"But I am changed since last I stood Beside that winding stream." resuce snat winding stream."

Yes, I am changed, I am not now
The child with my and thoughtful brow.

Who, in the days of yore,
Watched your glad waters dance along,
Or listened as their maramring song.

Died out upon the abore.

Yes, I am changed—life wears no mora. The gay romance which then it wore,— The gay remance which then it were,— Those dreams have passed away; Idols 'round which my beast did twine,— And deem them friendship's purest shrint Long since have turned to clay.

A change has come o'er mind and soul, Vokeless, yet all beyond control; And from my check and brow, The dew of childhood's morn has fied— Time on its wings has swiftly sped, And left me changed as now.

But the dear friends who blessed my lot In those old hamps, are not forgot— In memory still they dwell. No change can ever reach my heart To force me with their names to part, O, still I love them well!

And do I sigh for those dear hours Spont 'mid thy brightly blooming flower Ah, no, I would not be Toseed on the waves of hopes and fears Which dim youth's brightest hours with For all its joy and gice.

Although I'm changed, a holler spell Than ever on my life had fell In those pure, guileless days: Now cheers my heart where'er I rove, Shedding the light of peace and love Upon my silent way.

Measant Valley, Iowa.

Bolitical.

ABSTRACT OF THE COVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The report of the State Treasurer will exhicit to you, in detail, the operations of his department. The results are more satisfactory and encouraging than were anticipated.

The receipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1854, (\$1,240,928 72) amounted to 86,631,402 83. The total payments for the same period were \$5,385,705 52; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1855, of \$1,245,697 31. No loans, temporary or otherwise, were negotiated during the past fiscal year, as they were not required by the wants of the Treasury.

The receipts during the past year, from all sources, (excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1854,) were \$5,390,47411. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, including the interest on the public debt, were \$4,139,512 28, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of \$1,250,961 83.

The extraordinary payments for the year were \$1,246,193 24, as follows, viz:-To the completion of the new Portage railroad over the Allegheny mountains, \$446,762 12; to the North Branch canal, \$87,562 67; to the Columbia railroad, to re-lay south track, \$183,100 00; to the payment of domestic creditors, \$1,62985; to the redemption of loans, \$316,550 60, and to relief notes cancelled, \$260,588 00.

The balance in the Treasury will be required for the payment of the interest on the State debt falling due in February next, and for unpaid appropriations. The interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth, which became due in February and August last, was promptly paid; and it is gratifying to state that the interest due in February next will be paid with equal promptness. The credit of the State may be regarded as firmly established, and with proper economy and s careful and honest management of her finances, an annual reduction of her debt, to a considerable extent, may be confidently expected.

There is due by the Treasury to the Sinking Fund the sum of \$335,011 39, to be applied to the redemption of the relief notes now in circulation, and to the funded debt of the Commonwealth. The greater part of the funded debt bears interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum; the balance bears a still less rate of interest. But as the temporary loans, which by law are to be first paid out of the available means of the Treasury. bear interest at the rate of six per cent., it has been deemed advisable, as a matter of economy, to apply the surplus revenues to the payment of these loans. When these are liquidated, the amount due and properly applicable to the Sinking Fund will be paid, and its operation continued as directed by law.

Notwithstanding the revenues for the last four or five years have largely exceeded the ordinary expenditures of the government, yet in consequence of the large and insatiable demands upon the Treasury for the completton of the North Branch canal, the Portage rail-Toad and other kindred improvements, the public debt, instead of being reduced, has been increased. This increase, with the amount and condition of the debt at different periods, will be seen in the following statements:

Statement of the funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth on the 1st day of December, 1851, as per report of the Auditor General.

Funded debt, viz:	
b per cent. loans	\$2,314,023 51
3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	36,704,484 03
4} - u u	198,200 00
Total fouded debt	939,216,707 54
Unfunded debt, viz :	
Relief notes in circulation	\$650,163 00
Interest certificates outstanding	150,231 82
" # pnclaimed	4.448 38
Interest on outstanding and unchim-	
ed certificates, when funded	9,752 91
Domestic creditors	82,932 74
	6 897.528 89
Total debt December 1 1051	A40 114 096 90

Fotal debt December 1, 1851., \$40,114,236 39 Statement showing the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the 1st day of December, 1854, as per Auditor General's report,

Funded debt, viz:	1
6 per cent. loans	8532,104 93
5 * 4	39,064,609 97
44 "	388,200 00
4 u u.,	100,000 00
Total funded debt,	40,084,914 90
Unfunded debt, viz:	
Relief notes in circulation	494,361 00
Interest certificates outstanding	24,857 21
" unclaimed,,	4,448 38
Interest on outstanding and unclaim-	* * *
ed certificates, when funded	1.870 97
Domestic creditors' certificates	2,707 61
Balance of temporary loan of April	4,101.01
19, 1853	560,000 00
Balance of temporary loan of May	000,000 00
9, 1854:	450,435 67
Total unfunded debt and tempo.	100,100 01
rary loans	\$1,538,680 84

Carrried forward...... 41,623,595 74

Brought forward 941,623,595 74
To these should be added the follow-

ing relief notes, not included in

ief notes in circulation," viz: Relief notes made by the Lancaster JOD TIOGL

Devoted to the Extension of the Aren of Freedom and the Spread of Bealing Reform.

COBB, STURROCK & CO.,

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1856. NO. 26. VOL. 2.

Bank, not charged on State Trea-Relief notes put in circulation Sep-tember, 1854, and not redeemed December 1, 1854..... 50,000 00

Total public debt December 1.

The funded and unfunded debt, including unpaid temporary loans, on the first day of December, 1855, the close of the last fiscal year, as per report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was

as jouows, to wit:	
Funded debt, viz:	
6 per cent. loan	\$ 516,154 93
6 per cent. loan	38,903,445 54
44 " "	388,200 00
4 4 4	100,000 00
Tatal funded debt	\$ 39,907,800 4 7
Relief notes in circulation	258,773 00
Interest certificates outstanding	29,157 25
Domestic creditors	1,264 00
Balance of temporary loan of April 19, 1853,	525,000 00
9, 1854	346,000 00
Total unfunded debt	1,160,194 25
Total debt December 1, 1855	41,067,994 72

41,698,595 74

Decrease during the fiscal year 630,601 02 This statement exhibits the gratifying fact hat during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, the indebtedness of the Commonwealth has been reduced \$630,601 02. During the same period large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the new Portage railroad, re-laying the track

Total debt, as above stated, De-

of the Columbia railroad, and for other purposes. These demands upon the Treasury were, without the aid of loans, promptly paid. Refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, limiting all appropriations to the actual demands of the occasion, practising strict economy in all departments of the government, and holding the receiving and disbursing agents of the Commonwealth to a rigid accountability, will greatly reduce the expenditures, and under

ordinary circumstances, leave an annual sur-

plus of the revenues to be applied to the re-

demption of the public debt.

Although by the terms of the act authorizing these certificates of State stock, as also by the conditions of the certificates issued in pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after the expiration of the minimum period, is optional with the debtor-the Commonwealth -yet a due regard to the credit of the State requires that provision should be made for their renewal or redemption. To redeem these certificates a loan would become necessary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on erms more favorable to the State, than those on which these certificates were issued, I he rate of five per cent. per ann m, pavable expiration of twenty years; and that the bonds be issued with coupons or certificates of interest attached, in sums equal in amount to the semi-annual interest thereon, payable each and every year, at such place as may be designated. This change in the form and will be so advantageous to the holders, withwealth, as to induce a willing and prompt exchange, at a premium, for the bonds proposed | chasers.

to be issued. The condition of the public works, their general operation, and the receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year, will be presented to you in the report of the Canal Com- ily and certainly, a sale of the whole or part

missioners, The aggregate receipts at the Treasury from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1855, were \$1,942,376 71. The aggregate expenditures, including ordinary and extraordinary, for the same period, amounted to \$1,838,791 18, showing an excess of receipts, over all expenditures, of **8**103,585 53.

The extraordinary payments for the same year, (excluding \$133,100 00 paid for relaying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and \$28,000 00 for rebuilding the Freeport aqueduct) were \$690,42778. The ordinary expenditures were \$1,148,363 40.

Aggregate receipts as above stated.. \$1,942,376 51 nary expenditures " ".... 1,148,363 40

Net revenues for the fiscal year. 794,013 31

The sum of \$161,125 25, has been paid into the Treasury by the Pennsylvania railroad company and other companies, as the tax on tonnage passing over their roads. This amount largely exceeds the sum paid by the same companies is 1854.

I regret to inform you that the railroad to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny mountain, has not been completed as was confidently anticipated. The delay in the completion of this work has occasioned much inconvenience to the business of the main line and a loss to the revenues of the Commonwealth. The expenditures have largely exceeded the original estimates for its construction; and although the sum of \$277,730 00 indispensably necessary and clearly demandwas appropriated at the last session of the ed by the actual business wants of the com-Legislature for the completion of this work -a sum covering the estimate of the engineer-yet after the expenditure of the whole should their incorporation be permitted, were amount thus appropriated, the road is unfinished; and to complete it, and pay the debts of banks should be determined more by the contracted, the further sum of \$177,573 66 actual wants of legitimate trade, than by the and the measure has all the sanction this exas now estimated by the engineer, will be re- number of applications and the wild fancies coulive document can give it is it is make a the State of New York to divert water from quired. Either the estimates have been very of stockjobbers and speculators. The sudden large addition to the annual State appropriation the natural bed and channel of the Cheming

Treasury from these constant demands, the hailed with pleasure by every citizen.

Although the completion of the North Branch canal, before the close of navigation, was certainly expected, yet this expectation has not been realized. The efforts of the present Superintendent, Mr. Maffit, during the past year, to complete and put in successful operation this canal, deserve the highest commendation. Everything that skill, energy and industry could accomplish has been done. The labor to be performed was great, and rendered more difficult and perplexing by the imperfect and fradulent construction of the old work and some portion of the new. The large quantity of rocks, trees, stumps and roots placed in the bottom of the canal, and the defective material used in the embank. ments, suffered the water to escape almost as rapidly as admitted, and rendered a reconstruction of the work, in many places, indispensably necessary. Its successful com-pletion, it is hoped, will soon be announced.

It will appear by the report of the Committee of Ways and Means made to the House of Representatives in 1849, that the entire amount necessary to complete and put in operation the unfinished portions of this canal was estimated at the sum of \$1,106,037 00. The amount actually expended on the work since that period, as appears from the reports of the Superintendent, Engineer and Canal Commissioners, is \$1,857,377 52, being an excess of expenditures over the original estimates of \$752,340 52; and the canal not yet in operation. With such facts before us -such evidence of mismanagement and reckless expenditure as the history of this canal shows, it is not matter of surprise that the Commonwealth and people are burdened with debt and taxation.

In pursuance of the act of the 8th of May last, providing for the sale of the main line of the public works, after giving the notice required by law, I caused the same to be exposed to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia. No offers were made and consequently the works remain unsold. Scaled proposals for the "sale or lease of the main line," were subsequently invited, as directed by the seventeenth section of the said act, and the proposals received are herewith submitted to the Legisla-

ture for their action and final disposition. Having on a former occasion presented my views of the propriety and policy of a sale of this branch of our public improvements a repetition of the sentiments then expressed becomes unnecessary. In relation to this subject my opinion has not changed. On the contrary the experience of the past, and a careful examination of the question in its economical and political relations, have confirmed and strengthened it. That the State would recommend that authority be given to should, long since, have been separated from issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in re- the management and control of these works, newal of said certificates, bearing interest at the history of their construction and management clearly demonstrates. Public policy semi-annually, and redeemable on or after the and public sentiment demand this separation; and every consideration of present and future | climation of the new system to our social interest requires their sale. The late financial embarrassments of the country-the imperfect character of some of the provisions on the first days of February and August in of the bill authorizing the sale, together with the adverse influence of rival interests, delegaed the recent attempt to sell. These difficulcharacter of the certificates, it is believed, | ties have been, or can be, removed; and a sale yet effected on terms amply protective out increasing the liabilities of the Common of the rights and interests of the people, and at the same time just and liberal to the pur-

To reduce the State debt and relieve the people from taxation, are objects worthy the earnest and anxious consideration of the Legislature. To accomplish these objects speedof our public improvements becomes important and necessary. The revenues of the State, under the present system of management of the public works, are but little more than sufficient to pay the interest of her debt, and the ordinary expenses of the government. A sale of these works, for a fair consideration, and upon terms just and liberal, would constitute a beginning in the process of liquidation that would free our Commonwealth fromdebt and her people from consequent taxation. In every measure calculated to produce these desirable results, I will cheerfully co-operate with the Legislature.

The currency of the State, in its relation to banking institutions, and their increase, is a subject that demands careful and intelligent considers ion. From the notice given of numerous intended applications to the Legisla, ture for new banks and an increase of banking capital, this subject will doubtless be presented to, and strongly urged upon your attention. Shall the number of banks and the amount of banking capital be increased? and if so, to what extent and in what localities? are questions of absorbing public interest.

Without desiring to assume a general and uncompromising hostility to all banks, or to an increase of banking capital, I cannot discover the necessity that requires, or the circumstances that would justify the incorporation of all that may be demanded from the Legislature. The incorporation of new, or the recharter of old and solvent banks, when munity in which they may be located, should not be refused; under no other circumstances:

The necessity for increasing the number

prosecution of this improvement. As aiding produce such a result ought to be discounted representatives can now effect; and I do not the business of the main line, reducing still nanced and prevented. In the creation of hesitate to express the opinion that the time further its expenditures and relieving the banks the true interests of the State and peo has come for this prompt, full and decisive ple should be consulted; and a just and honannouncement of its early completion will be est discrimination, as to number, locality and the demands of trade, be exercised by their and if changed, changed only to render it representatives. Public sentiment does not more efficient, and to increase its power for demand, nor do public or private interests re- greater usefulness. Whatever else may disquire, the creation of numerous banks.

In the present condition of the finances, and in aid of the revenues of the State, (in reasonable premium should be required to be other exercise of your legislative powers. paid by all banks or saving institutions that may hereafter be chartered or re-chartered by the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, and intimately connected with it, I cannot forbear to heretofore been extended to this institution. express my disapprobation of a practice, that has heretofore obtained to some extent, of using the names of members of the Legisla. the bounty of the State. ture as, corporators in bills pending before them for the incorporation of banks and other companies. Such a practice is pernicious, and cannot be too strongly condemned. It perils the independence of the Legislatorexposes him to unjust suspicions, and stamps with selfishness, at least, his legislative action gift, and bless the generous donor. in the premises. Legislation should be free, even from the appearance of improper motive; and every undue and corrupting influence, inside or outside the Legislative Halls,

should be resisted and condemned. It is a cause of more than ordinary congratulation, that agriculture, the first, as it is the noblest pursuit of man, has, in its progress of development, vindicated its own imhonorable position to which it is so justly entitled. Constituting, as it does, the sub-stratum of our great mechanical, manufacturing sulting from intemperance, create a necessity and commercial interests, it should ever be for regulating and restraining by legislative regarded as the chief source of State and National prosperity. First in necessity, it is | quors. To what extent this traffic should be the highest in usefulness of all the departother industrial interests of the country. Our financial and commercial prosperity is large- opinion, or that of the Legislature or the ly dependent upon the success of agricultural industry.

The report of the Superintendent of Com mon Schools will exhibit to you their condithroughout the Commonwealth, during the manded by enlightened public sentiment, and past year. To the valuable and useful sug- would not promote the good order or happi gestions of the report, I would earnestly ask the attention of the Legislature.

The operation and result of the system as detailed are highly interesting. Our educational auston is alonly, but seedly, sing the prejudices and gaining the confidence of the people. Under the fostering care of liberal and enlightened legislation its ultimate islature. Experience has proven, that in al reform, time and that consent which arises reference to the then license laws, says : from a fadical change in the popular mind. were required. This slow process of the ncand moral atmosphere, has been in operation for nearly twenty years; and it is now evihas arrived. In whatever from this obviously proper and necessary interposition may

cheerful support. it is my clear conviction that the system is will, upon you will devolve the responsibilnow prepared for and requires increased effi- ity of further legislation, if any, on this subciency in its general supervision-increased ject. In all its relations, economical, politiqualification in its teachers, and increased | cnl, social and moral, the question is impormeans of support,

tendency wherever faithfully carried out, has should receive, your serious consideration .not disappointed the expectations of the ad- If action is had, may we not hope that it will vocates of that measure. The improved be such as will promote the virtue, morality, condition of the schools, and the greater effi- and true interests of our people and Comciency of the system, clearly established the monwealth. propriety and utility of such supervision .-The official visit of an officer of the school department to some of the counties of the State, in connection with the County Superintendency, have demonstrated that the voice of public authority to sustain, and the presence of an official agent to encourage, have largely contributed to excite and maintain the deep interest now felt by the public in our educational progress and improvement.

The most murked improvement recently effected in the system, has been in its corps of teachers. With almost unparalleled disinterestedness and devotion to the noble cause in which they are engaged, the common school teachers of the State, have in almost every county been using all the means and appliances within their power, for self improvement. These efforts, so creditable to them, have been highly beneficial in their and point with unerring certainty to the establishment of State Normal schools .step in this progression, it has become more apparent that permaneut institutions, with their proper professors and appliances, which vide, are demanded by, and would meet the wants of the system and the occasion.

If, in addition to these, or similar measures, the Legislature should feel warranted-

sotion. Let the integrity of the system, in its great purposes and objects, be maintained: tinguish your present session, it is hazarding little to predict, that more honor and benefit will result from the perfection of the common addition to the taxes now imposed by law) a school system of education, than from any

In this connection I would commend to your attention the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Chil dren. The aid of the Commonwealth has It is a noble charity, and appeals to the best feelings of the heart. It deserves to share

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums," in Philadelphia, invite our sympathy, and ask to share the benefactions of the Commonwealth. They should not bedisappointed. The blind, in their darknessthe dumb, in their silence-will cherish the Legislation, in relation to all questions of

moral and social reform, should be carefully

and wisely considered and matured. On no subject, within the constitutional authority of the Legislature, are the people so sensitive; and no one more deeply interests every class and condition of society. Sumpluary laws, as a general rule, are of doubtful expediency and as abridgments of the liberty and privportance, and assumed, in public esteem, the lileges of the citizen, can only be justified on the ground of necessity. Whilst this is admitted, it cannot be denied that the evils reacts, the traffic and sale of intoxicating li restrained by positive law, must depend on ments of labor, sustaining and promoting, in the will of the people, determined by considtheir varied and multiplied relations, all the erations of their own moral, physical and social welfare. Whatever may be my own people, in reference to the law of the last session "to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," it must be admitted that a full return to the license system, in operation prior tion and the general operations of the system to the passage of the present law, is not deness of the community. That the laws then in existence were imperfect and failed to check or control the evils of intemperance. is a proposition too plain to be doubted-that In our large cities and towns, the evils of the system were more severely felt. The facility and cheapness with which licenses were triumph is certain. When the system was obtained, operated as a premium to vice and first introduced, it was supposed that it could immorality, and multiplied tippling houses be perfected and forced into general and vig. and places where intemperance, under the orous operation by the more will of the Leg- authority of law, was not only permitted, but encouraged. My immediate predecessor, in this, as in every other great social and mor- his last annual message to the Legislature, in "So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking far more than to restrain its evil consequences. dent that the period for another effective in-terposition of legislative aid and authority in edy was demanded, all will concede. favor of our noble system of common schools, Whether the law of the last session was the proper remedy, it is not my province now to determine. Euncted by the representatives present itself, if calculated to promote the of the people, I gave that act my official apgreat purpose in view, it shall receive my proval. Recognizing the people as the source of all political power, and their representa-After a careful examination of the subject, tives as the immediate exponents of their tant, and its proper determination involves The experiment of the County Superin- fearful responsibilities. It deserves, and

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation should not be encouraged, when the desired object can be obtained by general laws. Such legislation is not only local and special in its character, but frequently temporary-the act of one session being repealed by the act of the next, and perhaps replaced by one still more objectionable, which, in turn, soon shares the fate of its predecessor. It crowds the statute book with useless and unnecessary laws-violates private rights-creates confusion and uncertainty—destroys uniformity of practice and decision-prolongs the sessions of the Legislature, and increases the public expenses,-Our general laws regulating roads, highways and bridges, and providing for the support and employment of the poor, constitute a well digested system for the accomplishment results; and clearly prove the necessity, of those objects; and yet, under the system of local legislation heretofore practiced, we frequently, find in different townships of the Teachers' meetings for a day have given same county, local laws regulating these sub-place to institutes for a week; and these jects, not only differing materially from the again-to numerous Normal meetings contin- general law, but from one another. Reform uing from one to three months. At every in this regard is required, and to this I resin this regard is required, and to this I respectfully ask your attention.

"Onnibus legislation" having been condemued and abandoned, should not be per nothing but the power of the State can pro- mitted again to sully the records of legislative action. It cannot receive my appro-

val. visit are employed to By a resolution of the 26th day of April, 1855, I was requested to procure from the Attorney General, his opinion of the right of carlessly made, or large sums of money use- and unnecessary expansion of the currency tion to common schools, Is believe that all wills river, to the projudice of the public improvelessly and extravagantly expended in the should be avoided, and whatever tends to be done which the patriotism of the people's monte of Pennsylvania; the said river ber you, I've got over a dog u,"

longing to both States; and communicate the same to the Legislature. As requested, the opinion of the Alfordey General has been obtained; and is herewill communicated to the Legislature) are you go self in ?

Having, at the lime of my induction into their representatives, my sentiments in relation to questions connected with our national politics, their reiteration now will not be expected. To the opinions then expressed, and now-re-affirmed; your are respectfully referred.

To maintain in their integrity the Constitution of our Republic, and the Union of the States—protect the civil and religious privileges of the people—guard with jealous care the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government—of freedom and human rights-and vindicate by a true and single devotion to home and country, the great doctrine of American Nationality, are objects that awaken the patriotism and claim the energies and the heart of every American citizen.

In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State, as the representatives of the people, you have assembled to perform the high and responsible duties that-devolve upon you. As a co-ordinate branch of the government, it will be alike my duty and pleasure, to unite with you in the enactment of all such laws ar will protect the rights of the people, and advance the honor and prosperity of the Consmonwealth.

With a sole desire for the public goodactuated by a spirit of enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and guided by that wisdom which hath its beginning in the fear of God, may our efforts, in harmonious action, be directed to the accomplishment of these objects, and to the promotion of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and constitutes the true glory of a free and independent JAMES POLLOCK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 1, 1856.

Extravagance in Dress.

A fashionable dry-goods dealer advertises lace scarf worth \$1,5000. Another has a bridal dress, for which he asks \$1,200. Bonnets at \$200 are not unfrequently sold. Cashmeres from \$300 and upwards are seen by dozens in a walk along Broadway. A hundred dollars is quite a common price for a silk gown. In a word, extravagance in dress has reached a height which would have frightened our prudent grandmothers and appalled their husbands. A fashionable lady spends annually with her milliner, mantua. maker, and lace-dealer, a sum that would have supported an entire household, even in her own rank in life, in the days of Mrs. Washington. A thousand dollars a year is considered, we are told, quite a narrow income for such purposes among those pretending to be "in society" in some of our cities. Add to this the expenditure for opera tickets. for a summer trip to the springs, and for a score of little inevitable et ceteras, and the reader gets some idea of the comparatively wanton waste of money carried on year after year, by thousands, if not tens of thousands, of American women.

And for what end? Do these human buterflies improve their intellect, enlarge their culture, or elevate their characters by this spendthrift system? On the contrary, they deteriorate all. Do they bestow additional happiness on their husbands and fathers ?-The very reverse; for to sustain these extravagances, the father or husband, as the case may be, toils late and early, consumes his health, and often is driven into wild speculations that end in ulter ruin. Do they win the approval of the other sex was the esteem of any worthy man secured by a costly, reckless style of dress. All that this perilous extravagance effects is to gratify miserable personal vanity. The fostering of one of the most perty of human vices is the only result of their spendthrift habits. Miss Potiphar plumes herself on having outshone her rival in laces at some grand soiree, or in having worn more jewels; and that is the single, barren harvest which she reaps by the expenditure of thousands. Can the pampering of such vanity benefit her or others? Alas! the women who live for such triumphs as these, whose souls are given to diamonds and dress, are little fitted to be wives or mothers, to be companions for men or educators of children? When the Roman matrons sunk to a similar condition, Rome began from that hour to de-

Fortunately for our country, however, such painted triflers form but a small minority of the women of America. Unfortunately, however, their influence on society is greater than their numbers, for to their extravagance and vanity is united a presumption which asserts for themselves, socially, a superiority over the rest of their countrywomen; and this superiority, so undeserved, is conceded to them, partly because of their claim to it, and partly because of their apparent wealth. They are thus enabled, practically, to give a tone to society at large. la city circles less ostentatious, in country villages and even in western farm houses, their extravagance and vanity is copied, till, in half the families in the land, females spendupon their dress more than they can afford. With too many-happily we need not say with all-adorning the person takes the place of mental culture. To be showily dressed is often considered of more moment than to be graceful, amiable, and intelligent. Where will all this end! If this continues for another generation, where will we be ?-Philadel. phia Ledger.

A distinguished physician says: I anticinate a period when the fairest portion of the creation will step forth unencumbered with slabs of walnut and tiers of whalebone.-The constitution of our females must be firstrate to withstand, in any tolerable degree, the terrible inflictions of the corset eight long hours every day. No animal could survive

'In a tavern in a small town, sat a farmer, who was plugued and buntered by over a dozen guests who were present. "Well," said the farmer at last, "I've got"

the hest of all of you." "How so?" asked all. seln me, you've only get one fool, while in