

**A Decided case of Insanity.**

Two young men, brothers, named Henry and Lemuel Berkeley, wished to have legal restraints placed on their father, Samuel Berkeley, whom they represented as a dangerous lunatic.

Mayor—What proofs have you that he is deranged?

Henry—His conduct is very strange, Sir. He does something every day that no man in his right senses possibly could do.

Lemuel—For instance he puts rolls of brimstone into the stove and almost suffocates the whole family.

Mayor—That is singular conduct, to be sure, but it does not prove him to be a maniac.

Lemuel—He sneaks his bread with mustard, instead of butter, and eats tomato catsup with his apple dumplings.

Mayor—That is only a matter of taste, concerning which according to the ancient proverb, "there can be no disputing."

Henry—He shaves himself with a curry knife and smokes his hair with a case comb.

Mayor—This he may do to show his contempt for luxury, effeminacy and spurious refinement.

Lemuel—He wears thin cotton pantaloons and a gingham roundabout in the dead of winter.

Mayor—Some physicians have recommended a similar practice to harden the constitution and protect it against the changes of our climate. I see no proofs of insanity as yet.

Henry—He takes a bath every day in a cast of his oil.

Mayor—An idea borrowed from the ancient gladiators, who anointed their limbs with oil to improve their suppleness.

Lemuel—He has his bed made on the roof of the house, exposing himself to the night air and to the risk of rolling off and breaking his neck.

Mayor—This is eccentricity, but not absolute madness. Have you no stronger testimony to establish his lunacy?

Henry, and Lemuel both together—Yes sir, we have. He was caught in the very act of reading the whole of the President's Message.

Mayor—Oh? Indeed! Well, altogether, his case is a very strange one, and I must hold it under further advisement.

Accordingly, next Wednesday was appointed for another hearing. The last fact stated by the brother Berkeleys caused a murmur of surprise and incredulity to run through the whole office.

ONE VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The following is an extract from a letter written to the N. O. Picayune by one who has been for the last two years in California, but only visited San Francisco a month or two since:

What can I say to you of this city, the great wonder of the world—a city that has seven times been burned to ashes, and even now bears the marks of recent disastrous conflagration?

It is difficult for a newly arrived visitor to imagine at first in what part of the globe he is. You may enter one saloon and believe yourself in France; in another you are in Germany; then in China, and so on throughout the nations of the globe, with an assortment of almost every language and almost every color.

The society is profligate in the extreme. The city is filled with gambling saloons; and in them you can see men of all grades and conditions—white hairs mingled with youthful curls; respectability side by side with rags—old staking their entire earnings on the turn of a card held in a sharper's clench or the throw of dice, rattled by a desperado's hand. Every means are made use of in these splendid and numberless sinks of gilded infamy to dazzle the senses or cross the passions. Young girls are hired to attract sensuality's gaze and patronage by an immodest exposure of their persons; whilst the walls are covered with paintings—the productions of licentious French taste, that raise a blush of shame and disgust to the cheeks of any man possessed of a particle of modesty or refinement.

A CALIFORNIAN INCIDENT.—Two years ago a Mr. Morley, of Monmouth, Ct. went to California leaving his wife and child with her father. In his letters he repeatedly expressed a fervent wish that his young wife should join him in the golden land.

As his circumstances became more cheerful and prosperous, the wish became more intense. Still no definite plan or arrangement was made. The wife was unable to brook further delay, determined at all hazards to realize his wishes and her own.

She started for far-off home of her love. But his health was meantime impaired, and about the same time she left Boston, he left San Francisco, to seek in her love and care the sustenance and happiness his weakened health required.

He found on arriving at New York, he had lost most of his hard earnings by the failure of the house in which he had made investments. This circumstance so preyed upon his feeble health that the shock given him by finding his home lonely, and her whom he loved gone on that hapless errand of love, broke his heart. In one week he was laid in Monmouth graveyard.

A great meeting was held in New Orleans on the evening of the 11th inst. in behalf of Mr. Thrasher, at which resolutions were passed asking our Government to interfere in the matter at once, and demand his instant release; also, to warn Spain against such an outrage in future. Many speeches were made by both Whigs and Democrats, and the War spirit was strongly manifested.

MURDER OF A BROTHER IN BUFFALO.—Christian Wanner was murdered in Buffalo on the 13th inst. by his brother, B. Wanner during an altercation concerning money lent to Christian by his brother.

The deceased was stabbed in the thigh, and lived only half an hour. The murderer is in jail.

THE HOUSE CHAIRMAN.—The Rev. LUTHERUS F. MORROW, the Methodist clergyman recently elected Chairman to the National House of Representatives, is said by the Christian Advocate, to enjoy in a high degree the confidence of his people, and of the community, and the reputation of being an earnest, able, and impressive speaker.

**THE DEMOCRAT.**

The largest circulation in Northern Penna.  
1,600 COPIES WEEKLY.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.

Saturday, December 20, 1851.

**Democratic County Meeting.**

The Meeting of the Democratic County Standing Committee for Susquehanna county will be held at the Hotel of William K. Hatzel, in Montrose, on Saturday, Dec. 27th, (inst.) at one o'clock P. M. A full attendance of the Committee is desirable, as the business of considerable interest will demand their consideration. The following gentlemen compose said committee:

O. G. Hempestead,	F. B. Streeter,
Joseph L. Merriman,	William J. Turrell,
O. Lathrop,	Thos. P. Phinney,
S. B. Chase,	M. J. Memford,
O. G. HEMPESTEAD, Chairman.	

**Our New Contributor.**

We give on our first page, this week, a poem from the able pen of Mrs. LIDIA JANE PHENOX, whose contributions, either in poetry or prose, we have engaged regularly for the Democrat. Of our new contributor, nothing by us need be said; her reputation is world-wide, ranking as she does among the first female writers of our land. We congratulate our readers on this new accession to the Literary department of our paper, and doubt not her articles will be read with the liveliest interest.

**Harper's Magazine.**

We will furnish this most excellent Magazine to any who wish to subscribe, for \$2.50; cheaper than can be obtained at any agency in this village. We will also furnish this Magazine and the "Montrose Democrat" for \$3.50. A rare chance for our Magazine readers.

Either Godley's Lady's Book or Sartain's Magazine and the Montrose Democrat furnished one year for \$3.50. Last year we furnished several of our friends, and should be happy to do so again.

**Canal Commissioner.**

In another part of this paper may be found two communications in reference to the subject of Canal Commissioner. The gentlemen therein named we are quite well acquainted with, and have no hesitation in saying that we think either would make an efficient officer.

We suppose other names will be mentioned in due time, though we know of no other candidates now, nor have we any indication that there will be any other northern candidates.

**Movements of Kossuth.**

The Magyar Chief, statesman and orator is still in New York. The excitement created by his arrival seems to increase rather than lessen. Crowds of deputations from all kinds of institutions, sects and creeds flock to his presence, and to each and all he replies in speeches eloquent and appropriate. The Banquet speech of which we spoke in our last issue, was undoubtedly the greatest speech of the age—the greatest ever made on this Continent. It is full of learning, logic, beauty and thrilling eloquence. It goes over the whole ground of the Hungarian Revolution, develops his plans for the future, lays down the rules by which he asks this government and England to be governed in approaching events, and enforces his petition with so much reason and learning, that it seems to us the whole American people will respond "so let it be."

**Kentucky U. S. Senator.**

The Legislature of Kentucky, at Frankfort, elected the Hon. John B. Thompson, Whig, U. S. Senator, for six years, from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Seward's Resolution of welcome to Kossuth, which we announced as having passed the Senate, in our last, has since passed the House without discussion, and but six negative votes.

**Virginia Election.**

The Richmond Times has the following summary of the result of the late election: In sixty-two counties of Eastern Virginia, which gave General Taylor 1752 majority, (including all except Accomac, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Lunenburg, Mathews, Northumberland and Prince William, which gave Gen. Taylor a majority of 457) Johnson now obtains a majority of 2250, and in twenty Western counties heard from (including Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page, in which we assume that he gets 4400,) he obtains a majority of about 3700. These twenty counties gave General Cass a majority of 1488. In the eighty-two counties heard from, therefore, which gave Gen. Taylor a net majority of 264, Johnson now gets about 5300. As the State gave Gen. Cass a majority of some 1600, the Democratic gain thus far without further change, would give Johnson an aggregate majority of about 7000.

**Virginia Election.**

We are informed of the election of 48 Democrats and 20 Whigs to the House of Delegates; and of 24 Democrats and 11 Whigs to the Senate. The House has 152 members, and the Senate 50.

**The Next Canal Commissioner.**

Col. J. W. FORNEY, Dear Sir:—Our State Election being over, and having terminated most auspiciously for the Democratic party, it may be proper and appropriate, to direct public attention to the selection of the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. It is conceded on all hands, that the next nominee for that station, as the successor of the Hon. John A. Gamble, whose term of office will expire next year, should be one of the true and tried Democracy of Northern Pennsylvania. In consideration of this fact, the name of Col. LEVI L. TATE, of Columbia county, will be presented for nomination, to the Fourth of March Democratic State Convention.

**From the Pennsylvania.**

Without reflecting upon the merits of others, it may not be amiss to remark, that few men in the North have stronger claims upon the Democracy of their native State, than has Col. TATE. He has served the public faithfully, as a Democratic Editor, without asking any remuneration for his labors, for the past twenty years; always yielding an active and efficient support to the great principles of the party, and cordially sustaining regular Democratic nominations. Nor will it be saying too much, to mention that, in the late contest, his untiring efforts contributed, much, toward the glorious redemption of Pennsylvania.

**From the Easton Democrat and Argus.**

Mr. Editor.—As the time approaches for the nomination of a candidate, for Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the Democratic party at the next election, I perceive that the several sections of the Commonwealth are putting forth their men and urging their claims upon the consideration of the party, and the convention which will assemble on the 4th of March next. Already there are many good men named for this important post—man whose capacity is of first order, and whose democracy is above all doubt or reproach, so that in any event the Convention will have presented to it material from which to select a candidate who shall do honor to the Commonwealth, when elected. I desire, Mr. Editor, still to add to the catalogue of worthy names, still another, not inferior to any now before the public; one that has done much and good service in the democratic cause, who is abundantly capable to discharge the duties of the office with honor and credit to both himself and his constituents whose integrity and firmness are above the reach of contumely, and offer the most sanguine assurance of a watchful guardianship over the interests of the State and a certain guarantee of a faithful discharge of official duty. That man is Col. GORDON F. MASON, of Bradford Co. Col. Mason, although comparatively a young man has been long and actively employed in public life. Having represented his district for three years in the State Senate where he exhibited by his industry and research, a most thorough acquaintance with the condition and interests of the State, and especially that portion of the greatness of the Commonwealth from which she derives the maximum of her revenue—her gigantic public improvements—he is peculiarly fitted for the office of Canal Commissioner. In addition to this, the election next fall will be for a successor to Mr. GAMBLE, the only member of the Board from the North Eastern half of the State a portion of democratic heritage which covered themselves with glory in the late election by their majorities for the democratic nominees. Col. Mason is a true, tried and faithful democrat, an ardent friend of our glorious Union, and a firm supporter of the Compromise. His nomination by the Democratic party, would ensure a triumph at the polls, and his election would shed new lustre on the purity and permanency of Democratic principles.

**Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.**

We give below the Committees in the Senate, and will give those of the House next week:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, (Chn) Douglas, Norris, Mangum & Underwood.  
Finance—Messrs. Hunter, (Chn.) Bright, Gwin, Pierce and Mallory.  
Commerce—Messrs. Hamblin, Soule, Dodge, of Wis., John Davis and Seward.  
Manufacturers—Messrs. Sabastian, Bayard, Clarke, Stockton and James.  
Agriculture—Messrs. Soule, Walker, Atchinson, Spruance and Wade.  
Revolutionary Claims—Walker, Chase, James, Foote and Sumner.  
Military Affairs—Shields, Clemens, Borland, Dawson and Jones of Tenn.  
Military—Houston, Dodge of Wis., Baldwin, Morton and Spruance.  
Naval Affairs—Gwynn, Stockton, Malory, Badger and Fish.  
Public Lands—Feltch, Shields, Dodge of Iowa, Underwood and Pratt.  
Private Land Claims—Downs, Whitcomb, Clemens, John Davis and Hale.  
Indian Affairs—Atchison, Sebastian, Burk, Bell and Cooper.  
Claims—Broadhead, Whitcomb, Bayard, Pratt and Wade.  
Judiciary—Butler, Downs, Bradbury, Berrien and Geyer.  
Post Offices—Burk, Soule, Upham and Minton.  
Road and Canals—Bright, Pratt, Douglas, Spruance and Sumner.  
Pensions—Jones of Iowa, Borland, Stockton, Foote and Geyer.  
District of Columbia—Shields, Bradbury, Norris, Berrien and Clarke.  
Patents—Norris, James, Whitcomb, Dawson and Smith.  
Retrenchment—Bradbury, Bright, Feltch, Mangum and Fish.  
Territories—Douglas, Houston, Gwin, Cooper, and Jones of Tenn.  
Public Buildings—Whitcomb, Hunter, or Clarke.  
Printing—Borland, Hamlin and Smith.  
Engrossed Bills—Bayard, Mallory and Hale.  
Library—Pearce, Clemens, and Dodge of Iowa.  
Enrolled Bills—Jones of Iowa, Badger and Minton.  
Contingent Expenditures of the Senate—Dodge of Iowa, Walker and Bell.  
The House has passed a bill making Land Warrants assignable. That is right. The Resolution of Welcome to Kossuth was taken up in the House as it left the Senate, and passed, 181 to 16. In the Senate the votes against it were as follows: Messrs. Badger, Borland, Clemens, Dawson, Morton and Underwood—6.  
The announcement of the result was received with much applause in the gallery.  
A bill to establish a Branch Mint in California has passed the Senate.  
Nothing further of importance has been done since our last. Mr. Foote's silly resolution, affirming the Compromise, is giving rise to a good deal of excitement, and is occupying the whole attention of the Senate. We shall have something to say about this as soon as we get time. We do not look for much to be done in Congress till after the holidays.

**New York Election.**

Mr. Chafetz, Attorney General of the State of New York, has at length, after a world of uncertainty and apprehension, received his certificate of election. Thus ends this protracted canvass. The result, though not all that could have been desired, or all that an appeal to the courts may still award—nevertheless secures to Democracy a substantial victory, with the earnest in the future, and especially in the Presidential contest of '52, of a complete and brilliant triumph.

**To the People of the U. States.**

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent before the Great Republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do anything in respect to myself, that could throw difficulties in my way, and while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

**THE BANK POWER.**

That the banks are the authors of the present prevailing panic in the money market, there can be no question. There have appeared no signs in the fiscal arrangement to indicate a coming storm. No comet's trail, with warning and pestilence in its wake, has swept thro' the troubled air. No evening light—no midnight milder, has visited the honest fields. The resources of the country are greater than at any former period. Its agricultural yield redundant to repletion; its commerce spreading its wide wings to its rich return; its public works productive beyond example; individual, State and Federal credit at an enviable attitude, with seven millions excess of specie over 1850, and California to augment the store. Contrast this picture with that of 1837, when we were importing our bread from Europe—when our half-finished works were consuming themselves in interest and decay, and no means to complete them—when Federal and State Stocks and private credit were convulsed by the threat of repudiation and the taint of suspicion clinging to our name. Then why this panic at a season so buoyant—so full of auspicious promises? When every wind that whistles on the mountains or sighs through the valleys, speaks of a future prosperity and greatness which the croaking of a thousand banks cannot gainsay. The money-making power should be vested in the State, and taken from the custody of corporations. The period is not far distant when some other generation will look upon the retrospect, and marvel that we should have tolerated for a single day such a colossal as the money-making prerogative of banks.

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**Shall we take the Sandwich Islands?**

The Boston Advertiser contains a communication from James R. Jarvis on the subject of annexation of the Sandwich Islands to this country. Mr. J. has been for a number of years a resident of Honolulu, where he publishes a newspaper in English and Hawaiian. He says the offer is now made to the citizens of the republic as a free gift of the entire Sandwich group on such terms as Congress may themselves enjoin. The islanders ask in return simply to receive the rights and protection accorded to American citizens. Mr. Jarvis says: The group in territorial extent is unimportant, its area being about 6,500 square miles, but it is capable of supporting tenfold its present population, (80,000.) It is the commercial and military key to the North Pacific. Possessing fine harbors, a fertile soil, and good climate, nothing is required but a stable government to make it the Cuba of the Pacific. Its American permanent population is not far from one thousand, possessing valuable sugar and cotton plantations, in which large sums have been expended. The American Board of Missions has expended near \$1,000,000 in their operations.

The American floating population touching at these islands annually is not far from 15,000 voyagers and seamen from some 400 vessels. In short, American enterprise has invested the island with its present political importance, bestowed upon its inhabitants laws, religion, and civilization. The inhabitants have thus a moral claim upon the American nation for protection. In no way can this be more efficiently bestowed than by receiving them into the family of this great republic.

One fact is certain: the native population is destined to be supplanted in numbers and power by a foreign race. They desire us to be their protectors. Shall we or shall we not be? It can now be done with the consent and desire of all interested. It requires no outlay of money; the present revenue of the islands are more than adequate to the expenses of their government. Time, opportunity, the interests alike to the inhabitants and ourselves, point to this result. I believe if all the facts bearing on this question be presented to the people of the United States, a favorable response to the desire of the Hawaiians will be the result.

**The Forest Divorce Case.**

This celebrated suit between parties equally celebrated, has after years preparation been brought to trial. The case is before Judge Oakley of the Superior Court, in the city of New York. The form of the suit is a sort of cross action, or of something equally unmeaning in its arrangement. First it is Mrs. Forest vs. Mr. Forest, and secondly Mr. Forest vs. Mrs. Forest. Both parties are in Court aided by the most eminent counsel in the city, viz: Messrs. O'Connor and Chase for Mrs. F., and Messrs. John Van Buren and Robinson for Mr. F. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, and the greatest impudence and zeal marked the conduct of the opposing counsel. Mr. Forest was called upon the stand to testify under the recent laws regulating evidence in that State, in the case. Among various other questions he was asked whether he had not since his marriage with Mrs. F., had intercourse with a certain notorious actress.

**A Fox's Revenge.**

Rev. J. Murray, in his work on Creation, tells the following story:

An old and respectable man of the county of Montgomery used to relate an anecdote of a circumstance which he saw. In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson River. One day he went to a bay on the river in order to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole made by the tearing up of a tree. The hole he cleared, placed in the goose, and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left; and while he was gone, the hunter unbarricaded the goose, closed the hole and resolved to await the issue.

**THE STATE OFFICERS ELECT.**

Henry S. Randall, Democrat, Secretary of State.  
John C. Wright, Dem., Comptroller.  
Levi S. Chafetz, Democrat, Attorney General.  
Wm. J. McAlpine, Dem., State Engineer and Surveyor.  
Henry Storms, Democrat, State Prison Inspector.  
James M. Cook, Whig, State Treasurer.  
Henry Fitzgugh, Whig, Canal Commissioner.

**Kossuth and his Mission.**

We find the following letter from Kossuth in the New York papers of Saturday. It speaks for itself.

New York, Dec. 18, 1851.

To the People of the U. States.

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent before the Great Republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do anything in respect to myself, that could throw difficulties in my way, and while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

**L. KOSSUTH.**

It is said that the President has sent a naval force to Nicaragua to protect our vessels. For some time past the English have been pursuing a high-handed policy in Nicaragua, and if they pursue it further a few round shot and shells from a Yankee long-tail will settle the question. The fact is, there is entirely too much tameness in our authorities at Washington to suit the times.

**Democratic State Central Committee.**

To the Democratic party of Pennsylvania: A Democratic State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 4th day of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

Also to elect delegates to represent the State in the next Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and nominate an Electoral College to be supported at the ensuing presidential election. The respective counties throughout the State will elect the usual number of delegates to said Convention.

WM. DOCK, Chairman.  
F. K. BOAS, Secretary.

The Democratic papers will please insert the above notice.

**Terrible Gale and Wrecks on Lake Erie.**

Buffalo, Dec. 11.  
The wind has been blowing a terrific gale since Tuesday morning, and the sea which has fallen here to the depth of five feet, has been driven into immense waves, blocking up the roads in all directions, completely cutting off mail communication.

The steamer May Flower, which left Monday evening on her last trip up the Lake, was driven ashore yesterday, near Girard, Pennsylvania, and became a wreck. The passengers and crew were saved.

The propeller Oeclida has also been driven ashore at Fairport.

**Resignation of Hon. Henry Clay.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.  
It is understood here; that Hon. Henry Clay sent his resignation as United States Senator to the Kentucky Legislature, yesterday.

**National Characteristics.**

The New York Times translates the following portion of a political cartoon from "Il Fischetto," an Italian paper published at Turin:

Question—Who is the lightest man in the world?  
Answer—The Frenchman.  
Who is the bravest?—The German.  
Who is the most serious?—The Englishman.  
Who is the most vicious?—The Spaniard.  
Who is the proudest?—The Sardinian.  
Who is the most humble?—The Russian.  
Who is the most enterprising?—The Pole.  
Who is the laziest?—The Turk.  
Who is the widest awake?—The American.  
Who is the sleepest?—The Hindoo.  
Who has all these virtues and vices ad together?—The Italian.

**TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.**

The following is a copy of the memorial now directed for signatures in the different counties in the State. It speaks for itself.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, residents of said Commonwealth, respectfully represent;—That your petitioners, summing, that every citizen and citizen has a right to protect himself against any and every evil, by the adoption of the fundamental laws as well as most effectual prevent it—and that the true republican principle is, that all great and vital important questions should be submitted to the whole people, in their paramount sovereignty, where the same can be carried out, and are admitted political rights. And believing that the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, by persons in health, resulting as it does, in a large portion of our community, in every part of the State, becoming habitually intemperate, and thereby causing the utter ruin, in body and in reputation, family and property, of thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens is a great moral, social and political evil; that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, by persons in health, is a small quantity—its use is always to some extent, injurious, (physically, morally and socially,) and never beneficial; and that the only effectual mode of preventing this great evil, is by prohibiting the existence of the present facilities to obtain intoxicating liquors—remove the temptation altogether.

**Your Petitioners pray,**

that, by the provisions of the Constitution, an amendment be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the earliest possible period, prohibiting the sale within the State, of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and requiring the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, and from that time thereafter, to pass such laws as shall carry this provision into effect and operation.

If the boats of the Erie Canal, a thousand and fifteen in number, were placed in a line they would reach from New York to Utica, a distance of eighty-three miles. The distance achieved by this canal in one year, is eleven millions of feet equal to three thousand and six hundred voyages across the Atlantic—transporting more than three millions of tons, which twenty-six times the quantity carried by the railroads which run along the banks of the Canal. The daily business of the canal, twenty thousand tons, would require two thousand cars loaded to their full capacity. The value in money, of the property transported by the Canal in 1850, was one hundred and fifty million dollars. These striking calculations were made by a country school-master, under the supervision of a gentleman, who communicated them to the New York Advertiser, and he has not yet got his—and the Canal must be let out to the gentleman's increasing dimension.

**RUSSIA IN 1852.**

Russia in 1852 will celebrate the vast expanse of her empire, the completion of her thousandth year of national existence; which will be kept up all the solemnity due to the importance of the event. The Russian empire was founded in 852; in which year the Russian Russians probably of Scandinavian origin made their appearance on the shores of Bosphorus.

**The Bank Power.**

That the banks are the authors of the present prevailing panic in the money market, there can be no question. There have appeared no signs in the fiscal arrangement to indicate a coming storm. No comet's trail, with warning and pestilence in its wake, has swept thro' the troubled air. No evening light—no midnight milder, has visited the honest fields. The resources of the country are greater than at any former period. Its agricultural yield redundant to repletion; its commerce spreading its wide wings to its rich return; its public works productive beyond example; individual, State and Federal credit at an enviable attitude, with seven millions excess of specie over 1850, and California to augment the store. Contrast this picture with that of 1837, when we were importing our bread from Europe—when our half-finished works were consuming themselves in interest and decay, and no means to complete them—when Federal and State Stocks and private credit were convulsed by the threat of repudiation and the taint of suspicion clinging to our name. Then why this panic at a season so buoyant—so full of auspicious promises? When every wind that whistles on the mountains or sighs through the valleys, speaks of a future prosperity and greatness which the croaking of a thousand banks cannot gainsay. The money-making power should be vested in the State, and taken from the custody of corporations. The period is not far distant when some other generation will look upon the retrospect, and marvel that we should have tolerated for a single day such a colossal as the money-making prerogative of banks.

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