

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRAYTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., NOV. 19, 1857.

If you wish to know who sells the best goods at the lowest prices, read the advertisements in the Volunteer.

ADMITTED.—On motion of Judge Hepburn, J. W. D. GILLESPIE, Esq., was admitted on last Wednesday week, to practice law in the several Courts of Cumberland county.

HENDEL'S LIVERY STABLE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. GEORGE HENDEL has purchased the large Livery establishment formerly belonging to Mr. HILTON and more recently to Mr. Nosenmacher. In addition to the old stock, Mr. H. has added a number of valuable horses, and his establishment is now a very complete one. Being an honest, worthy and obliging man, and well acquainted with the livery business, he cannot fail to be successful in his new enterprise.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—HON. JAMES NILL of Franklin county, is favorably spoken of as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Judge NILL will be one of the ablest men in that body, is a true and reliable Democrat, and well calculated to make a most excellent Speaker. He has served as a member of the House before—during the session of 1840, if our memory serves us—and is well acquainted with the rules that govern that body. The members of the House will be doing a service to themselves by selecting Judge NILL as their presiding officer.

IN our last, speaking of the casual death of GEO. HOPEKLEIN, we stated that when the accident happened he was under the influence of liquor, and was returning home from Centerville. This, we learn, was not the case.—The accident happened between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and he had left Centerville about noon on that day, and was sober, not having tasted liquor in that place. If he was under the influence of liquor when he was killed, he must have procured it after he left Centerville.

CHANGE OF POSITION.—OUR HOUSE.—MR. WILLIAM CROZIER, formerly of the Bolling Spring Hotel, having removed to the well-known tavern stand in North Hanover street, this borough, the property of Major Charles Maglauchlin, is now prepared to accommodate strangers and travellers as well as the community generally. Mr. C. has had great experience as a publican, is accommodating and obliging, and will leave nothing undone to render "Our House" an agreeable and pleasant temporary home. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now one of the best and most attractive Hotels in Carlisle. Persons stopping with Mr. Crozier will be well pleased with their entertainment.

THEY'RE ABOUT.—We learn that on Wednesday night of last week, the Carpenter shop of Mr. JOHN GUTSAL, situated in the southern part of the borough, was burglariously entered, the great chests broken open and ransacked, and a good many valuable tools carried off. This was a most daring robbery, and we treat the perpetrator of it as may yet be discovered and brought to condign punishment. The tools stolen belonged principally to the journeymen in the employ of Mr. G., and we deeply sympathize with them in their loss, as they can ill afford it during the present hard times. Householders should look well to their premises and out-buildings during the present season, as hundreds of vicious and idle vagabonds are securing the country, and who will not fail to carry off anything they may lay their hands upon.

A FAILURE.—The Military Convention, which was to come off at Harrisburg, on Monday, proved to be a complete failure, not one representative of those who are said to be "sudden and quick in quarrel" being present, save and except Geo. J. Sidney Jones, of Delaware, and he is only a "carpet warrior." One cannot help deploring the decay of the ancient military spirit—that cheap defence of nations—which used to animate our countrymen in days gone by, when, if no better impelled by fear, the patriot thirsting for glory would appear upon parade armed with a cornstalk, and march to the stirring music of the kettle-drum. You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet, Where is the Pyrrhic dancer gone?

Postmaster General Brown has finally decided the Philadelphia Post Office question.—He has issued instructions to the Superintendent (Mr. Rice) to proceed immediately with the alterations of the Bank of Pennsylvania according to the original plan. In order to extend the opportunities of employment as promptly and extensively as practicable, directions have been given to reduce the usual time (sixty days) for advertising for contracts, and to distribute day labor in such a way as to extend the most relief to those who most need it.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—The retirement of Chief Justice Lewis from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, will make Judge Lovrie Chief Justice, and his commission having six years to run, he will of course hold that office for six years, if he shall live.

Fifteen tons of pure silver was piled up in boxes in front of the Adams' Express Office in Cincinnati a day or two since. The individuals who could, in times like these, so tantalize the feelings of a virtuous community, ought to be cashiered. Fifteen tons of silver! Think of it, ye suspended banks!

DR. ELDERS' LIFE OF DR. KANE.—We learn that the issuing of this work has been delayed beyond the time promised, in order to add some valuable and interesting material to the reader. The known ability of the writer is a guaranty to the purchaser that he will be amply paid for the small outlay. It will be issued about the first of January next.

RATHER TOUGH.—An exchange says, that a few days ago, two men were attacked upon Siding Hill, Bedford co., Pa., by a large gray owl, which struck its claws thru the wrist of one of them, when both fell to the ground in a deadly struggle. The other man had a gun, but was afraid to use it, so drawing his knife he rushed in and cut the owl's throat. The bird measured nine feet between the tips of the wings.

EXCUSE FOR "BREACH OF PROMISE."—Miss Elizabeth Baskin, of Milo, N. Y., has recovered a verdict of \$900 against George L. Jones, for a breach of promise of marriage. His defence was, that after they were engaged, Miss Baskin became a convert to spiritualism and a medium.

TARIFF—TARIFF—TARIFF!

The Republican and Know-Nothing papers of this State, since the election, have changed their political song, and instead of singing hosannas to the "down-trodden African," they now can think of nothing and talk of nothing but the tariff. We predicted, before the election, that our opponents would open a new set of books, and adopt new principles immediately after their defeat. But, notwithstanding we made this prediction, we confess we did not expect them to become the advocates, at this early date, of a principle against which we so recently had set their faces. A high protective tariff—a tariff amounting almost to prohibition—was long advocated by the old Whig party.—The men of that party believed in the principle, and zealously did they advocate and defend it. The Whig organization was strong in nearly every State of the Union, and without recounting the errors it committed, it was at least a national party, and many of its leaders were great and patriotic men. But the Whig party is no more—it is dead and buried. Who killed off the Whig party, and consigned its principles and its banners to the tomb? The Know-Nothing. And after the Know-Nothings had forced the Whig party to strike its colors, what principles were advocated by the new party? Did they continue to advocate a tariff? No, they for their party was composed of the flag ends of all parties, and it so happened that most of the leading men belonging to the Know-Nothing faction were free-trade men, and opposed to any kind of a tariff. The Know-Nothing papers invited all men of American birth to join them, and we remember very well that the Harrisburg Telegraph, in its appeals for converts to the new party, assured them that they could join the Know-Nothing organization without any sacrifice of their political opinions, and that the protectionist and the free-trader were to be placed on an equal footing in the night-owl party. Indeed, the Know-Nothing repudiated all principles held by the old party, and supported for office, with equal zeal, tariff men and anti-tariff men, abolitionists, and anti-abolitionists. So it was clear that the Know-Nothing cared nothing for the tariff—nothing for anything but their own aggrandizement.

But, the Know-Nothing party had but a short existence—its notorious dishonesty and corruption opened the eyes of the people to its true character, and it was forced to succumb to Black Republicanism. Samba was appointed commander-in-chief of the second new party, in the place of the dismissed Sam. And what principles did the Black Republicans contend for? Did they ask for a high tariff? No! On the contrary they broke ground in favor of free-trade! Their first act in Congress was to elect Mr. BANKS, a free-trade man, Speaker, and BANKS appointed LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, another free-trade Black Republican, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and CAMPBELL introduced a bill which reduced the duties on goods coming into the United States below those of the act of 1846. He offered his bill as a substitute for the tariff of 1846, and that was passed by the Black Republican House of Representatives, and went into operation without a murmur from the opposition, on the 1st of July last. The tariff of 1846, was thus repealed, and has not been in operation for the last four months, and in its stead is the tariff act introduced by CAMPBELL, and which approaches nearer the free-trade standard than any tariff we have ever had. Another evidence that the Republicans preferred free-trade to a protective tariff, was manifested when they nominated WILMOT, a free-trader, as their candidate for Governor in this State.

But, now that the people have repudiated and condemned both Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism, our opponents, all at once, have become great advocates of a high protective tariff, and would make the people believe that the present monetary embarrassment of the country is owing to what they term the "free-trade policy of the Democratic party."—What a consistent set of fellows our opponents are, to be sure! When they are in power they advocate free-trade doctrines, and support free-trade men for high offices, but when out of power they change their tune and pretend to be favorable to a high protective tariff!

But, we ask, is it the operation of the tariff, or is it the banks that have caused the present panic in the country? The New York Herald, a paper known to be hostile to the Democratic party, answers the question to the satisfaction of every candid mind. We quote as follows:—

"The old Whig party hue and cry against a low tariff is raised again as the cause of our late excessive importations. Even the late free-trade David Walcott, of Pennsylvania, takes up this cry against the low tariff of '46 as the cause of the present revulsion; but we cannot concur with these high tariff philosophers in this solution of the financial troubles that beset so thickly upon us. No. We cannot trace them to the tariff of '46; but we can trace them to the banks and stock jobbers, the railroad and land speculators, the fashions-flummers, the forgeries, the non-comprovises, the extravagances, the speculations, the robberies, the defalcations, the embezzlements, the forgeries, the perjuries, and all other rascalities of a wide-spread demoralization among men and women, 'sains and sinners—from puritanical Boston to Sabbath-breaking New Orleans.

These are the potent causes of the present revulsion, and a hundred per cent. tariff against these terrible evils of the times, would have been as powerless as a row boat in the rapids of the Niagara. Millionaire railroad jobbers, stock-jobbers, and jobbers, banks, speculators, pretulators and forgeries, fast young men, fast old men, fast horses, brandy, billiards, and fero, French gewgaws, fashionable rivalries in wasting money, and all such rubbish, stuff and abominations, have done the business of the revulsion of '57. We have been enjoying a high carnival, and are now called upon to foot the bills. That's all.

The Utica (N. Y.) Observer, says, at Genesee in New York, the blackwater crop is still unharvested, owing to the scarcity of help, and that the probability is that the crop will remain ungathered. At New Michigan the same state of things exist. That is really too bad, while there are so many thousands out of employment in different parts of the northeastern States.

MEETING OF NEW YORK MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The New York Daily News says that the twelve Democratic members elect to the 35th Congress are to dine together, on the invitation of the Hon. J. B. Haskin, at Delapointe, in this city, on Tuesday next. The object of the entertainment is supposed to have reference to the various candidates for Speaker, Clerk, Doorkeeper, &c. of the House of Representatives.

VERY TRUE.

The Washington Union has furnished, for several weeks, leading editorial articles upon banking—its uses and abuses. The following is from one of the editorials referred to, and affords an excellent illustration of the difference between a man of sense and a man of no sense. The following is from one of the editorials referred to, and affords an excellent illustration of the difference between a man of sense and a man of no sense. The following is from one of the editorials referred to, and affords an excellent illustration of the difference between a man of sense and a man of no sense.

Our lady readers will doubtless feel an interest in knowing that 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 certain hangs very low, and is covered with deep blondes, reaching beyond the edge. We learn further from the N. Y. Journal that for full dress, a pearly velvet bonnet is bordered with a bias piece of royal white velvet. The crown is plated and slopes off behind. A deep black lace turns back on the edge of the front; there is a bouquet of white feathers on each side. Claret velvet bonnets are trimmed with a wreath of claret-velvet foliage. Bonnets of sky-blue velvet have for ornaments blue velvet ribbons mixed with tips of Thibet feathers. Plaid velvet bonnets, ornamented with black lace, are among the novelties of the moment.—White crêpe bonnets are covered with black spotted tulle. For ornament there is a wreath of puffed flame-colored velvet placed on the edge of the front and curtain; on one side there is a bouquet of white feathers.

RESULT OF EXTRAVAGANCE.—It is gossiped that one of those merchants of Boston who failed last week, is blessed with a wife who for six months could not find a carpet in Boston that would satisfy her fastidious taste. She wanted one of a pattern such as nobody among her acquaintances possessed, and among her cost. She would lie abed from morning to noon, and from noon to night, waiting for the appearance of her dressing maid, rather than perform a service so menial as that of dressing herself. With such a helpmeet, no wonder the merchant failed. In Jersey City, a gentleman who held the lucrative offices of Bank Cashier, City Treasurer, and Secretary of the Panama Railroad Company, was discovered, last week, to be a defaulter in the sum of ten or fifteen thousand dollars. His ruin is attributed to an extravagant family, for the gratification of whose silly pride (according to the Jersey City Courier), he recently built a palatial residence in the most aristocratic section of the city, and furnished it in the most costly and recherche style.—Notwithstanding the necessary enormous outlay for the same, his wife has expended large sums at the most fashionable watering places, and in making a tour of the country during the summer months just past. Pitt is felt for the weakness of the ruined man, and none sympathize with those who have been the cause of his downfall.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The news from the Military Expedition to Utah is ominous. The bulk of it had encountered snow while still far from its destination, and both men and horses were fast falling. There is a report that a supply train of seventy-five wagons, moving forward between the vanguard and the main body, had been surprised and captured by a Mormon detachment. If this prove true, there can no longer be a rational doubt that Brigham Young means to resist the entrance of the troops into his capital with all his power and to the last extremity. If so, the Expedition, exhausted and encumbered by cold, famine and forced marches, has a gloomy prospect. It cannot retreat without encountering certain death by frost and starvation; it cannot winter in the glens of the Rocky Mountains; while to advance is to brave the perils of the desert, and the prospect of actual hostilities on the part of the Mormons may prove unforgotten.

HUSKAR MOUS.—The panic in the cities produced by the Bank suspension, is fraught with mischief. In New York a threatening aspect is assumed by those desolate of work and the means of subsistence. Gen. Scott, with a force of U. S. Infantry, is on duty at the Custom House and Treasury, to protect the Government property from violence, while the park is filled by the populace. Demonstrations are of every day occurrence, and work demanded under threats.

In Philadelphia, similar demonstrations and processions are in constant progress. Everything betokens an exciting winter, and fearful consequences are anticipated.

RESUMING.—Many of the mills and factories in New England are now resuming work, among them the Union Manufacturing Company of Norwalk, Ct., the Chicopee (Mass.) Mills, the rolling and Nail Mills, and the Massasoit Mills at Fall River. The American Print Works at Fall River, it is believed, will also soon commence running. The Albany Iron Works recommenced this week. The Rensselaer Works, which employ three hundred and fifty men, are making preparations for immediate resumption. The thirty-two factories in North and South Lee, Mass., are all in working condition, although short time, equal to 4 or 4 1/2 days per week, characterizes them all at present. There is an improvement manifest in these interests, which gives the hopes that the worst times are over, and that labor will soon again be fully and profitably occupied.

APPOINTMENT IN THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—George W. Crabb, Esq., of Harrisburg, has been appointed a Clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, in place of Capt. J. M. Eyster, recently elected Sheriff of Dauphin county, resigned. Mr. Crabb belongs to the editorial profession, and is well qualified for the duties of his new position.

THANKSGIVING.—The following States have thus far joined in appointing the 25th instant for the celebration of Thanksgiving: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, and the city of Washington, Maine, South Carolina and Mississippi, to celebrate the 15th instant, and Vermont the 24 of December.

Official dispatches have been received by the War Department at Washington, confirming the statement that the Mormons are bent on resistance to the U. S. Troops. Our news from Mexico is important. The Constitution has been suspended, and Comonfort declared dictator. The country is convulsed by factions and intrigues, and the rule of Comonfort is evidently precarious. Mexican is the theatre of a bloody war of races, and the central authority is only maintained in the South by the name and efforts of Alvaarez. Mexico seems on the verge of dissolution.

The average salary of the Congregational ministers of New Hampshire is \$561, the highest salary paid is \$1,500, and the lowest \$300. The statistics that starve their pastors on this last sum ought to get amazing poor preaching.

Suspension Legalized.—A bill legalizing the suspension of the Banks of Missouri, till the 1st of November, 1858, has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State.

The Winter Fashions.

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General Gaviague had died suddenly of disease of the heart. The Prince of Prussia has undertaken the conduct of public affairs, but the health of the King is improving. The Swiss elections have resulted largely in favor of the Liberals. The money market has shown no important change. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week 215,000. American Securities are unsettled, all qualities have suffered a slight decline. But the market closed with an improving tendency.

The large dailies of Chicago have reduced the size of their sheets, in consequence of the dullness of the advertising business. By this move each establishment saves from \$60 to \$75 per week. At Davenport, Iowa, the dailies have mutually diminished the size of the pages by material agreement. We also hear of numerous unions of papers. In Milwaukee the American has been united with the News (Democratic).

Good News, if True.—There is a movement by the banks in New York, it is said, towards resuming specie payments on the first of January. The soberer this step is taken the better it will be for the business of the country, now prostrated by want of confidence. All the solvent banks should look to the earliest possible day for resumption; the insolvent ones had better be put out of the way.

BANK OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.—There seems to be no end to the troubles of the banks and bank officers in Philadelphia. On Saturday last, a case was heard before Alderman Elme, upon an affidavit made by Mr. John Young, charging the President and Cashier of the "City Bank" with usury, violation of their official oaths, &c. After the hearing, the parties were bound over in the sum of \$1000 to answer at the next term of the Quarter Sessions. The charge made by Mr. Young is, that \$700 three percent times he offered a note of \$700 for discount, which was not done; that the last time it was offered, the Cashier told him that probably the President would do it, and that the President did it, shaming him \$100 in the transaction!

FALLEN METEOR FOUND.—The people of Marblehead think they have found a meteor on River Head Beach, which fell in May last.—The meteor, when found, was in a solid mass, and covered a space of eight or ten feet in diameter. The substance is of a dark color, and resembles scoria, or molten iron after cooling. The surface is perfectly smooth, and is covered with globules of different size, which had apparently been forced upwards by the pressure of the vapor below. The under-surface of the mass is porous. On being broken it emits a strong sulphurous smell. It is in no way affected by the magnet. The substance presents the appearance of having cooled from a fluid state. The whole mass weighed from six to eight hundred pounds.

MILITARY PROTECTION TO THE PUBLIC TREASURES.—It is stated that in consequence of the threats made against the sub-treasury in N. Y., by the mob of unemployed working men who last week invaded Wall street, orders have been issued from Washington for the immediate concentration at New York of the Marine Corps stationed at Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, to protect the sub-treasury and other public property from rioters. If necessary, all the available army corps will be ordered for the same duty.

ANOTHER NON-ACCEPTING BANK.—The stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, met at Bristol on Tuesday last, and almost unanimously refused to accept the provisions of the Relief Law. The Bank will therefore resume specie payments at once. This is encouraging, and presents an example which other banks might follow, with credit to themselves, and advantage to the community. The Bank of Bucks co. has a surplus fund of \$32,000, which is more than one-third of its capital.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer St. Louis, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Monday last. She brings the California mails of the 20th ult., and \$1,170,000 in specie. Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th ult. The Indians attacked the settlements of Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants and carrying off all the stock and provisions. An express had arrived at Sacramento, asking aid to pursue the marauders.

J. H. Burnett has been appointed Supreme Justice of California, in place of Judge Murray deceased. Business at San Francisco was unusually dull for all kinds of produce. Money was in easy demand. The receipts of gold dust are quite satisfactory.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Democratic papers in Illinois and Ohio, are taking grounds against the unconstitutionality of a paper currency.—They argue that the constitution of the United States prohibits the several States from coining money, or issuing bills of credit, and that consequently no State can confer upon a corporation an authority it cannot itself exercise.—Sound doctrine.

Good Business.—The Rev. J. S. Dubs, pastor of the German Reformed Church in Allentown, has married, since May, 1853, no less than 1503 "happy couples."

Great News from Europe.

Arrival of the Arabia—\$1,100,000 in Specie.—Fall of the City of Delhi.—Death of General Gaviague. New York, Nov. 18.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 21st ult., arrived this morning. Among her passengers is Sir William Gore Ouseley, the new British Minister to Central America. The Arabia brings one million of dollars in specie. She also has the amount of \$100,000 additional from Havre.—The American horses Priores and Babylon have both been badly beaten in the race for the Cambridge stakes. The Borough Bank of Liverpool suspended on the 27th ult. The liabilities are estimated at a million and a half sterling, but are fully secured. Several Liverpool firms have suspended and a number of the strongest firms of Manchester have also gone.

The Indian mail brings important intelligence. The British troops assaulted Delhi on the 14th of September, and effected lodgment, and after six days' obstinate resistance, had on the 20th obtained possession of the entire city. Great numbers of the mutineers escaped, among them the King of Delhi and his two sons. The British loss in killed and wounded, up to the 13th, was 600 in all, including 50 officers. General Wilson had ordered no quarter to be given, but that the women and children should be spared. General Outram had reinforced Gen. Havelock at Cawnpore. The latter had started for Lucknow, at which place the garrison held out gallantly. A serious plot has been discovered to murder the Europeans at Kurrachee, but it has been thwarted.

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THE SWINDLING BANKS.

The Philadelphia Argus says that the most distressing cases of bankruptcy, caused by the rottenness of some of our banking institutions, are daily coming to our knowledge. We saw one of our prominent fellow-citizens, one whom we all delight to honor, passing along one of our principal streets a day or two ago, looking depressed and nearly heart-broken. We have just heard the cause. He had invested the earnings and savings of a long life of industrious attention to business, in one of the bankrupt swindling shops of this city, and finds himself not worth scarcely a dollar in the world. His whole property is swallowed up in the nest of cormorants and vultures, which have so long preyed upon the prosperity and happiness of the nation. A correspondent of the True American, writing from this city, has the following:

"The great and overshadowing excitement of the day is the Bank of Pennsylvania exposure. The frauds alleged against the late President are respected. It appears, from the facts elicited thus far, that Mr. Allittone had unchequed control of all the business of the bank, and used his funds at his own good pleasure. The committee of investigation have made but little progress as yet, owing to the confusion in which they found the affairs of the Institution. The bills receivable have been purloined from the clerk charged with their custody, and sold upon the streets; the books of the bank are all falsified, and the directors unable to do any thing upon their own responsibility. Mr. Allittone has taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the bank, without the knowledge of the directors, and without security. And yet, by the very moment of his departure for Europe, by the advice of his physicians, no man stood higher in public estimation than Thomas Allittone, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania. His wealth was supposed to be enormous, and his ostentatious charities resounded throughout the breadth of this State. He professed to be a very religious man, and built and endowed a church, and gave away money to the poor. This man, thus loved and thus trusted, has brought ruin upon hundreds. The Bank of Pennsylvania, the oldest and most popular moneyed institution in the State, the seat of the highest and noblest character and integrity of the fathers, hundreds of whom are now ruined and ruined by the shocking turpitude of this President, and the criminal negligence of his pliant Board of Directors. In the neighborhood of where I reside, there are three little girls aged respectively five, seven and nine years. Three years ago the father died, leaving them orphans. He left \$20,000 to these children, which was invested in the stock of this Bank. It is all gone. This is but one case of a thousand. The children sit at the contemplation of the sad picture."

Hard Times and Newspapers.—The Pittsburg Gazette contains a very sensible article in reference to the present financial newspapers, which, as it expresses our ideas on the subject, we transfer to our columns, instead of writing one, as we were thinking of doing when we opened the Gazette. That paper truthfully says:— There has been less complaint of and greater pressure upon the hard times upon the newspaper than upon any other business in the community. Merchants, who they are, have lawyers with pen behind ear and inkhorn on the mantelpiece, grow impatiently fat on the world's mercantile and financial imbroglio as at present; doctors see fees and get them from those whose anxiety of mind produces disquietude; even the clergy, who are the most generous of men, have more attentive hearers and more hopeful converts from the ranks of those who learn in such times how unstable are all things of the world; and that all beyond is substance. Manufacturers curtail their expenses, shut down their mills for half time; in short, nearly all the various ranks and conditions of life are affected. Expenses eke out their income. How is it with a newspaper? Are its expenses lessened? It is possible to reduce them, but not by per cent. Printing their pages and preparing a harvest of complaints from those who think that type-setting costs nothing, but one may safely say that the expenses of a newspaper cannot be reduced to any considerable extent, let what may occur in the money market. But, advertisers! To your untoward blast scatters them like chaff. To first tenants, oil, lard, is the cry; the advertising in the very first thing they catch sight of, they demand, however, faithful accounts of all that is passing in all parts of the country; what news who has failed, what's up and what's down; the price of corn in London, the latest news from Delhi, the result of the races, and the returns of elections. Indeed, every public commotion, be it far or near, demands its record; the record costs the newspaper five per cent; the public will read it; but the great source of supply—the advertisements—is dried up. In fact, it really costs a newspaper more in one respect to keep fully up with the times, when, as at present, its receipts are less than in any other time of general prosperity. The paper having the best advertising patronage, costs the least sum of money to its proprietors, and the times that yield them least, demands the most of them, in the way of pecuniary disbursement. This is hard. When we reflect for a moment how necessary to the community newspapers have become, how they are the only means of obtaining every matter of interest, and are recognized by the people as such, we feel as if they had superior claims to support and continuance. Let us inquire how they are to be supported, and how they are to be provided that every newspaper in it should shut down its press for a whole week? What would all classes of citizens do? How could they pay for or sell intelligently unless indeed they procured their news in some way from the leading markets? A week's supply of news in that way would cost more than is given for a daily paper in a year. Yet we supply them all the time, and we do so rapidly that we cannot treat it further as present, and rest here content with these few general hints at the hardships of newspaperdom in these hard, hard times."

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