of the British nation. Missionaries in India will, therefore, meet with no obstruction in future from the authorities. No limitation will be placed upon their actions; they will continue free to discharge their sacred functions as preachers of the gospel throughout the wide empire of Hindostan. If the government should continue to refuse to foster missionary effort, it will place no difficulties in the way.

And lastly it is the opinion of many of the most esteemed of our missionaries, that the revolt will in the end be for the furtherance of the gospel. Confidence in idols will be shaken to the very foundation; rightly or wrongly the people of India will be inclined to attribute the success of the British arms in suppressing the revolt (as with confidence in God's presence with our country we doubt not will be effected) to the superiority of Christianity. Already the revolt is regarded in Bengal as a conflict between Krishna and Christ, Hindooism and Christianity. With a still more favourable regard will the people listen to the preachers of Christianity. The victories of the British troops will be attributed to the superiority of their religion. The existing impression among the masses that at some time Christianity will become the religion of India will be deepened by the event, and many will probably regard its dawning truths with more attention and respect.

Such are some of the considerations which lead us to look forward. All things are of God. The prevision of man is limited to a very narrow range; but we have the promises of God's word to sustain our faith, and the history of past times to show that the entrance of new ideas and new truths into the bosom of a people is often attended by revolutions and struggles and deep tribulation. Let us commend our brethren and their labor with unwavering faith to God. Let us not be dismayed though the storm and the tempest rage around us; the kingdom of God must come, and shall be established for ever and ever.

Close the Dram Shops.

Why?

- 1. Because they multiply drunkards.
2. In multiplying drunkards they intrude upon the happiness and peace of domestic and social life and sow broad cast the seeds of sorrow, lamentation and woe.
3. By creating drunkards these sellers of strong drinks increase paupers, lunatics and criminals; they populate the grave yard, and multiply lust spirits in hell.
4. They render it next to impossible for the virtuous and the temperate to save a poor inebriate from the eternal ruin to which he is exposed.
5. No man's son, however manly, virtuous and promising, is safe where these halls of iniquity exist.
6. They consume what should be expended upon the physical and intellectual progress of the country.
7. By this means they retard all real progress in agriculture, in commerce, in education, and in religion.
8. Just so long as they exist, just so long we must have drunkenness with all its concomitant results, of misery and crime; but who the victims of this debasing traffic will be in the future, Jehovah only knows.

These drunkard-makers are bringing down the vengeance of an incensed Deity upon their own souls. If no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God, what is to be the end of him who devotes the best energies of his life to a business, the legitimate result of which is the creation of drunkards in the land. For the sake then of husbands, wives, parents, children, young men and maidens, and for the sake of the poor inebriate, and the guilty wretches that work out his ruin, we say, "CLOSE UP THE DRAM SHOPS." In the name of virtue, truth, and religion, we repeat, CLOSE these avenues leading down to death and endless despair.

But you ask who will close them up? Law makers will not do it; they throw around them, the shield of law, and by so doing become involved in the guilt. "They create iniquity by law," and the very revenues produced thereby, and from which they provide bread for their children, has written upon it the curse of insulted heaven.

Wine-bibbing Bishops, and clergymen will not do it, because for the sake of pandering to a vitiated appetite, they would allow the whole country to be immersed in the liquid fire, and men by tens of thousands subjected to all the plagues of the second death, and to the gnawings of the worm that shall never die.

Sleepy, half-hearted Temperance people will not do it, because they are too idle to do a work demanding vigilance and perseverance.

Who then we again ask will close the dram shops? Watchmen upon Zion's walls whose special business it is to warn the wicked of his evil ways, what say you? Christian parents who pray for the salvation of your children, what say you? Members of christian churches who are to shine as lights in the world, and who are represented as the salt of the earth, what is your reply? Sons of Temperance and friends of humanity, we ask you who are to close once and forever these places of infamy and debasement?

To all of every age, class, and name, who love God and humanity, we make our appeal. Shall the iniquitous traffic be perpetuated for generations yet to come? or will you rise in your moral might, and speak out with ten thousand trumpet voices in every part of the land, calling the people to action in this great work? If we fail to speak at such a time as this, the voice of our brother's blood will cry to heaven against us.

If you ask how this work is to be done, our reply is, go to work in the pulpit, in the pew, in the Division room, on the temperance platform, by your firesides, in your social gatherings, in the rural districts, in the country villages, and in the crowded cities. Let the messengers of God, clad with zeal as with a garment, address themselves anew to this work of mercy; let the temperance press lift up its voice like a trumpet, and let the religious press "come up" in all its strength and vigor, "to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord God against the mighty."

We want temperance sermons from every pulpit, temperance lectures visiting every district in the land, and temperance papers and tracts scattered as so many drops of morning dew amongst the people. Why cannot the Divisions of this city combine and send forth lecturers to labor in this cause? Now is the time for united, persevering, decided action. Work while the day lasts.

Rev. John Francis.

It will be seen by the following letter that this beloved brother was to leave New York for England on the 29th ult. May God grant him a safe voyage across the wide Atlantic, and a prosperous mission in the parent land; Many thanks to him and the officers of the American Tract Society for their kind consideration of the Family Casket. We shall be delighted to receive the plates referred to, and shall not fail to use them in a way that will advance the cause of truth.

New York, Sept. 28th, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER:—I returned to this City last week, after making a tour through Canada and some of the States. I leave for Britain to-morrow in the Cunard steamship "Persia." You will please acknowledge, in one of your issues, the kindness of the officers of the American Tract Society, from whom I have received sixteen stereotype and electrotype engraving blocks, to furnish illustrations for the "Family Casket." Rev. C. A. Beckbee has kindly taken charge of them to forward to you.

Our beloved Bro. Emerson's removal has deeply affected the brethren in the Bible Union Rooms as well as myself. May the Lord sustain and comfort the bereaved. His death will be noticed by the Committee on Obituaries at the annual meeting, to take place next week.

You will permit me to solicit an interest in your prayers, in view of the solemn responsibilities resting upon me in connexion with the mis-

sion to England. My hope is in God, and my expectation is from Him. I hope I have thought prayerfully on the who's matter, and have given myself to labour or to die for the cause in which I am engaged. May the blessing of the Lord continue with you and his people in the Province, and grant us the privilege of meeting again to speak of his loving kindness!

Ever affectionately yours,

JOHN FRANCIS.

Rev. J. Davis.

This esteemed brother, has received a unanimous call from the Baptist church in Charlestown, P. E. I., to become their pastor, and the church has made an appeal to the N. S. and N. B. Missionary Boards to contribute towards the salary necessary for the support of their pastor elect, £20 currency each. This appeal was urged by argument so conclusive that the N. B. Board, at a meeting held on Monday evening last, cordially responded to the application, and we have no doubt the N. S. Board will do the same.

Under these circumstances the probability is that our Brother will accept the call. We shall exceedingly regret his removal from this province, but if he must go we shall rejoice to know that he is permanently settled in Charlestown. His age and experience in the ministry, and his acknowledged ability for rightly dividing the word of God, admirably qualify him for the important post. May wisdom from above direct!

Acadia College.

We call special attention to the statement below, having reference to the action of the Board of Governors, at their recent meeting in Yarmouth. The denomination will perceive by this, that the Governors are determined to put forth their best efforts to secure such an income as will enable them to carry on the Institution with efficiency and success. Knowing the ability of our people to meet every reasonable demand made upon them for the support of the College, we cherish the hope that all needful income will be forthcoming; but if the money be withheld, the Governors will be compelled to reduce the expenditure. This cannot be done to any considerable extent without endangering the very existence of the College. We are happy to see the Agent, Rev. A. D. Thomson, is making progress, and if the Ministers and leading brethren of the Churches rally around him, he will be sure to succeed.

September 23d, 1857.

DEAR BRETHREN:—I am directed by the Board of Governors to transmit to you a copy of a Resolution passed at the Annual meeting of the Board, held at Yarmouth on the 22d. ult. It is as follows:—

"Resolved, That the following plan be adopted to raise the annual income of Acadia College to Nine Hundred pounds, viz. That district meetings be appointed at the most prominent points in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, to co-operate with the General Agent, and that the pastors and leading brethren of the Churches, be requested to attend these meetings, and use their best efforts to accomplish this important object. It is further understood that in case these extra efforts do not succeed in raising the necessary funds by the expiration of six months that the Governors of Acadia College will reduce the expenditure to the amount of probable income."

The Board of Governors earnestly solicit your co-operation in this movement. Should your valuable aid be obtained, it cannot be doubted that the brethren generally will respond to the appeal. The Board trust that you will exert your influence in favour of the proposed district meetings, so that our esteemed brother, the Agent, may have the opportunity of stating the case of the College, and of presenting such explanations and arguments as may tend to secure united action. And it is hoped that you will accompany our brother to the meetings in your vicinity, and in every way encourage him in the work.

Brother Thompson is instructed to collect outstanding notes, with the interest due on them,—to procure additional subscriptions to the endowment, the annual interest on the same being payable in advance,—and to obtain donations towards the income of the College, of any sums, small or large, which the donors may be willing to contribute to the object. By thus laboring to engage the sympathies of all classes, and affording to all an opportunity of assisting the Institution, it is confidently expected that our brother will succeed, and that ample provision will be made for the wants of Acadia College.

The Board cannot but contemplate the alternative placed before them, in the above cited resolution with very anxious feelings. They are very desirous of establishing additional professorships, which have been urgently needed for some time past, and are in fact essential to the thorough efficiency of the College. But if they should be compelled to adopt a reduced rate of expenditure, this important measure cannot be carried into effect, and in consequence the reputation of the Institution will be injuriously affected. Ought we not to strain every nerve to prevent such a result? Ought we not to do all in our power to maintain the high position which the College has now acquired, and to keep pace with the progressiveness of the age?

God has greatly blessed us in many ways. He has given our denomination no inconsiderable amount of worldly wealth. He has employed our instrumentality in the conversion of many thousands of souls. Year after year the reviving influence has descended on our Churches. Our beloved Institutions of learning have repeatedly shared in the benediction. Shall we not manifest our gratitude? Shall we not sustain and extend our educational enterprise?

I am, Dear Brethren,

Yours respectfully,

J. M. CRANE,

Corresponding Secretary,

To the Pastors and Deacons of the Churches.

At an early hour on Friday morning, a barn with some fifteen tons of hay, belonging to Mr. W. Olive, was burned in Carleton. Probably this is a case of spontaneous combustion.—Freeman.

Loss by Fire.

Several persons suffered loss by the fire which occurred on Jeffrey's Hill last week. One case in particular has been mentioned to us, that appeals touchingly to the benevolence of our citizens. We refer to a Mrs. Prince, a widow lady, who removed to the city last spring, with three children, in the hope that she would be able, by keeping boarders, or by labour of some sort, to sustain herself and family. Not succeeding, however, according to her expectations, she had made arrangements to remove to the United States, where, by taking her furniture, she would be able, as she supposed, to better her circumstances. But the fire came and consumed her furniture, her beds and bedding, and nearly all her clothing, leaving herself and family so destitute as to render their removal impossible, unless aid can be rendered by others. Stay here she cannot; go she cannot without help. We are informed that an appeal is to be made to a benevolent public in behalf of this suffering widow, and we have too much confidence in the generosity of the citizens of St. John to imagine for a moment that it will be made in vain.

For the "Visitor."

Sunbury and Queen's County Meetings.

DEAR BROTHER:—The last Session of the Sunbury and Queen's Quarterly Meetings, commenced at Chipman on Friday last. Brother Keirstead preached at 2 P. M., and Brother McDonald at 7. On Saturday morning Brother Reece preached, and at 3 P. M., a social conference was held. At 7, in the evening, preaching by Brother Keith. On the Sabbath, preaching by Brethren Burns, Keirstead and Wallace. Brother Howe, the Pastor, had the pleasure of baptizing his wife on the Sabbath, in the presence of a solemn assembly. An interesting ministerial Conference, in connexion with the Meeting of the Board of the Sunbury and Queen's Auxiliary to the New Brunswick Baptist Home Missionary Society was held during the Session, at which it was—

Resolved, That the next Session of this Quarterly meeting take place in the Baptist Church, Jemseg, to commence on Friday, the 25th Dec. next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The report of the labours of Brother Keith, who had been appointed a Mission of four weeks to Oromocto, was presented and accepted. It was deeply interesting,—eight were baptized by him during his Mission, and the right hand of fellowship given to two others.

Brother P. O. Reece received an appointment to labor four weeks at Little River, Sheffield and vicinity.

I was compelled to leave early on Monday morning,—Brother Keirstead and Brother Keith intend to remain with Brother Howe a day or two, and labour for the advancement of the cause of Christ. Prospects were rather encouraging, and it is hoped that Brother Howe may have cause to rejoice in seeing a gracious revival ere long, in connexion with his labors in Chipman.

Yours, in Christ, Fredericton, Oct. 1st. ISA. WALLACE

VALUABLE WORKS, published by Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington Street, Boston, and sold at the Colonial Book Store, St. John:

Sermons on Special occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D. D.

These sermons were preached by that eminent scholar and divine on occasions when his reputation was at its zenith. They unfold in language chaste and eloquent the sublime doctrines and teachings of our heaven born christianity, "beginning" as the preface says, "in the perfections of God, and culminating in the glories of heaven." The celebrity of their author will ensure them an extended diffusion.

THE PROGRESS OF BAPTIST PRINCIPLES IN THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS, by Thomas F. Curtis, Professor:

It is quite unnecessary for us to say one word in commendation of this valuable book in addition to the flattering notices which appear in our last page. In matter, style and spirit it is truly excellent, and should have a place in every family.

Monetary Crisis in the U. States.

The following sensible remarks on this subject are extracted from late American papers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. We are passing through a series of financial difficulties such as rarely occur in a civilized country. With an abundance of wheat, corn, and barley, with a large surplus to sell, and buyers with money in hand to pay,—yet, strange to say, buyer and seller are apart, all for the want of money. Wheat is accumulating in Chicago and the Lake ports, unmoved, while the great ships are lying idle at the wharves. The West want to sell and Europe is anxious to buy, but, in the absence of money, trade is at a stand.

We have lived upon hope to the last glimpse of fading twilight; upon hope has the merchant rested through the silent hours of night, only to awake in the morning to disappointment. A slightly favourable impression at the close of day was certain to be followed by some unfortunate circumstance, such as large mercantile failures in Boston or Philadelphia, the suspension of the Mechanic's Banking Association, Ohio Life and Trust Company, and finally of the Banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore. New York stands firm, maintaining her honor, and will continue to stand firm to the end of the chapter; she must and will pay specie—the people have so decreed it, and she could not suspend if she wished and having no incitation to do so, we may expect her to stand in the breach.

Stocks are very low, but no longer a criterion of the money market. Exchange is very much depressed. Bills on England are disposed of by the bankers at 107, and for produce bill's 105 a 106. The failures that have taken place are mostly confined to large operations, such as domestic commission houses, bankers, brokers, &c., their liabilities falling mostly upon the manufacturers Eastward. It is supposed that specie will now be attracted to the only place where it can be useful, and that is New York. For weeks this city has contributed gold to sustain Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston. We shall

now be confined to New York. With the prospect before us of specie from Europe and San Francisco, adding largely to the stock now on hand, New York will, of necessity, be compelled to expand. A country, to be prosperous, must confine her currency within the limits of those nations with whom she deals, by which prices are kept down, preventing large imports and increasing the exports, thus enabling the people to buy cheap and sell dear.

The revulsion is upon us; though long predicted, it has come unexpectedly to many, and is sweeping over the land like a tornado. One thing is certain to result from this state of things, and that is to break down the industry of the country, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. In New York we have a secured currency, giving confidence to the billholder.

Business of all kinds is at a stand, and the people feel anxious for the future. The present financial difficulties lead us to suggest another clause in the Banking law of this State, limiting credit to once and a half the paid up capital, and beyond that point require specie in vault dollar for dollar, to meet any increase in discounts. This would prevent an expansion beyond the actual increase of the precious metals, and in the absence of an expansion there could be no contraction; thus we should be saved from such disasters as visited us in '37 and '57.

Statement of the city Banks made up to Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Table with 3 columns: Bank Name, Amount, and Change. Includes Loan and discounts, Circulation, Deposits, etc.

THE PANIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Sept 29th.—The Morristown correspondent of the evening Bulletin says:—Jamison's Cotton Mill stopped operations on Saturday, throwing about 350 hands out of work.

Macready's cotton mill has also closed. Jas. Hooven's rolling mill, Wm. Schall's rolling mill and some smaller concerns have also stopped operations.

There must be 600 hands thrown out of work by the above suspensions. The above mills hope to commence again in a few weeks but the prospect is that others will stop soon instead of any resuming.

The Montgomery County Bank suspended specie this morning.

New York, Sept 29th.—Business is entirely prostrated here, and financial matters look blue enough. Twelve hundred packages of domestic goods sold for cash by auction today, by Haggerty & Co., brought about seventy cents on a dollar of the cost. The failure of the St. Louis bankers announced to-day has occasioned much comment.

The Brokers are crying down New England and New Jersey money. Some refuse to touch the former at any price.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29th.—The excitement here, in consequence of the unfavorable advices from the east, paralyzes business. Exchange on New York is quoted at a par, but only small amounts can be purchased at this rate.

The paper of an iron house and of a shoe and leather store, both of this city, was protested to-day.

U. B. Holmes, a large manufacturer has made an assignment.

TRENTON, S. P. 29th.—H. H. Bottom & Co., paper dealers, and Bottom, Tiffany & Co., machinists, suspended to-day.

The Burlington, Camdon, Cumberland, and Salem Banks are reported failed.

The East Jersey banks, including Trenton will hold out while the New Banks remain firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29th.—There is better feeling on 'Change to-day.

The Pennsylvania Bank notes to be received by the other banks to-morrow.

No failures are reported. Exchange variable, unsettled, and there is no fixed price.

STOCKS, New York, Sept. 29th.—There is a more cheerful feeling in Stocks, and prices, both at the opening and close, were better.

Money quite active; little offering and rates nominal and irregular. Sterling Exchange.—There is no market value.

The Banks, it is rumored, are about to increase their loans \$5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The panic among officeholders here is almost as severe as that among the Banks. Numerous dismissals are expected to-morrow. The rule has been adopted of retaining only two persons of the same family in office. This will be a severe blow to the F. V.'s who like to have family parties around the loaves and fishes.

The Virginia Banks are doubted. On all their bills, not payable in Richmond, eight per cent discount is demanded here.

Our private Banks pay everything. The Secretary of the Treasury agrees to pay all salaries due to-morrow in small gold coin, as a measure of relief.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars worth of United States 6s were redeemed to-day on account of the New York Savings Bank; the draft for that amount on the Sub-Treasury has been mailed.

Capt. Sutherland will be appointed Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, vice Lindsay, deceased.

Mr. Westervelt's contract for the steam sloop-of-war will be signed as soon as the details are adjusted.

Some members of the Cabinet who admitted that the law does not require the payment of a tax as a condition to voting, ridicule the idea that Gov. Walker has power over the judges of election, who will reject whatever votes they please.

Nothing of importance has yet been received from Wm. Carey Jones, whose correspondence was doubtless lost in the Central America, as were important Revenue, Post-Office and Land-Office returns from California.

The disbursement of \$300,000 in gold here to-day has greatly relieved all who live on Government paper.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Certain weighty and special reasons for the speedy appointment of a Minister to Spain are said to exist; and it will therefore be made in advance of the general rearrangement of diplomatic places.

There are to-day fewer official changes had been expected. Tate, of Virginia succeeds Wm. F. Phillips as Sixth Auditor,