

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Nov. 20, 1857.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

Reduction of Terms!

THE "GAZETTE" FURNISHED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR \$1.50, IF PAID IN ADVANCE!

In accordance with the general wish of our subscribers we have concluded to reduce the price of our paper to \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. If payment is not made in advance, \$2.00 will be charged if paid within the year; whenever a subscriber suffers his account to remain unsettled at the end of the year, \$2.50 will be charged. These terms will be strictly and invariably adhered to.

All of our present subscribers who will make payment before the first day of January next, shall receive the Gazette at the above named rate of \$1.50 per annum, in advance, and those who have already paid us \$2.00 for the present volume, shall have a credit of 50 cents on the next.

THE INFAMY OF WILMOT.

The Abolition candidate for Governor, at the late election, is not only a defeated office-seeker, but he is a disgraced man. He has branded upon his forehead with his own hand the shameful sentence—"I have stooped to conquer." He has written himself down on the scroll of his country's politics, a mountebank and a demagogue. It is a matter of history that he was at one time the ardent supporter of measures to which he now professes to be hostile. Everybody remembers his devotion to the principle of Free Trade and his vehement opposition to what is called a Protective Tariff. And yet when he supposed that a few votes were to be gained by reversing his position on that subject, he did not hesitate to do so. He was once, as is well known, a prominent member of the Democratic party, and at a time when the main features of the Know Nothingism of the present day, were embodied in the creed of the Native Americans, a faction to which the Democracy always showed a hostile front. But no sooner did it enter Mr. Wilmot's cranium that he might become Governor of Pennsylvania, by renouncing the faith which he held in common with the Democratic party, in relation to Nationalism, than he shook off the mantle of his old belief and donned that of its opposite. Thus, whenever he deemed it to be to his personal advantage, he did not scruple to trample under his feet what he had declared to the world to be his highest ideas of patriotism, and his loftiest conceptions of the representative statesman's duties.

Nor were these political somersaults of Mr. Wilmot performed in such a manner that his changings were made to have the semblance of sincerity. The speeches which he intended should buoy him up on the tide of public favor, were the sheerest cant, and he invariably left the impression on the minds of his hearers, that he was playing the part of the hypocrite. His interminable letter on the "Know Nothing question, in which he tried so hard to "curry favor" with the gentlemen of the Dark Lantern, was an affair that a school-boy might have beaten, in point of diplomacy. His last dodge, and one which stamps him peculiarly as a political quack, was that on the bygone issue of the tariff which some of the reckless leaders of the opposition attempted to drag into the late canvass.—In order to obtain votes which he knew would never be cast for him unless he forsook his former well known position on that issue, he descended into the mire of his own making and dragged his garments in its filth.

Thus has this man made himself infamous.—Nor is he disgraced in the eyes of the Democracy alone. Every citizen of the Commonwealth, no matter what his political predilections, who believes that politicians should be honest in their dealings, looks with disgust and contempt upon the man who debased himself so shamefully for the purpose of merely getting into office. And, thus, will a virtuous people ever look upon impostors like Mr. Wilmot. Let his well merited fate be a warning to all who may hereafter be tempted to follow in his footsteps.

Wisconsin Democratic.

We stated, the other week, that the Democrats of Wisconsin had probably elected their candidate for Governor. It was then supposed that the race was a close one between the two parties, but it seems now that Abolitionism has been "used up" completely in that state. Last year, Fremont had a majority of about 13,000 and now, Cross, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by several thousand majority! Verily, the recuperative energies of the Democratic party are great, even as the "elements of dissolution" are strong in the ranks of the opposition!

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

We have heard it intimated, lately, that Wm. A. PORTER, Esq., of Philadelphia, will be an applicant for the Attorney Generalship under Governor Packer. Mr. PORTER is a good man, and would fill the office with great ability.—The Governor cannot fail to make a good selection, when he has such men as M'CALMONT and PORTER to choose from.

Justice Woodward, of the Supreme Bench, lately delivered an opinion on the subject of the time of expiration of the official term of Chief Justice Lewis. He decides that Judge Lewis holds his office until the 17th of December next.

Three thousand boxes of grapes were sent to market from Los Angeles, Cal., by the steamer Senator in one of her trips.

LITERARY MELANGE.

In the way of sentiment—solemn, mournful sentiment—the popular song of "The Old Sexton," has but few superiors in the lyric poetry of America. Besides, there is something majestic in its imagery—something that apart from the solemnity of the subject which forms its essence impresses the mind with the idea of the grand and the sublime. The truth is, it can scarcely be called a lyric. It belongs to that class of songs, so few of which ever attain to any degree of popularity, which aim to give the loftiest sublimity of poetic figure in the purest simplicity of the language in which they are written. The author of "The Old Sexton," is Park Benjamin, Esq., the well known lecturer and litterateur. We give the song as we find it in an exchange.

The Old Sexton.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made,
Leaned a sexton old on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate;
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were white as the foamy sea—
And these words came from his lips so thin,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"
I gather them in! for man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy,
I've builded the houses that be around
In every nook of this burial ground,
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude one by one,
But come they strangers, or come they kin,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"
Many are with me, but still I'm alone!
I'm king of the dead—and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold!
And my sceptre of rule is the spade I hold,
Come they from cottage, come they from hall,
Mankind are my subjects—all, all!
Let them loiter in pleasure, or toilful spin,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"
I gather them in—and their final rest
Is here, down here, in the earth's dark breast,
And the sexton cased—for the funeral train
Would mutely o'er the solemn plain,
And I said to my heart, when time is told,
A mightier voice than that sexton's old
Will sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

We noticed a parody some time ago—we do not remember where—on the stanza of this song, which must have emanated from the brain of a graceless scamp, indeed. We had "scissored" it for our humorous column, but as it is not out of place here, we give it in this connexion.
"Nigh to a church that was newly made,
Stood a lady fair and thus she said—
"Too bad! Too bad! I here must wait
While they measure the breadth of this open gate,
Ah! 'tis only six by six I see!
Too narrow, too narrow, alas! for me;
And she sighed from her quivering lips so thin—
"I can't get in—I can't get in!"
Our readers will, doubtless, observe that the above lines slightly involve the subject of "hoops."
Apocryphal parodies, we find in an exchange an excellent one on Goldsmith's celebrated verses beginning,
"Who lovely woman stoops to folly?"
It runs thus:
When merchants fondly trust to paper,
And find too late that banks betray,
What art can help them through the scrape, or
Suggest the means wherewith to pay?
The only way to stop each croaker,
To pay the banks to whom they trust;
To bring repentance to the broker,
And wring his bosom, is, "to bust!"

THE MAGAZINES.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—The December number of this ably conducted periodical is on our table. It is one of the sprightliest of the magazines and for the ladies, is unsurpassed by any work of its kind within our knowledge. It is edited by T. S. ARTHUR, the distinguished author, and Miss Virginia F. Townsend, a lady well and favorably known in the world of letters. We can recommend this magazine particularly in one respect. It is entirely free from every thing immoral. Price two dollars per annum. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 103 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Cosmopolitan Art Journal.—We are in receipt of the December no. of this ever improving quarterly and note that its table of contents embraces quite a variety of articles on subjects in various departments of Art and Literature. It is a beautifully printed work and is embellished with engravings of the first order.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The advance of the American troops, under Col. JOHNSTON, towards the territory of Utah, proves that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN is in earnest about the solution of the Mormon mystery. The troops are accompanied by the newly-appointed officers of the Territory, who bear with them full instructions from the President. Although a decided public opinion attends upon this movement, and much expectation of a favorable result is entertained, there is doubt as to the successful issue. We do not give great weight to the vulgar violence of the wretched leaders of the Mormons, especially as manifested prior to the departure of Major VAN VLEET, of the army, for Washington. These seem to be the ill-drawn vapors. But it must not be forgotten that BRIGHAM YOUNG will try to surround himself with the idea that his people are entitled to the right of governing their own Territory, and have never offered against the laws of the United States. It must be recollected, too, that no great overt act against these laws has yet been fully established against the Mormons. There have been many accusations, but so far, very little distinct proof of rebellion. Major VAN VLEET, himself, says the people seem to be united. It is right, therefore, that in our just abhorrence of polygamy, we should look to all the faces, and should remember that, for nearly ten years, this has been a trouble which has defied the genius, and the patriotism, and the skill, of two Administrations, each of which was naturally most anxious to adjust it. The Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN must so to speak, "crack the nut." He is about to bring it to a test. But his duty in the premises becomes most delicate when we reflect that, deep and bitter as is the public feeling against Mormonism, the shedding of human blood will not be approved, save in the very last resort. Our own hope is that the Government agents and troops may set such an example and present such reasons to the misguided followers of JO SMITH as will either prove to themselves that they have committed a grave blunder, or will so detect the weaknesses of the system, as to break it up altogether. But these agents and troops have a difficult duty to perform, and we should not expect too much from them.—Forney's Press.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to previous notice, the victorious Democracy of Bedford County assembled in Mass Meeting, in the Court House on Monday evening last. The assemblage was very large and characterized with much good feeling, every Democrat present having the proud consciousness within him of having done a great and noble work. The meeting was called to order by Gen. G. W. Bowman, on whose nomination the following officers were appointed, all of whom came forward and took their seats:

President,
Maj. THEO. SNIDER.
Vice Presidents,
Abel Barnes, of Southampton,
Jacob Fletcher, of Monroe,
Jacob C. Brumbaugh, of M. Woodberry,
John H. Barton, of East Providence,
Col. John C. Everhart, of Broad Top,
William Keyser, of Juniata,
James Cessna, Esq., of Cumberland Valley,
George W. Gump, of Napier,
George Rhodes, of Liberty,
Major Moses McVain, of Union,
Hon. Joseph B. Noble, of South Woodberry,
John Bowser, of Napier,
Wm. Lashly, Esq., of Southampton.

Secretaries,
Col. F. D. Beegle, of St. Clair,
Henry Fluck, of Hopewell,
Thomas H. Jamison, of Bedford Borough,
Dr. Wm. Blair, of Cumberland Valley.

The meeting being thus organized the following resolutions were offered by B. F. Meyers and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have met together this evening to congratulate each other, as Democrats, on the issue of the campaign which lately closed so propitiously for Democratic men and measures, therefore be it

Resolved, That we rejoice in the election of Gen. Wm. F. PACKER to the Governorship of our noble Commonwealth, regarding it as a glorious victory alike over the dangerous and fanatical teachings of Abolitionism and the proscriptive and illiberal doctrines of Know-Nothingism.

Resolved, That we esteem the election of Hon. Wm. P. SCHELL to the State Senate, as a triumph of which the Democracy of this Senatorial District may well be proud, not only on account of the brilliant victory which they achieved in overcoming the fearful odds that were against them, but also, because of the fact that they have chosen a representative whose talent, integrity and devotion to the interests of the people, will make him a man of mark in the body of which he is elected a member.

Resolved, That the election of the whole Democratic County Ticket of this county, notwithstanding the assiduous and violent efforts of the Abolitionists and Know-Nothings to defeat it, showing plainly that the people of good Old Bedford are on the side of Democracy, Nationality and Freedom of Conscience, is to us a matter of great and sincere rejoicing.

Resolved, That the present financial troubles which have brought so much disaster upon the business affairs of the country, had their origin in the inefficiency of our banking system and in the violation of their charters by the Banks, and that, therefore, it behooves the next Legislature thoroughly to investigate the subject of Banking and to pass more stringent laws with reference thereto.

Resolved, That the administration of Robert J. Walker, as Governor of Kansas, has thus far been, in our opinion, able, just and impartial, redeeming entirely the pledge of the Democratic party that under Mr. Buchanan's direction, the bona fide residents of the Territory should have the privilege of making their own local laws and institutions, and, therefore, we give it our hearty and unqualified endorsement.

Resolved, That our present honored National Executive has administered the affairs of the Federal Government in the spirit of a true Democrat and with that efficiency which he, of all living statesmen, is capable in the loftiest degree.

After the reading and adoption of the above resolutions, Hon. Wm. P. SCHELL, Senator elect from this District, was called out and addressed the meeting in one of his happiest and most effective speeches. After Mr. Schell had concluded, Gen. BOWMAN was loudly called for and responded in his usual eloquent and argumentative style. The General finished his address by introducing to the meeting Wm. J. BAER, Esq., of Somerset, who came forward and entertained the audience with a powerful and well-timed speech on the political issues of the day, laying bare the knavery of the Opposition leaders and vindicating the Democratic party from the false and slanderous charges preferred against it. Mr. BAER is a fluent speaker and in point of forcible argumentation, as well as in the thorough probing and analyzing of his subject, he has but few equals within the range of our knowledge. He is a rising man and we predict for him a career of much success. Mr. BAER having concluded, Major TATE was called upon for a speech which he gave in a manner worthy of his reputation as a fine orator and a clever fellow, acquitting himself to the great delight of his large and enthusiastic audience.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, every body in excellent good humor and the old Court House resounding with three thundering cheers for the lion-hearted Democracy of Bedford county.

THANKSGIVING.—The following States have thus far joined the troop intended to celebrate Thanksgiving on the 26th instant—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Texas, and the city of Washington. Maine, South Carolina, and Mississippi, celebrate the 15th instant, and Vermont the 3d of December.

Decline in the Price of Beef.

From the Philadelphia papers of Tuesday, we learn that on the day previous, the price of beef fell one dollar on the hundred weight, compared with the rates of last week. As the market is very dull, and the supply largely exceeds the demand, it is thought, before winter is over, beef will be down to something like a fair price. Paying twelve or fifteen cents per pound for beef steak has a decided tendency to give it a metallic taste, which is not at all pleasant.

Brevities.

The winter bonnets made by Paris artists who direct the fashions for the approaching season, come more forward on the head, and are larger than those worn during the summer—the curtain hangs very low and is covered with deep blonde, reaching beyond the edge.

A newsboy who took a ten dollar gold piece from a man, by mistake, for a cent, and persisted in keeping it, was turned out of the Newsboy's Lodging House, the other night, in New York, after being compelled to give up the money.

In treating diseases of the mind, music is not sufficiently valued. In raising the heart above despair, an old violin is worth four doctors and two apothecary shops.

Samuel D. Ross, who has been found guilty of the charge of robbing the mails on the cars between Montreal and Toronto, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A pair of horns from a bullock, recently taken from Texas to Chicago, measured from tip to tip 6 feet 8 inches.

The church of England incumbent at Chatham, Canada West, writes that 5,000 men left that garrison for India, whose wives and children remained at Chatham.

Money matters are gradually becoming easier both in New York and Philadelphia. The prices of speculative and other stocks are slowly advancing.

The total receipts at the port of Philadelphia, since January 1st, have been \$16,704,559.

Two live hundred and ten persons were committed to the Philadelphia county prison during the month of October.

The Capitol at Washington originally cost \$30,000,000 and, it is said, the improvements now in progress will cost \$7,000,000 more.

There are in New York a great many people who "don't sleep in houses." A night or two since the station house reports showed the names of 400 lodgers.

It has been found by actual experiment that both sugar cane and cotton can be successfully cultivated in California. The agricultural resources of that country are equal to its gold mines.

Highway robberies, burglaries and thieving of all kinds are nightly occurring in the city of Cincinnati. The rascals begin to feel the pressure of the times.

By the census of 1855 there were 86,000 voters in New York city, of whom 43,500 are naturalized citizens.

Gen. Packer's official majority in Lycoming county is 1,171. Last October the Democratic majority was 397. In Williamsport, his residence, he ran about 200 votes ahead of the party vote last fall.

The large dailies of Chicago have reduced the size of their sheets, in consequence of the dullness of the advertising business.

The Banks of New York have resolved to receive and pay out at their notes all banks of that State, but will open no new accounts with the banks out of the State.

Col. J. W. FORNEY, will deliver a lecture in the Court House, at Reading, on the 28th inst., for the benefit of the "Reading Rifles," of that city.

On Friday last, a woman in Concord, Ind., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. At the same instant, just as the lightning flashed, her sister, who was lying on a sick bed, expired.

James Gosling, a dry-goods merchant of Pittsburg, has been mulcted in \$1,300 in the District Court of Allegheny county, for calling Miss Morgan a "rascal."

The factory of the South Carolina Cordage Company, at Charleston, has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000; partially insured.

The saw mill of Messrs. Moore, Eddy, & Co., at Watertown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Loss \$35,000.

Thos. Graham, convicted at Worcester, Mass., for breaking into and robbing the house of Ethan Allen, of that city, was brought up a few days since, and sentenced to hard labor in the State prison during his natural life.

The Rev. J. S. Dubs, pastor of the German Reformed Church in Allentown, has married, since May, 1853, no less than fifteen hundred and three "happy couples."

The Albany Atlas makes the majority for the Democratic ticket 13,046. It gives the Republicans 15 members of the Senate to 14 Democrats, two Americans and one Independent, and 59 Assemblymen to 61 Democrats, and 9 Americans.

The property of Dr. Rowan, at Valley Forge, which has been the subject of much litigation, was sold last week for \$12,500.

Hon. A. G. Brown has been re-nominated by the Democrats of Mississippi, for U. S. Senator.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says:—"From observation and conversation, I am convinced that Mr. Buchanan will sustain Gov. Walker in his Kansas official acts."

The ship William Chase, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, went ashore on Yongal Bay, on the 30th.

The upper Rolling Mills, belonging to the Messrs. Dupont, exploded this morning. Two men, both named Shannon, were burned, but not fatally.

A Republican journal, in casting about for the cause of the wholesale defeat of that party in New York at the late election, says—"The Republican party wanted coherence. It was but two years old, and not hooped."

The Board of Canal Commissioners will meet at Harrisburg, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of making appointments on the public works.

The Rev. Dr. Wood, of Lexington, Ky., recently declared to his congregation that the majority of them were the most callous and unpromising souls that he had ever preached to.

A letter from Havana to the N. Y. Herald gives private and reliable information of preparations that are being made by Spain for the invasion of Mexico.

The Methodists have already thirty itinerants and several local preachers in Kansas, and their camp meetings this fall have been very successful.

THE BALTIMORE FRAUDS.

The matter of the recent election frauds and violence at Baltimore, appealing so nearly to the security of the elective rights of the people, will be brought to the notice of Congress by H. P. Brooks, Esq., the Democratic competitor of Mr. Davis, the member elect from the 4th Congressional District of Maryland, composed of part of the city of Baltimore. The Washington Union says that his letter "discloses a state of affairs in his district so fearful a character as to fully warrant, we think, Congressional intervention."

Mr. Brooks says he is not entitled to the seat but that Congress should declare it vacant and render a new election necessary, when the rights of the citizens may be better secured. In his address to his constituents he says:

My interest in it is no more than that of every individual citizen. I am satisfied that Congress has not the power to dispossess my opponent of his seat and confer it on me, nor would I accept it if they had, but I believe that they have the power to declare that a conspiracy existed to still the real voice of the people by fraud, force, and intimidation, and in accordance with that declaration to vacate the seat. In my judgment, I have ample evidence to warrant the exercise of this power.

Thousands of disfranchised citizens desire to lay their grievances before some tribunal that will rebuke lawlessness by law, and vindicate the right of all classes of the people to a voice in their government. The trust reposed in me by their confidence demands that I should give them a hearing before the people of the United States in Congress assembled in this extraordinary mode, inasmuch as they have been denied a participation in that high council in the manner contemplated by our form of government and our laws.

The Next Congress.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following result:

STATE.	DEM.	REP.	AM.
Maine,	6	—	—
New Hampshire,	3	—	—
Vermont,	3	—	—
Massachusetts,	11	—	—
Rhode Island,	2	—	—
Connecticut,	2	—	—
New York,	12	21	—
New Jersey,	3	2	—
Pennsylvania,	15	10	—
Delaware,	1	—	—
Virginia,	13	—	—
South Carolina,	6	—	—
Florida,	1	—	—
Arkansas,	2	—	—
Missouri,	4	1	2
Illinois,	6	4	—
Iowa,	2	—	—
Wisconsin,	3	—	—
Indiana,	6	5	—
Ohio,	8	13	—
Michigan,	—	—	4
California,	2	—	—
Texas,	2	—	—
Kentucky,	8	2	—
Tennessee,	7	3	—
North Carolina,	7	1	—
Georgia,	6	2	—
Mississippi,	5	—	—
Maryland,	8	3	—
Louisiana,	3	2	—
Totals,	128	92	14

The House of Representatives consists of 234 members, 118 members constituting a majority. It will be seen from the above table that the Democrats have a clear majority of 22 over the combined vote of the Republicans and Americans. This majority will be increased to 25 at an early period of the session, by the admission of the 3 Democratic members from the new State of Minnesota. It may be added as a most significant fact, that six of the seven Territories of the United States will be represented in the next Congress by Democratic delegates:

SENATE.	R. OF REP.	TOTAL.
Democrats,	35	128
Opposition,	25	92
Vacancies,	2	Blk. Republicans, 92
Total,	62	Total, 234
Democratic maj.,	10	Democratic maj., 22

The Abolition triumph in Minnesota.

The Opposition editors have a wonderful disposition to "halloo" before they are out of the woods. They are easily hoaxed about election news, and even the most trifling gains, however little they may operate upon the general result, are nearly always taken as indications of certain success. We presume it is all because "the wish is father to the thought." If they would only sit down and calmly ask themselves what claim their principles have upon the patriotism of our people, and what would be the ultimate result of their success, we think many of them would be induced to turn from the error of their ways, and relieve themselves of the vexations which periodically takes hold of their too credulous natures. Their experience in party politics should have long since taught them the folly of even anticipating the success of such heresies as they advocate, for the democratic party always knocks them sky high. They ought to know by this time that it is the merest nonsense to fight against democratic faith, and we think they would do well if they would follow the example of Capt. Scott's coon, who, to save his bacon, (for he dreading a shot from the old hunter) agreed to suspend hostilities and come down, and thus end an unequal and useless warfare.

That Abolition triumph in Minnesota, over which that class of politicians crowded most lustily a week or two since, consists in the election of

- A Democratic Governor;
 - A Democratic Lieutenant Governor;
 - Three Democratic members of Congress;
 - A Democratic Senate, and
 - A Democratic House of Representatives,
- which secures the election of two democratic United States Senators, and which will give the new State an unbroken delegation in the next Congress.—Somerset Democrat.
- AN OLD DOCUMENT.—There is now hanging in the bar-room of the Buck Hotel in the borough of Lebanon, a license granted by the "Honorable Governor of Pennsylvania, James Penn," in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five. It is almost singular in phraseology, and strictly forbids the "sale or gift of any intoxicating drinks to Indians or notorious drunkards."—Reading Gazette.

Evils of our Present Credit System.

We took occasion to say, a few weeks ago, that the facilities which have been afforded for some years past by merchants, shop-keepers, and traders of every description, for running in debt has been one of the fruitful causes of the ponderous evils which are now crushing groaning multitudes into beggary and ruin. The ease with which credit has been obtained by gamblers and speculators at our banking institutions, the competition which has existed among all classes of dealers, the indifference of purchasers in paying at once for what they bought, combined with the nervous anxiety of sellers to obtain custom at any risk and at all hazards, has introduced a species of recklessness and partial insanity into our business transactions bordering upon the madness of the gaming table. It has been so long practised, so generally adopted, to such an extent has it prevailed, that multitudes have become involved in a frightful labyrinth of debt, embarrassment, and difficulty, from which they find it next to impossible to extricate themselves. The abuse of the credit system by the banks and the community at large, has produced the frightful calamities we are now suffering. The ease with which the people of this country have been able to run in debt, without a thought as to pay-day, has been the immediate cause of a multitude of heart-breaking ills.

The slavery of being in debt is one of the most painful that can well be imagined. In those cases where we have voluntarily made ourselves the victims of this intolerable bondage, when the infliction of its tortures have been occasioned by our own imprudence, weakness and folly, the degradation is still more oppressive and difficult to be borne. We have, perhaps, been weak enough to yield to the ridiculous folly of fashion; we may have attempted a vain and frivolous competition in the race of extravagance with more wealthy individuals than ourselves, and shamefully complying with artificial and unhealthy desires, a low, paltry ambition to make a show, we find ourselves encircled in the meshes of debt and difficulty. All this has been done because we have not had the moral courage to live within our means. The question, "what will people say?" has driven many a family from comfort and happiness to destitution and dishonesty. It has been well said that it is other people's eyes that ruin us. It is by endeavoring to appear what we are not, that we sink below what we really are, into the slough of despond and the quagmire of degradation. It is far more respectable to wear a home-spun suit, when honestly paid for, than it is to wear the most expensive apparel for which we have run in debt without any immediate prospect of paying for it.

It has been quaintly enough asked, what should we say of a person, of middle height, who, wishing to stand upon the world two inches higher than fairly befits him, should consent to be stretched every day upon a rack in the hope of being able to hold his head the higher for the pulling? Should we not say that he is exceedingly foolish to submit to all this excruciating agony, merely that he or she might look down on some of their former companions? Multitudes of would-be fashionable people go through this self-inflicted torture daily with no higher motive or object than this. They wish to stand higher in the estimation of fashionable flimsy than their limited means will allow them and they are ready and willing to submit to the rack of debt in order to be handsomely and fashionably drawn out. To keep up appearances by running in debt, is just as comfortable as to attempt to grow taller by being daily stretched upon the rack. The form may be expended, the height may be increased, but at the expense of how much pain—how must the muscles of the heart be made to quiver, and the joints to crack, under the agonizing operation! Is all this hollow display worth the sacrifice it costs? Think of it, good reader, and answer at your leisure.—Phila. Argus.

A PARTY FOR THE HARD TIMES.—One of the most recherché parties of the season "came off" last evening at the residence of one of our retired merchants in S—street, which was eminently in keeping with the times. A sine qua non to the invited was for the ladies to appear draped in calico, and the gentlemen in their summer coats, and most faithfully did each sex carry out their portion of the programme; and a more tastefully arrayed party of fair demureless rarely meets the eye than was here congregated. Upon their heads were rosettes and pendants of the varied hues of products of Lowell, Manchester, and Providence. At early evening dancing was commenced, beneath the light of one burner in each chandelier, to the music of the piano, at which the ladies alternated, and was kept up with unabated vigor, relieved by occasional charade performances, till supper time; and here the genius of the host in conforming to the times added mirth to the already happy party. The spacious dining-room was thrown open, and displayed a table, set forth, not with costly plate, but the fruit of the harvest, instead. In the centre upon an inverted tin plate, nicely draped, stood a golden pumpkin, from whose eyes and nose and mouth beamed forth a mellow light, relieved by the "dips" which adorned the corners, well secured in goodly turnips. Yellow dishes of lasses gingerbread yielded their toothsome stores, and Cochituate ale, dispensed from stone pitchers of the true grandma pattern, in mugs of Delaware, enhanced the relish for renewed Terpsichorean agility.

[Boston Transcript, Nov. 10.]

The Pennsylvania Bank.

A meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held in Philadelphia, on Monday, which was largely attended. The entire Board of Directors resigned their offices, and a Committee was appointed to re-organize the Board. This Board, when so re-organized, are requested to report the true condition of the bank, and to what extent its capital has been impaired by the "fraudulent acts" of the late President. There seemed to be a good deal of feeling manifested at the meeting, and hisses and other marks of disapprobation greeted any attempt to palliate the conduct of Mr. Allibone. The meeting also resolved to accept the late act of the Legislature.

A STATE SUB-TREASURY.—The Buffalo Republican proposes a sub-treasury for the State of New York; and the fact that there are about three millions in the banks of the State due the State Treasury, but which they cannot or will not pay, is referred to as proof that some such institution is needed for the safe keeping of the public money. The State, it is said, has been seriously incommoded through the remissness of the banks, and this fact is highly prejudicial to them as custodians of the public funds, and it is very liable to be effectually used against them in the incoming Legislature.