BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

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## BENTON ON BANKS & CURRENCY.

WHOLE NO. 2774. VOL. 53.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer : GENTLEMEN Many papers, desirous of the institution at the beginning of his presidency. I have to remind all such papers that what was said nothing more in favor of Banks, National or State, but the contrary, and labored during the remainder of his public life to restore and preserve the hard money currency which the founders of our Government had secured (as they believed) for us. The plan of that restoration and deprived of his place of doing business. and preservation consisted of five parts, namely: 1. To revive the gold currency by correcting the erroneous standard of 1791. 2. To create a demand for hard money by making it the exclusive currency of the Federal Treasury. 3. To make sure of this money by keeping it in its own treasuries. 4. To suppress all paper currency under twenty dollars by a stamp duty. 5. To wind up all defaulting banks by a bankrupt law against delinquents.

The first three of these five parts were accomplished, and to these we are indebted for twenty years exemption-from 1837 to 1857-from bank suspensions and depreciated currency; also, for carrying the country through a foreign war-the Mexican-without paper money, and with the public securities above par; also, for having in the country at this time full fifteen times as much hard money as we had in the time of the late Bank of the United States; and we are indebted to the want of the two latter parts of the plan for what we now see: nearly two thousand banks in the country, a great part of them frauds from the beginning, and the bad governing the good; a general suspension in a season of peace and prosperity; people are forced to use depreciated paper when there is more hard money in the country than its business could employ; men and women begging for work, and unable to obtain it, when the counpay for it; families crying for bread, when a untiful Providence has given the most exuberant crops that ever were seen; the business of twenty five millious of people deranged, disordered and thrown out of joint; and all this the work of the base part of the banks, falling down ging the solid ones after them. For it is in this sinking at sea, where those who cannot swim drag down those who can .- A stamp duty on in the first few days of their existance.

effected under General Jackson's Administration its own money in its own treasuries, was accomplished under Mr. Van Buren, both of which mending these three measures, and also the two others-the two for the imposition of a stamp duty on all paper money under twenty dollars, and for a bankrupt act against defaulting hanks. Bills were repeatedly brought into Congress for both purposes, but were always wing of the Democratic party.

The most plausible of the open objections made against the stamp duty was in the expense and the extensive machinery for its collection. That was answered by providing a cheap and business, and the clerks of the Federal courts to deliver out the stamps which they received from the treasury. The amount of the duty, and whether it should apply to all notes or only to those intended to be suppressed, were questions on which there was room for some diversitions on which there was room for some diversitions. tions on which there was room for some diversity of opinion.-The pre-dominant opinion sued as a currency, (for what more fit to be taxed than the moneyed powers) the duty being the same on all notes, and such as the large one could easily carry and the small ones not. The amount of the duty was held necessary to be large-far greater than in Great Britain; for there no note is re-issued; no one goes 'out of England is paid every time the bank issues a note. Not so in the United States. Here a note is re-issued until it is worn out : until it has become too ragged to hold together, or too filthy nto be handled, or too defaced to be deciphered. A small duty is, therejore, sufficient in Great Britain ; it would require a very heavy one to be its equivalent in the United States. Among the penalties for violating the act, either by issuing, receiving, or passing the unstamped paper, should be a disqualification to retain or receive a Federal appointment; for the pursuit of office is so general at this time in our country and so ardent, that, in arraying a class so large, so influential, and active against the unstamped notes, their circulation would be effectually

The paper-money wing of the Democracy was still more against the bankrupt act against bankrupt banks than against the stamp tax on notes; and, acting with the habitual opponents tion came from the lawyers, with their professthat merchants and trader were the statutes, with their profess-done until \$50,000 were counted, and the certificate that merchants and traders were the proper obtained."

late British statue on the subject includes banks, is nine millions." And to the same effect greatest amount of money; and has it, to wit: (the Bank of England excepted;) and in a single swore other directors. But in Great Britain it about eleven dollars a head; and Russia, so season of suspension (that of 1813-'14-'15) is not sufficient that this proportion of one-third largely agricultural, requires the least amount WASHINGTON, C. STREET, Nov. 15, 1857. ninety-two of these banks had been subjected to is required to be on hand, but it must be shown of money, and can employ but about four dollars commissions of bankruptcy. But this remedy and that continually, that it is there.\* This a head. So the United States, in small part

establishment of a National Bank, are quoting and bankers were the original objects of the of the bank, from which the public can always what General Jackson said in favor of such an law, as the same name also shows. "Broken see when the bank has crossed the line of safety. Bench" is the English of the Latin name, and How different this from banking in the United bankruptcy was a process against banks and title of our banking system to utter unworthibankers, and still is in Great Britian : and hence ness, and that one thing has been discovered-it retains its original name of Broken-Bench—the is the dispensation of the specie basis! Through-

Banking in the United States is the most un-

restrained and unsafe that there is in the world: unsafe even for solid and well conducted banks notes of other banks, are the "sandy" foundathere being enough of the unsolid and badly tion upon which a large proportion of our banks conducted to fall down of themselves every few are built. years, and to drag down the rest with them. The laws put few restraints or penalties upon them; and these restraints and penalties are regularly repealed just as often as the community needs the benefit, of them. It is by name in some places, and by fact in others, a system of "free banking," which the hard-money Democracy was accustomed to call "free swindling." Anybody becomes banker that pleases, and issues small notes and sends them off to a distance to be circulated and lost, and to sink upon the heads of the laboring people.† A favorite plan is to issue notes at one place payable at another far off, out of the way, and difficult to be got at, so as to compel the holder to submit to a shave. That mode of doing business was invented by a Scotchman of Aberdeen in 1806; but he was in Great Britain, not in the United States; and the British Ministry and the British Parliament immediately took cognizance of the inventor and his imitators, and placed them all in the category of swindlers, and so put an end to their operations. No stamp duty, no bankrupt act, and no requisition to keep any proportionate amount of hard money on hand completes the license and unbounded freedom, and the perfect try needs all they can do, and has the means to title to periodical explosions, which belong to American banking.

This last requisition, that of keeping on hand an amount of hard money proportionate to their liabilities, seems to be unknown (even in name) in the United States; yet that requisite is a legal and fundamental condition of the Bank of Engof themselves for want of foundations, and drag- land; and the proportion of one-third in gold of the total amount of its liabilities in circulation case of bank suspensions as it is with a ship and deposits is the rate enforced; and below that proportion the Bank of England does not deem itself safe. Thus swore Mr. Horsley their notes, and a hankrupt process against Palmer, Governor of the Bank of England, he themselves would have saved the country from fore Lord Althorpe's committee, in 1832 : "The the calimaties it now endures; for many of the base order of banks would have been unable to and bullion which the bank deems it prudent to and bullion which the bank deems it prudent to clear gains to the manufacturer. 7. It induces "make currency" for want of money to pay for keep on hand, is at the rate of a third of the stamps on their notes, and others would have total amount of all her liabilities, including money; for such is the natural honest and just been proper subjects for the bankrupt process deposits as well as issues." And thus swore Mr. George Ward Norman, a director of the The restoration of the gold currency was Bank : "For a full state of the circulation and deposits, say twenty-one millions of notes and the establishment of the hard money currency six millions of deposits, making in the whole for the Federal Government and the keeping of twenty-seven milions of liabilities, the proper

Presidents took the full responsibility of recom- statute of Elizabeth, which was the first to confin the bankrupt process to merchants and traders: if they would look a little further back-look into the reign of that Queen's father—they would find a stat-ate sufficiently comprehensive to include others besides merchants and traders; and the preamble to which is an accurate description of many of those who in our country, and at this day, follow the purdefeated by the defection of the paper-money sait of issuing "currency" for the American people. That preamble says: "Whereas divers and sandry persons craftily obtained into their hands great sub stance of other men's goods; do suddenly flee to parts unknown, or keep their houses, not minding to pay or restore to any of their creditors their debts and duties, but at their own wills and own pleasures consume the substance obtained by credit of other men for their own simple process for both purposes—a clerk in the Treasury Department for a superintendent of the business, and the clerks of the Federal courts.

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\*\*Treasury Department for a superintendent of the business and the clerks of the business and the busines States is seen in one of the latest of these institutions.

months it was not heard of again. But suddenly, on or about the first of November instant, the bills of the Government currency, and suppressing was that there should be a duty upon all notes is- the Granite Bank of Voluntown appeared in the market. The bank commissioners were in this city at the time, and though having their hands full of busi-

lowing state of affairs. "The managers of the bank, on or about the first instant, procured (i. e. borrowed for the occasion) a the bank a second time, so that the duty in the bank a second time, so that the duty in the package of something which they called \$30,000. This was the paid in capital of the bank, and upon this they commenced business, though on Saturday last they sent this same package back to New York, as they claim, to procure specie

> They have issued \$17,000 in bills and had circulated them in various parts of the country.
>
> "Five thousand dollars in bills were taken by a man who was to circulate them in Ohio. This man left a receipt for them, and verbally promised to send on

te when he arrived in Ohio.
"The assets were between three and four hundred dollars in coin, a one dollar bill on Windham County Bank, and a second-hand iron safe, not yet paid for Also the receipt of the Ohio man for \$5,000 in the Granite bills."

This is a sample of a recent chartered bank in one of the oldest States. Here is another recent sample

from one of the youngest Territories:
"The Legislature of Kansas at its last winter session (1856-'57) chartered a number of Banks to issue currency, one of which at Lecompton was required to have \$50,000 in specie, before it could begin work. In the late Convention, while providing for a new bank of three millions, the fact came out in debate that the Lecompton bank, without a dollar of the party to which they professed to belong, easily defeated all the bills. The open objection came from the law of the party to which they professed to belong, easily defeated all the bills. The open objection came from the law of the law the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other

subjects of the bankrupt law,\* although every | sum in coin and bullion for the bank to retain | the formost manufacturing country, requires the

But one thing was wanting to complete the bench so broken being the sign and warning to out the world, so far as paper money is known, the public that the banker himself was insolvent a specie basis is deemed necessary to an institution which issues promises to pay specie. Not so in the United States. Paper upon paper has become the vogue with us. Stocks, and the

I do not expatiate upon the evils of small paper money; they are palpable to every observer, and only require enumeration: 1. It drives away all hard money of equal denominations; for, in a competition between two currencies, the meanest is always the conqueror and chases the other out of the field. 2. It is the great source of the crime of counterfeiting; for the mass of the counterfeits consist of small notes. 3. It demonlizes the community; for people not being willing to lose a note for which they have given value, instead of burning it when rejected by a knowing one as counterfeit, put t back in the pocket and offer it again to an ignorant peson, who receives it, and who goes through the same process when rejected in his 4. Small notes make the panic and bring on the runs which break down good banks; for these snall notes being in the hands of the masses, wien they get alarmed, they assemble by thousands at the doors of the institution which issed the notes, demand the money, break the lanks, and propagate the alarm which they themselves feel until it becomes general for nothing is more contagious than a monier panic, noranything more unmanageable. 5. It pillages the poor and the ignorant; for every note, every one that is counterfeit, or or a broken lank, or on a bank that never existed. although it will run for a while, must stop where and when it does, is sure to stop in the hads of the poor and uninformed, upon that class east able to bear the loss, who have no advanage from banks while in operation, and who bear the loss when they stop. 6. It excites to swindling; for knaves, with nothing but brassfor their capital, and that in their faces insead of their coffers, are induced to set up manufactories of small paper, to be sent contempt and distrust of small notes, that he or she that receives one, hurries off to lay it out for something not needed, while a piece of gold of the same amount would be valued and cherished, and laid by and added to, until enough accumulated to make a purchase of something needed and useful. 8. It subjects the payer to be cheated or worsted in change; for, giving paper in payment, he must receive the change in other paper, and for this purpose, the meanest most ragged, dirty, and worthless will always be picked out and shoved upon him. In short, such are the evils, the crimes the demoralization and cheating of small paper mony, that all nations, except the United States, place it in the category of a criminal agent, and suppress it

Twenty-odd years ago, when we were laboring to restore the constitutional currency to the Government and the people, the ready objection, repeated by all the friends of paper money, was, that there was not gold and silver n the world to carry on the business of the United States; and the ready answer to that objection was, that there was precisely enough! and that exactly enough would come to the United States if we would only create a demand for it by correcting the gold standard, make it small paper. Only a part of these things have been done, and there have flowed into the United States, or been obtained from our own mines, about four or five times as much gold as the business of the United States could employ. The supply has been nearly a thousand millions of dollars, and the business of the United States would only employ about two hundred millions. This is not guess work, but bottomed upon authentic data; for the statistics of political economy show that nations can only use certain amounts of money, some more, some less according to their pursuits. Thus, a highly manufacturing country, where the employer needs money incessantly to carry on his business in the purchase of raw materials, and the payment of operatives, and in the construction or repair ildings and machinery, and where the operatives themselves need money daily for the support of their families, the quantity of money pired is far greater than in an agricultural and planting country, where the farmer raises his own supplies, and has his crops and produce to pay large demands. And therefore England,

·Every three months you may see in the leading \*Every three months you may see in the leading London newspapers a notice in about these words:
"Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 12th day of December, 1847, to the 6th of March 1848, both inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3d of William IV., cap. 98:
Liabilities.
Circulation £18,600,000 Securities £22,792,000

11,535,000 Bul'n & coin 10,015000 £30,135,000

was not of English, but of Roman origin, as its is accomplished by the publication of the quar- manufacturing and largely agricultural and name would show, ("bancus," and "ruptus,") terly weekly average of the liabilities and assets planting, would find her maximum demand for money somewhere half way between the twosay, eight dollars a head; which, at the present say, eight dollars a head; which, at the present
amount of the white population, (say twentyWho first invented, and went round advising, was so called because the bankers (money changers of that time, as now in the east) had their to the liabilities is even prescribed; and when as the national demand; always remembering I have to remind all such papers that what was so said was said before Gen. Jackson saw a prospect of restoring the currency of the Constitution pect of restoring the currency of the saw that prospect, he saw that prospect, he saw that prospect, he saw that prospect of restoring the currency of the Constitution of industry. And thus it becomes a proposition of industry industry in the lark to be described; and when any one became delinities is even prescribed; and when any one became delinities is even prescribed; and when a state of that the great payments are made with crops and billion of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the liabilities is even prescribed; and when a state of the lia correction of the gold standard twenty-three years ago, have received a supply of gold to The "time for honest folks to be abed," four or five times the amount which the business operations of the people could employ. Of And he who cannot keep his precious head that amount the leading banks estimated two hundred and ninety millions to be remaining in the country at the commencement of the present panic; and since that time more than twelve Thomson, who sung about the "Seasons," said, ent panic; and since that time more than twelve millions have arrived, and very little gone; so that three hundred millions would be the present estimate of the amount of gold and silver ent estimate of the amount of gold and silver the wrote so charmingly. The simple fact is, in the country; being one hundred millions. millions have arrived, and very little gone : so that three hundred millions would be the presmore than the business of the country would employ. Three hundred millions is exactly fifteen times as much as the United States possessed in the time of the late Bank of the United States. Twenty millions was the whole amount at that time, and that all in silver-not a particle of gold being then in circulation. And it Tis beautiful to leave the world a while is exactly thirty times as much as the whole Union possessed at the time of the termination And free, at last, from mortal care or guile, of the first National Bank: the whole supply To live, as only in the angels' sight, of the first National Bank; the whole supply eing then but ten millions, and that all silver.

Under these circumstances, (\$300,000,000 in gold in the country, peace and prosperity throughout Europe and America, great crops and good health,) there was nothing in the of the country to justify the suspension, or anything to justify its continuance. The only The worm was punished, sir, for early rising!" and good health,) there was nothing in the solution of such a catastrophe is the obvious one, to wit, the failure of bad banks and the consequent run which their failure made upon the good ones. The insolvent pulled down the solvent: and the Legislatures of several States intelligence of the death of EUGENE SUE also said: have put all on an equality; but the solvent bore tidings of the demise of Dr. Thomas Dick, should repulse the association. The living body author of "The Christian Philosopher," and should not be tied to the dead one. The sol- many other works written in vindication of the vent should recommence their payments, and sacred and sublime truths of Revelation-works make visible the broad line between the sound which, particularly in Scotland, have been cirand the rotten, which the Legislatures have culated most extensively, consoling, teaching, covered up; and public sentiment would then and elevating the minds of millions. He ran oon dispose of the latter in spite of legislative his earthly course in pain and poverty. He

that will satisfy those who do not look beyond simple fare, and knew no luxurybut that of doand see new evils in the perspective, and to manner he was a Teacher of the People; devothe legislative power whose duty it is to pro- ted to scientific studies, and had the artvide against evils before they happen, something and so valuable-of writing on these difficult more will be seen to be necessary. A recur- and abstruse subjects so plainly, that even the rence of such calamities, in the view of all such, peasantry of his native land could "understand should be guarded against, and can effectually him. Nor was his character unknown, unapstamp-duty on paper currency, and a bank- numerous works (moral, religious, and

by the sovereign power, except in the United and learned; poor in worldly riches, but whose States. Here, also, it was intended to be an life had indeed been devoted to laying up for attribute of sovereignty, and was placed in the himself treasures in heaven. The American hands of Congress, and limited to the issue of heart warmly sympathized with this fine old gold and silver, and the regulation of its value. man, and, a few years ago, some benevolent hard-money men, who had seen and felt the disastrous and demoralizing effects of paper money, and were anxious to save their posterity some provision for his closing days. Strangely from such calamities as they had suffered .-They did their part to save us. Shall we be Dick's receiving some justice, tardy and small He was applied to for a contribution to the false to ourselves and to them?

THOMAS H. BENTON. will fit other latitudes than that of Paris-a loafer boy.) It is lively, energetic, character- of eighty-five.

istic and effective : vard. One was a great speculator, developing Sue, one of the most popular and mischievous dignity to the whole neighborhood, and it will the plan of a magnificent project, the other a writers ever produced by a country which, perpetually remind you of the Father of his dazzled capitalist, ready to snap at the bait. though it gave the world such men as FENELON, Country-the immortal Washington !" "Ah!" He hesitated a little; but was not unyielding, PASCAL, BOSSUET, and MASSILLON, also cast up, answered old Lucre, "I do not require a statue merely making a few objections for conscience

Near these two passed a couple of youngsters, of ten or twelve years. They were look-ing into a tobacco shop close by, and one cries est obscurity, were the writers who, for several you have got Washington in a very tight place!" out to the other :

"By the piper! I'd like to smoke a sous worth "Well," said the other, "buy a sous worth."

"Ah! as luck will have it, I haven't a sou." "Hold on, I've got two sous." "That's the ticket, just the thing-one for the

pipe, and one for the tobacco." "Oh, yes! but what am I to do?" "You? Oh, you shall be a stockholder; you

can spit !" It was a flash of light. The capitalist thrust his hand into his pocket and fled. The speculator cast a furious look at the two urchins, and

turned down the street. A CANDIDATE IN A FIX.—The Detroit Free Press avers that the Republican candidate for Mayor in that City visited the Detroit Locomotive Works to palaver the workmen. While doing the usual shaking of hands his coat tail lated. was caught in the machinery and he was whirled up to the ceiling amidst frantic kicks and strug- infusion of impiety and indecency, were the gles on his part. While in this picturesque atti- staple of EUGENE SUE's popular fictions. He tude it is said that he insisted on shaking hands painted vice in the most attractive manner, so

"Gop bless the man who first invented sleep!" So Sancho Panza said, and so say I: And bless him, also, that he didn't keep His great discovery to himself; or try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might-A close monopoly by "patent right!"

Yes-bless the man who first invented sleep! (I really can't avoid the iteration); But blast the man, with curses loud and deep, That artificial cut-off-early rising!

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed," And whether larks have any beds at all !

Is in the morning, if I reason right; Upon his pillow till it's fairly light, And so enjoy his forty morning winks, Is up-to knavery; or else-he drinks

'Tis, doubtless, well to be sometimes awake-But when, alas! a nice review we take Of our best deeds and days, we find, in sooth, he hours, that leave the slightest cause to weep, Are those we passed in childhood, or-asleep!

For the soft visions of the gentle night; In sleep's sweet realms so cosily shut in, Where, at the worst, we only dream of sin!

So let us sleep, and give the Maker praise : To clip his morning nap by hackneyed phrase

## THOMAS DICK AND EUGENE SUE.

did not sit at rich men's tables. He was not The solvent banks can and will resume, and clothed in purple and fine linen. He had scanty, illustrated their sentiment toward him, by presenting him with a handsome pecuniary gift, as enough, this American liberality led to Dr.

Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boule- the far Herealter, the French novelist, EUGENE your house; it will be an ornament and add years, corrupted the mind of France. Chief among these ministers of evil was EUGENE SUE. Nor was the mischief he did confined to his own country. He wrote so remarkably well that children chloroform previous to whipping them, his works got translated into almost every living language of Europe. They circulated widely in England, and here in America they commanded a sale so large that we should probably be considered romancing if we stated it. But, even at this risk, we will add that over a million of copies of "The Mysteries of Paris," "The Wandering Jew," and "The Seven Capital Sins," have been sold in the United States, at a price and in a form calculated to throw made a fiddle out of his head, and has wood them into the hands of the masses. They fig-enough left to make another." ured largely among the infamous "yellow-cover literature," for some years a disgrace to our country, and they demoralized the public mind to a greater extent than can readily be calcu-

Communism and Socialism, with the strongest with several of "the boys," who crowded around that, looking at her gorgeous habiliments, the have no mothers to spank them. to see the fun. Getting red in the face, and hav- spectator scarcely heeded her laidly features. ing kicked himself out of breath, he was lower- He was sensuous in his descriptions, and, £32,807000 ed away, after which he speedily "disbursed." even while sometimes pretending to condemn his ten nights engagement in St. Louis.

sin, drew its semblance so attractively that the opposite of repulsion was the effect produced. He was constant and consistent in insinuating and declaring that Reason, (as he called it, in the slang of the old Encyclopedists) was a surer and better guide than Revelation. All through his works there is a ruling doubt of God's goodness and merciful justice, of man's honor, of woman's chastity. Sue had no faith in Virtue. He professed to champion popular rights, and, while he lived in luxury which an epicurean might have envied, invariably turned a deaf ear to all personal appeals from Poverty. He was returned as a member of the National Assembly, between the last French Revolution and the re-organization of the Empire, but made a very remarkable failure in public life. Finally, suspected of complicity in some of the plots against what is called 'The State' in Paris, he became an exile. Once off his own soil, it seemed as if his skill as a writer had vanished. He commenced a Socialist novel, called "Les Mysteries du Peuple;" the publication of which was prevented by the Government-a needless prohibition, for his former admirers, the workmen contemptuously pronounced that he had written himself out. He died, in exile, at the

Such, and so contrasted, were Thomas Dick and Eugene Sue, the believer and the infidel. Unquestionably, large intellectual gifts were bestowed upon each. How one used, and how the other misused them, we have briefly indicated. These men might almost stand as representatives, among modern writers, of Good and Evil. One felt that his mission was to teach, to

Look through Nature up to Nature's God, and the other acted as if he were convinced that his allotted work was to defile the purest and holiest decencies of life, and impress dark doubts, of a world beyond the grave upon the minds of all who read his works. The Christian philosopher to whom, at the age of eighty, a pension of £50 a year was comparative wealth lived in privation, self-denial, and frequent poverty. The popular novelist was surrounded with all that wealth can supply, and with the flattery and adulation of millions. Yet who, life's fitful fever ended, would prefer a career The same mail from Europe which brought like Sue's? With indignant truth has the poet

"\_\_\_\_l'd rather be One of those hinds that round me tread, With just enough of sense to see The noonday's sun tnat's o'er his head, Than thus, with high-built genius curst, That hath no heart for its foundation-Be all, at once, that's brightest, worst, Sublimest, meanest in creation." [Forney's Press.

When I lived up in Maine," said Uncle Ned," I helped to break up a piece of ground: we got off the wood in the winter, and early in the evil of the day; but those who look ahead ing his duty. In the fullest and most beneficent the spring we began ploughing on't. It was so consarned rocky that we had to get forty yoke of oxen to one plough, we did, faith, and I held the plough more'n a week-I tho't I should die. It e'ena' most killed me, I vow. Why, one day I was holdin', the plough hit a stump which be done by two acts of Federal legislation—a preciated, or unhonored in this country. His hard and sound white oak: the plough split it, measured just nine feet and a half throughtific) were largely reprinted and circulated all when I happened to think it might snap togeth-There is not a monarch in Europe who would over the Union. His name was even as a er again; so I threw my feet out, and no sooner treat his subjects, or suffer them to be treated, household word among hosts of serious-minded, done so than it snapped together, taking a smart as the people of the United States are treated thoughtful, religious people. American travel-hold of the seat of my pantaloons. Of course by the base part of their own banks, and the lers who visited Scotland often went out of I was tight, but I held on to the plough handle, indulgent Legislatures which legalize their vio- their way to visit him at his humble cottage, in and though the teamsters did all they could, the lations of law, promises and contracts. The the village of Broughty Ferry, on the banks of team of 80 oxen couldn't tear my pantaloons, issue of currency and its regulation is an attrib- the silvery Tay. There they found an aged nor cause me to let go my grip. At last, though, nte of sovereignty, and everywhere is exercised man, infirm of body but strong of mind, acute, after letting the cattle breathe, they gave another strong pull together, and the old stump came out about the quickest. It had monstrous long roots, too, let me tell you. My wife made the cloth for them pantaloons, aud I hain't worn any other since." The only reply made to For our present government was formed by and wealthy citizens of Philadelphia practically this was "I should have thought it would have come hard upon your suspenders." "Powerful

Old Lucre lives near Union Square .enough, from the hands of the British Govern- Washington bronze monument, but declined. ment. He was the recipient of a small pension, "I do not see," he said, " what benefit this stat-Speculators and Capitalists .- This hit (£50 a year,) and limited as this dole was, it ue will be to me; and five hundred dollars is sufficed for his humble wants. He died, a a great deal of money to pay for the gratifica-"good thing" of a Parisian gamin, (urchin, fortnight ago, at Broughty Ferry, at the ripe age tion of other people." "Benefit to you? why, sir, it will benefit you more than anybody else. About the same time there passed away, into The statue can be seen from every window of on the scum of its society, such men as Vol- to remind me of him, for I always carry Wash-TAIRE, ROUSSEAU, PAUL DE KOCK, and ALEXAN- ington here," and he placed his hand upon his DER DUMAS. Infidels, scoffers at all religious heart. "Then, let me tell you," replied the

> It is said that the kind mothers of the East have got so good, that they give their

> IF A hospitable man is never ashamed of his dinner, when you come to dine with him.

The young man who cast his eye on a young lady coming out of church, has had it replaced, and now sees as well as ever.

"Did you ever see such a mechanical genius as my son ?" said an old lady; "he has

To the Memory of a Miser. Here lies old thirty-three per cent, The more he got the more he lent : The more he had the more he craved. Great God, can such a soul be saved!

The man who "retraced" the past is supposed to be a harness maker.

Blessed are the orphan children; for they

-It is said that Forrest receives \$5,000 for