TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

\$2 00 per annum, in advance-or \$2 50, if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements-_____S1 00 per square for the

first three insertions, and twenty five cents, for every subsequent one.

Printers and their Subscribers.

It is not likely, Mr. Sanderson, that all of your readers know that Dr. Benjamin Franklin was a printer as well as a philosofihe, and conse-quently had, not only a theoretical but an expe-fimental knowledge of maikind; nor is it likely that they know his opinions of them in their re-lative situations in life. Among other things he said that, Debtors and Creditors had the best hative situations in life. Among other things he said that, Debrors and Creditors had the best and the worst memories of any people upon can the fer that, if IOU, you would be certain to remem-ber it—whills I would be as certain to remem-ber of the series of the Craft, that ought mever to be forgotten, especially by those who belong to it. Perhaps you, yourself, Mr. Sanderson, don't know what I have reference to, but you ought to know of the proper study of mankind is man;" and; if you will permit me, an old practi-cal printer, 1th tell you what he said in relation to the caption of this article. Aow for it.— If "Printers' accounts, said the Doctor, though generally small, arg an excellent index of char-acter. Let me look over my books, said he, and I can tell you the character of every person whose name is there." Being asked by a cotem-porary, How? he replied, 'upon the principle that, a man who is from/t and honest in small matters, will be so in large ones, for he who would defratul an Editor of one year's subscrip-tion, would state A Horse on Rob A Chunca, if it was not for the fear of detection; & descrives tion, would STEAL A HORSE on ROD A CHURCH, if it was not for the fear of detection; & descrives to be published among THIEVES and RODERS, as unworthy the association or countenance of honest men." This said Dr. Franklin-hence the Printer's Black List, of which he was the

Now, print it, Mr. Sanderson; it is a piece of Now, print it, Mr. Sanderson, it is a piece of history—ind it niny, perhaps, on some future occasion, answer your purpose, as well as it will mine, n.w. You have not probably made out a blacklist yet, but I have a pretty considerable one, and intend to have it published ere long with annotations, that the public may know, not only here but elsewhere, who of them deserve the character of Rogues, and whether any of them deserve the character of honest men.—A

only here but elsewhere, who of them desirve the character of Rogues, and whether any of them deserve the character of honest men,—A Hunck List (1994). Twas h traffyzed, one of the Executors of my brother James' estate and 'Squire Snodgravs made an effort to collect the debts of the late firm_of_Wm, 8, & J. Underwood, as well, by herstandion as force. In some instances they succeeded, but falled in many. I have also tried to collect that which was due myself after the dissolution with my brother; but it was like the attempt to yoash the blackamor white, la-bor in' vain? In some cases, whether for the want of moral courage and moral honesty in the officers of the debtors, I can't tell, I was not on-ty character of my nat chains, by having to sub-mit to stiff swearing. Queen Ann's Statute, and that act which was enacted for the benefit of hoor honest men, of which nocules sometimes make advantage, but made hay costs, for hav-ing had the temerity to try to get the fruits of my tabor. This is no faction, Mr. Sanderson, . Tastead of being 'defrauded of one year's sub-scription," the acting i Executor says, "The Thousand Dollar's would not balance the books of Wm. B. 21. Underwood, for subscription, advertising and job work," to say nothing of the debts due me, individually, in 1836, when I was praly zed, and many of them still remian due, and probable ever will, having by law, become debts of honor, without respect of persons. . It is a trite, and true saying, Mr.'s uderson, the, 'none half, for word, don't know how the other half lives," They never suspect that the rich and respectable, portion, take the advantage of Mr. foor and king thut, if they neglect too long, on it they shall go, without respect of persons. . It is a trite, and true saying, Mr.'s uderson, the, 'none half, for word don't know how the other half lives," They never suspect that the rich and respectable, portion, take the advantage of Mr. foor any is holy with, which asys, "the la-borer is worthy of his hire." . Wh B. UNDERWOOD, Caribide,

From the Louisville Journal. MELODIA. I met once, in my girlish hours, A creature soft and warm-Her cottage bonnet fild with flowers Hung swinging on her arm;

BY GEO. SANDERSON.]

Whole No. 1388.

Her voice was sweet as the voice of love. And her teeth were as pure as pearls, While forehead lay like a snow white dove In a nest of nut-brown curls; She was a thing unknown to fame-Melodia was her strange sweet name.

I never saw an eye so bright And yet so soft as her's; It sometimes swam in liquid light,

And sometimes swam in tears; It seemed a beauty set apart For softness and for sighs. But oh! Melodia's melting heart :

Was softer than her cyes; For they were only formed to spread

The softness from her spirit shed. I've gaz'd on many a brighter face, /

But ne'er on one for years," Where beauty left so soft a trace

As it had left on hers; But who can paint the spell that wove A brightness round the whole?

Twould take an angel from above, To paint the immortal soul-To trace the light, the inborn grace,

The spirit sparkling o'er her face. Her/bosom was a soft retreat

For love, and love alove,

And yet her heart had never beat To love's delicious tone;

It dwelt within the circle free, Tak eregine the new there will be

Waiting the little deity, As the blassom waits the breeze, Before it throws its leaves apart And trembles like the love-touched heart.

She was a creature strange as fair,

First mournful and then wild. Now laughing on the clear bright air As merry as a child,

Then melting down as soft as even, Beneath some new control,

She'd throw her hazle eyes to Heaven, And sing with all her soul, In tones as rich as some young bird's,

Warbling her own delightful words. Melodial oh how soft thy darts,

How gentle and how sweet! Thy song enchained a thousand hearts

And drew them to thy feet; And as thy bright lips sang they caught

So beautiful a ray, That, as I gazed, I almost thought The spirit of the lay

Had left while melting on the air Its sweet expression painted there.

Sweet vision of that starry even! Thy virgins beauty yet! Next to the blessed hope of Heaven,

Is in my spirits set; It is a something shrined apart----A light from memory shed, To live until this tender heart On which it lives is dead, Reminding me of brighter hours,

Of summer eyes, and summer flowers. **ÅMELIA.** Carlisle, Pa. Thursday March 4, 1841.

OUR COUNTRY-RIGHT OR WRONG."

examine this question.

merican

chief agency to the latter cause.

in the selection of cadets; because at that time, the institution in which these officers received their synary school for the education of the aris-

selected & appointed by the appropriate or-gans of the Government. Since then, (but nish the country with a competent and ac- will gualify them in the best manner to per-a. O Lord! says I, minister, how you gans of the Government. Since tifen, (but mish the country with a competent and at a data and the second se past what still exists-that these appoint- plies for other useful purposes. ments proceed almost exclusively from the We will not hesitate to say the

ments proceed almost exclusively from the recommendations of members of Congress. That is, each member of Congress has the privilege of recommending from time to we repudiate the idea that this institution we repudiate the idea that this institution.

ence will be felt at elections, without refer-ence to their military aplitudes; while youths science of year-off description chould not be writted to serve his country as a soldier. Second of your serve and bearings but provide the proses. But let us destitute of political influence, will be pass-ed over. The importance of removing this pernicious source of favoritism is obvious. In a year or two after entering the institu-let of this country, that the Federal agency the solution of the favority, will-be increased to nearly-the solution of the favority will be increased to nearly-the solution of the favority will be increased to nearly-the solution of the favority will be increased to nearly-the solution of the favority will be increased to nearly-the solution of the favority will be increased to nearly-the solution of the favority will be increased to nearly-the solution of the favority will be increased to nearly-the solution of the favority will be increased to nearlytion, many of the youths find that they have at Washington has, under the constitution, mistaken their talents, and that they are not no power to undertake a system of internal idapted to the mathematical studies and improvements. We presume that a bill to mental trainings necessary to distinction at furnish the iron rails for a road between any West Point. They finally resign or are two of the most important points in the Udismissed, and most frequently become a non would scarcely receive a respectable burden to their friends, and uscless to them- minority vote in either House of Congress selves and society. But the evil does not at this time. If, then, the United States end here. Of the forty who pass through cannot constitutionally provide the material the institution and graduate at the expense for, or construct the work itself, by what of the public, how many devote their ener- authority can it go a step further, and exgies and peril their lives in defence of their pend the public treasure in educating men, country? During the period of panic, while to enable them to exercise the proper skill the Seminoles were butchering our fellow- in expending the funds of private individuhe Seminoles were butchering our fellowitizens in Florida, the graduates of West als or corporations upon similar objects? Under the head of "constitutional law," Point in large numbers resigned their comanissions. Having received an education we found the most latitudinarian doctrines from the country which enabled them to taught at West-Point. Kent's Lectures command a salary of a few more dollars an-inally in civil life than that paid for defend-books presented to the cadets as in accord-one the lives and for defendng the lives and property of our people at ance whe post of danger, they hesitated not to em-States. ance with the constitution of the United In the important struggle of 17,98-'9, the

prace it; and, in this exigency, the Governprinciples taught in these text-books were nent had to seek, from the ranks of the supply their places. And minitary spirit to distinctly reputated by the people; yet we now find the constitution of the United without availing themselves of the occasion since regained their former numbers; and to express the high opinion they entertain of in the famine consequent upon the interruption of the ancient American soldier with its powers extend to the construction of the professors and their extends to the plough, men of talents and military spirit to distinctly repudiated by the people; yet we he resignations which have taken place works of internal improvement, the protec- ing of the professors and their assistants; and empire, 12,000,000 are computed to have since the commencement of the Seminole tion of any branch of industry or knowledge, hostilitics, the contrast is humiliating. It is the establishment of a national bank, or the duty of the statesman and patriot to in- whatever Congress may deem conducive to quire into the causes, and to provide the re- the general welfare; in fine, that it is the ned v.

Although the parent or guardian is required to pledge himself that the youth shall lects of these doctrines, it carried out by

serve the country eight years, no pen- the commanders of our army, and the vari-alty is attached, and no means devised to ous incorporated companies now to be found

transfer that pledge to the cadet when he in every State of the Union, controlling to

requited this bounty? We will proceed to [nies. The inaptitude of many of the grad- [nict will be sustained, not by the mercena- any way. But which ever it be, you must examine this question. uates of West Point for military life is stri- | ries bought to keep up the show of an army The number of youths who annually enter kingly illustrated by the resignation of one but by the great mass of the citizen-soldiery this institution will average about one hun-hundred and seventeen officers of the regu- of the country. They should therefore conthis institution will average about one nun- nundred and seventeen onders of the regar of the country. They should there who gra-ducte varely exceeds forty. We do not im-agine that in this whole country, there is a literary institution in which two-thirds of ber added yearly by the academy.

the whole class will be found deficient.— 'It is unnecessary to comment on the dis-Why is this? Does it proceed from bad management in the academic staff; or is it the unsuitable character of the material fur-pense, she had educated to serve her in time the unsuitable character of the material fur-the unsuitable character of the material furthe unsurance character of the militarian internation in structure to the face of an ene-nished them? A careful investigation au-thorizes us to exculpate the former, whilst we have no hesitation in attributing the our right to inquire into the motives for thorizes us to exculpate the former, whilst we have no hesitation in attributing the our right to inquire into the motives for thorizes us to exculpate the former, whilst we have no hesitation in attributing the our right to inquire into the motives for thorizes us to exculpate the former, whilst our right to inquire into the motives for thorizes us to exculpate the former whilst it, and enterprise of the American soldier. By transferring the nomination of cadets hief agency to the latter cause. No special provision seems to have been not have discharged the duties you have as-of the States, a new aspect will be given to pass; nor too rich a gall, for they are apt to

between the militia and regular army, and I'll tell you, my son, said he, for. I'd like

privilege of recommending from time to time, as vacancies occur; a youth from his district; and such recommendation secures bis appointment. Hence it must be apparent that in most instances the selections for West Point will be made from the sons of those whose influ-cnce will be felt at elections, without refer-secure of the mathematic secures of the secure of a sure and certain guarantee for that of the instead of forty, will be increased to nearlythe whole number of cadets. The military spirit and aptitude necessary to secure the nomination, added to the more mature age, nomination, added to the more mature age, is produced in parbarous ages when the supplied by will afford greatly increased assurance that the cadet will enter the army with all the ardor and determination of a soldier. Thirdly. We would recommend a change in the course of instruction, adapted to the change in the character of the material .--Attention to the intellectual manifestations of the cadets, and an adaptation of the course of instruction suitable to a full development of their aptitudes, should be regarded. Instead of attempting to impart a profound knowledge of the exact sciences to all, those only who evince a peculiar fitness for such Chan, had been at least as great. Such studies should be trained to the utmost limits of their capacity; while those in whom the martial spirit predominates should not, with their ripening years, have their ardor quenched by the cold process of mathematical demonstrations, nor the minute investigation of scientific studies.

nothing herein stated is intended to imply perished. During the invasion of Timour, censure or the slightest want of confidence twelve of the most flourishing cities of Asia, censure or the slightest want of confidence in any of the academic staff.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JACOB MEDARY, Jr. Omo. II. KING, MISSOURI. JAMES HAGAN, MI

see what sort of sisters and darters they make; try-but dear me! how late it is, said he, a-lookin' at his watch, how late it is! and even up to 1812, they were viewed as military education. officers of the army, occupying a grade low-officers of the army, occupying a grade low-ter than second lieutenaut. They were then selected & appointed by the appropriate or-teans of the Government. Since they is and the second lieutenaut. They were then the defence of their country's rights and lib-tars of the Government. Since they is a second liber to be the second a — O Lord! says I, minister, how you skeer a body! Where onder the sun will you find a nonsuch like you describe? Ther ain't actilly no such critters among women. afore I die to see you well mated: I would indeed! I'tell you tho' you talk to me sometimes as if I didn't know nothin' of woman. You think nobody can't know 'em but them as rump all their days with them as you do; but them, let me tell you know the least, for they are only acquainfed with the least de-servin'. I'll gin you a gage to know 'em by that is almost invariable, universal, infallible. The character and conduct of the mother is

> darter. DESTRUCTION OF LIFE IN-

ANCIENT WARS. Accustomed as we are to the effects of war in civilized times, when the most bloody contests are followed by an increase in the number of the people, it is difficult to form a conception of the desolation which is produced in barbarous ages when the void in former ages. It'is ascertained by an exact computation, that when three great cap-itals of Khorassen were destroyed by Timour, 4,347,000 persons were put to the sword. At the same time 700,000 people were slain at the city of Monsu, which had risen in the neighborhood of the ancient Nin-eveh; and the desolation produced a century and a half before, by the sack of Genghs were the ravages of this mighty conquerer and his Mogul followers in the country between the Caspian and the Indus, that five subsequent centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years. An army of 500,000 Moguls under the sons of Gengtion of scientific studies. The undersigned cannot close this report to the north of the Danube, that they never including Delie, Isdaham, Bagdad and Damascus, were utterly destroyed, and pyra-

nids of human herds, one of which contained 90,000 skulls, erected on their ruins. Duign of Justining thirty-two years of an, the barbarians made an incursion into the Grecian empire, and they carried off or destroyed at an average on each occasion 200,000 persons. Nor was the depopulation of the southern and western province less during the same disastrous period .--In the wars of Helisarious in Africa, 5,000,-000 of its inhabitants are computed by a contemporary writer to have perished, and during the contest between that illustrious warrior and his successors. Norses, and the barbarian armies in Italy, the whole Gothic nation and nearly fifteen millions of the natives of Italy, disappeared.

۲.,





THE subscriber thankful for past favors respect fully announces to the citizens of Mechanics L fully announces to the citizens of Mechanics burg and vicinity, that he has on hand a large as sortment of Boots & Shoes-Ladies'; Gentlemen's Boy's, Misses' & Children's course and fine, Leath. er and Morocco, which he will self low for cash The public are requested to call and examine fo thomselves. GEORGEF. CAIN.

Mechanicsburg, January 7, 1841.

Estate of William Gillespie, dec'd. ETTERS of administration on the estate of William Gillespie, dec'd, late of Cedar Co. Iowa Erritory have been issued to the subscri-ber residing in Frankford township, Cumber-land county, Pa. All persons indebted to the write will up to up in the and there having estate will make pryment, and those having cloims will present them for settlement. JAMES Y. GILLESPIE, Adm'r. February 4, 1841.

ADAM DILLER,

FROM LANCASTER. FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCH-ANT, No. 272 Market Street,

THREE DOORS ABOVE EIGHTH, PHILADELPHIA;

Where all business entrusted to him will be at tended to with promptness and despatch.

RESH Silad Oil of very fine quality, just received and for sale by Stevenson & Din-

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. The subscribers have just received a supply of fresh Drugs Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fruits, &c., all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by STEVENSON & DINKLE.

.REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE Board of Visiters at West Point, June 25. 1840.

The undersigned, differing from the majority of the Board of Visiters to West Point, in many views which they deem of vital im-portance to the public, and the welfare of tions for instruction; and after examination is used which they deem of vital im-portance to the public, and the welfare of tions for instruction; and after examination is used which the state of tions for instruction; and after examination is used which the state of tions for instruction; and after examination is used which the state of tions for instruction; and after examination is used which the state of tions for instruction; and after examination is taught in Bayard and Kent that lesson as the institution, feel called on to submit to feel little moral or legal restraint against taught in Bayard and Kent, that to concenyour consideration a separate report.

the acceptance of any civil employment pre-the acceptance of any civil employment pre-then ing superior pecuniary inducements.— Washington power over every subject sup-The number of cadets in the institution senting superior pecuniary inducements.— Washington power over every subject sup-we find, subject to slight variations, ranging Though called upon to speak thus freely on posed to be conducive to the general wel-from two hundred to two hundred and fifty. This point, justice to the public requires us fare, is the true interpretation of the consti-The age at which they enter ander present to express the belief that they are not aware tution. From these principles, the transi-regulations is not less than, sixteen years; of the injury they do to the country, and the term of service required is eight years; that important part of its defence—the ar-four of which arc spent in the institution, in my. We cannot believe that they are ar schemes of internal improvement commen-the prosecution of their studies.

The act for the establishment of the aca- West Point, become soldiers in the regular demy passed in 1802, and at the origin-on- army; that, although respected as subordin- sive right of employment therein,

y ten cadets were admitted for instruction; ate officers, they accept the bounty of the but the number gradually increased to fifty. Government in the pay and instruction which In 1812 the number was further increased they receive, and that they are, or should to two hundred and fifty, to correspond with be, bound to fulfil to the letter the stipula-

the increase of our military establishment. tions of the contract. We do not believe been about forty, at an expense of two hun- left for you but to come up in the line, and The country was then threatened with war that this, the true state of the case, is kept ured thousand dollars; and now it fails to submit to your fate. Now if you go for to with one of the most powerful nations of the properly before the public. An honorable earth; and those who conducted public af- man would not pledge himself for the future fairs would have been recreant to their trust course of his sont or ward, if he believed that

had they failed to avail themselver of every pledge any thing else than a mere form, means likely to aid in the impending strug-yle. That struggle came, and we passed the youth, either from his inaptitude or inare the following:

triumphantly through it. It would, perhaps, disposition to fulfil it. The parent or guar-be unjust to the institution, then still almost dian makes what appears to him, no doubt, in its infancy, to hold it responsible because but few of the bright names of that era had graced its academic rolls. graced its academic rolls. graced its academic rolls. (none and After the war closed, the military establishment of the country was reduced, but well qualified to fill important and lucrative

no corresponding change has taken place in station's in civil life. Here we see the defects of the system de-For many years (perhaps since the close of the fast war) the officers of the army, who may have succeeded, not more than with but few exceptions, have been selected from the graduates of West Point. They have enjoyed an almost exclusive right of ted. the number of cadets.

from the graduates of west point. They suits for ance, they were observably cated of a general military organization; and the heerd a man in your life, when axed about preference and promotion; and when, as in For more than twenty years, the average spirit of enterprise characteristic of the A- women, say, that's a subject I ain't jist alter exceptions alluded to, a citizen was oc number of graduates will, perhaps, exceed merican soldier in the early days of our his together able to speak on, and yet plaguy casionally appointed; it became a subject of forty annually, or a gross number of cight tory would be gradually revived. casionally appointed; it became a subject of forty annually, or a gross number of eight tory would be gradually revived.

will be sold on reasonable terms by streve some and complaint, with the set of tasts, and men don't.) It's quit, for the set of tasts, and men don't.) It's quit, for the set of tasts, and men don't.) It's quit, for the set of tasts, and men don't.) It's quit, for the set of tasts, and men don't.) It's quit, for the set of tasts, and men don't.) It's quit, for would be reasonable terms by streve and ophanes who have been deprived, through the operation of the set of tasts, and men don't.) It's quit, for would be reasonable to infer than the out of the arms-bearing population will differ arms arms the form the representatives of areasonable to infer than the form the representatives of arms arms are arms of the arms-bearing population of all areasonable to infer than will be reasonable to infer than the tast increases of and yet, what is cheeved than the form the tast increases of the own will differ arms arms are arms to the arms areason and places. And yet, what is cheeved the subtreve to a way for under, in arms arms are arms of the arms arms areason and places. And yet, what is the fact? Stock has been the form the courty is over arms arms are arms areason areason and places. And yet, what is the case areason areason and dollars, areason and be arms arms areason serious objection and complaint with the hundred during the whole period. With

LEIGH READ, FLORIDA. To the Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT, -

Secretary of War. . . Sam Slick and Matrimony.

shall have arrived at the age at which he is an alarming extent, the labor, prosperity, legally responsible for his own acts. The and political power of the people. The ca-consequence is, that the public have begun det is first taught to believe he will accom-"Nothin' tames a man like a woman."-I guess so, says I. Yes, my son, said he, get marriell, marry soon; it's time you were a thinkin' on it now in airnest. Well, I feel most plaguily skeered, minister, says I, to try, for if once you get into the wrong box, and the door is locked on you, there is no escape as I see; and besides, women are so everlastin' full of tricks, and so cunnin' in hiden ?em aforehand, that it's no easy mator not; and if you go a playid? wound it and a-nibin' at it, why a sudden jerk givin by a skilful hand may whip it is to your gills afore you know where you be, and your flint is surate with its greatness, and that the grad-uate of West Point should have the exclu-To recapitulate: it appears that this insti-You may-tug, and pull, and haul back till tution has been in operation on its present you are tired, but the more obstropolous you enlarged plan twenty eight years; that the became, the faster the hook is fixed in, and annual average number of graduates has the sorer the place is. Nothin's a most is furnish officers for our small standing ar-take a widder, they are shocking apt to know my.

ny. The remedies which the undersigned take a maid, it?s an even chance if you don't would respectfully suggest for these evils spile her in breakin' her in, and she don't boit and refuse a heavy pull. If they are First. The mode of appointment should too old they are apt to be headstrong, from be so changed as to take the power of selec-tion and nomination absolutely from the reach of congressional influence. No ap-pointment should be made, which had the semblance of favoritism. The volunteer companies of the States and Territories know nothin' about it, havin' had no experi-enced by the selection of the volunteer should have the selection of the young men ence among women any more nor a child to be educated at West Point; and those but I axed him to humar him, for most men companies should be recognized as prepar-atory schools for the military instruction of Why, says he, a-lookin' up wise-like, that's applicants for the army of the United States. a matter of taste, Sam, some prefers one, By this change, the public mind would be- and some prefers the other. (So like human come gradually awakened to the importance natur' that, warn't it, squire? You never

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. A numerous meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphin city and county, was held at the State House on Tuesday evening the 16th inst. at which Mr. FREDERICK StOEVER presided. The assemblage was addressed by Messre. Brewster, Kelly, Ferral, Wright of Luzerne county, and others, and decided resolutions in opposition to legalizing the suspension and the issue of small notes were unani-

nously adopted. We select the following : Resolved. That the people of this county are sa-tisfied with the laws as they now are, and do enter their protest against the passage of any law that will relieve the banks from the penalties they have incurred, and do deny the power of any Legislature to interfere with the vested rights of citizens and "impair the obligation of contracts," by any such "post facto" enactment as will shelter individuals concealed behind a corporate name from the operaion of the laws.

Resolved, That the act of 1828 prohibiting the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, has proven to be a salutary law, and has had the approval of the people of this county, and that we would rather the legislature should enlarge its provisions, so as to prohibit the issning of notes of a any denomination whatever, to be imposed on the people as a circulating medium, than to abolish its provisions for the advantage of a few, but to the wrong of all.

Resolved, That we regret the loss suffered by widows and orphans, who have been or now are owners of the stock of these banks, as we would owners of the stock of these banks, as we would the destruction of their property by fire. Yet we cannot allow that we should again be taxed to sup-port their faithless and ignorant agents in their bungling experiments to restore wasted capital by extracting from the people the products of their labor, as we still more deeply sympathise with that much larger class of widows and orphans who have been deprived, through the operation of the system of all mens of acquiring not only money for investment, but for the procurement of the nee-