GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, October 6, 1857,

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

GENTLEMEN:—By virtue of the power *conferred on me* by the Constitution, I have deemed it my imperative duty to convene the General Assembly at this time. An "extraordinary occasion" for so doing, as contemplated by the Constitution has arisen, and accordingly you have been called together to take into consideration, and adopt such measures of relief, as the present exigency may seem in your wisdom to demand. A sudden and severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth, and in some of our sister States. This result, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable, having become from the operation of causes, unnecessary now to be enumerated, a stern necessity. Thus circumstanced, the community are suffering from the want of a currency, the destruction of confidence, and the numerous evils consequent on financial embarrassment. Every department of industry has felt and been disastrously affected by the shock. Trade and commerce have been paralyzed. The merchant, the manufacturer and the mechanic have seen their bright prospects suddenly blasted, and many have been involved in a ruin which no ordinary sagacity or foresight could avert. Many of our furnaces, rolling mills and factories have been closed. Extensive and valuable coal operations have been suspended or abandoned, and thousands of workmen are out of employment, oppressed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed with the gloomy apprehensions of the future.

It is not my intention to discuss in this communication, the causes of the present financial difficulties and commercial embarrassment. The evil is upon us. Troubles surround us; and to relieve the community, restore confidence, and bring back the prosperity lately enjoyed, and which it is hoped is but temporarily interrupted, prompt and harmonious action, wise and generous legislation will be required.

The present exigency requires and every consideration of present and future interest to the Commonwealth and people would seem to demand that the banks should be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by a suspension of specie payments; and that such suspension should be authorized for such reasonable period as will enable them safely to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie.

To force the banks into a too early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payment from the debtors, and would entail upon the community the miseries of wide spread bankruptcy and ruin; while on the other hand, an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of suspension would greatly increase the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. The resumption of specie payments should not be postponed longer than is clearly necessary, and the best interests of the community may require.

The general embarrassment and depression of trade and commerce, and the consequent depreciation of the value of real and personal property, if permitted to continue, will seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth. The credit of the State, now so well sustained, and so honorable to her character, may be endangered, not by any inability to pay, but from the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of procuring a medium in which payment can be made. The faith of the State must be preserved intact.

I therefore recommend that the Banks which may be relieved from the penalties imposed upon suspension by existing laws, shall be required to make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the Treasury, and balances standing to his credit in any of the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, into specie, as soon as the same shall become necessary for the payment of the interest on the funded debt.

And as a further relief to the community, and as a condition of the release of the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it is respectfully recommended that the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to their late general suspension, be required, under such limitations and restrictions as may be deemed expedient, to receive the notes of each other, continuing solvent, at par in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectively, during their suspension; the bank or banks resuming specie payments to be relieved from this condition.

For the relief of debtors, provision should be made for an extension of the time in which execution on judgments may issue; and of the period now provided by law for the stay of execution.

The issue of Relief or Bank Notes of a less denomination than five dollars should not now be authorized, nor should the Banks during suspension be permitted to declare dividends exceeding six per cent. per annum.

The monied institutions of the Commonwealth are, it is believed, generally in a sound and solvent condition; and if the measures suggested, be adopted, the banks will be enabled to meet all their liabilities—supply a currency adequate to the demands of legitimate trade and the ordinary business of life—regain public confidence—aid and revive every branch of industry—and save their creditors and the community from the bankruptcy and ruin, inevitably consequent on the intense pressure of the present financial crisis.

The questions submitted for your determination are important and momentous. They rise far above all partizan or political considerations or calculations. A suffering community, in this, the hour of their anxiety and peril, except at your hands prompt and patriotic action for their relief.

Influenced by no other consideration than the public good, prompted by no other than honest and honorable convictions of public and private duty, may the result of your deliberations meet the expectations, relieve the wants and harmonize with the true interests of the people.

JAMES POLLOCK.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb,.....Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.
Thursday Morning, Oct. 15, 1857.

*** All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

MRS. GRIERSON offers a fresh stock of Millinery Goods in another column.

WOOD.—Such of our patrons as have promised to bring us wood, are requested to deliver it immediately. We are in pressing need of a few cords of 2 ft. wood, or 20 inch. but the former is preferred

Although our paper is delayed one day for returns, we are obliged to go to press with next to nothing. Our friends could have aided us in this matter, but for unaccountable negligence. The same thing was neglected last year.

Mr. H. P. ERWIN, Merchant Tailor, has returned from the City with a fine assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready-made Clothing, all of excellent quality and at reasonable prices. Mr. Erwin seldom fails to suit the most fastidious, in cut, material and workmanship, and deserves a generous patronage.

LARGE GAME.—Mr. G. W. SEARS, of this borough, has presented to us one of the claws and two of the quills of a bald eagle, killed by him a day or two since. The quills were accompanied by a request that we shall indite with them sundry "pizen things against the Border Ruffians"—which we shall endeavor to do with a will. The bird measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings.

We are enabled to present the following meager returns from the county which are reliable. Not a word from the other townships has reached us, and nothing from the State:

	WILMOT.	PACKER.
Delmar,	277	33
Charleston,	250	34
Wellsboro,	118	26
Shippen,	29	3
Morris,*	48	14

Covington, borough and township give Wilmot 33 majority.

The vote is light throughout the county.

*The vote for Packer in this district is the combined vote of Buchanan and Fillmore last year.

THE ELECTION.—We have delayed the publication of our paper one day in order to get returns from as many districts as might be. The returns come in provokingly slow, as usual, but enough is known to warrant the election of the entire Republican county ticket by very large majorities. It will likewise be seen that the vote is light in some districts where it was heavy last fall. Two principal reasons may be given for this diminution, the lesser of which is, that hundreds of farmers would not leave their buckwheat, corn and potatoes, even for a few hours, to exercise the most important right conferred upon freemen; but the principal cause of this diminution lies in the non-performance of that labor, the importance of which we have so continually urged. Delinquents must settle with their own consciences.

A glance at the vote in Delmar, Charleston and Wellsboro, as compared with the vote for Fremont, will show that the dimunition cannot be charged to any change of sentiment among the people. In fact the proslavery loss in the three districts is several times greater, proportionably, than the Republican falling off. Wilmot gets 164 votes less than Fremont, while Packer gets 13 votes less than Buchanan. Fremont received nearly 8 votes to Buchanan's 1. Wilmot gets 7 votes to Packer's 1. Packer gets 13 votes less than Buchanan; and this is about 1-8 of Buchanan's entire vote in the three districts. The opposition gain 3 in the borough by new comers and 1 by change. The Republicans have lost about 15 by temporary absence, sickness, death and removal, and have gained by new comers about 8. These latter calculations are but approximate.

From present indications the vote will be comparatively light throughout the county; not from any decrease of Republican sentiment, but from the non-exercise of proper VIGILANCE by every one of us.

The Times.

The times are hard, pinching and disastrous. Banks are crashing in every direction and scores of business firms in the large cities, believed to be beyond the pressure of ordinary tight times, such as have distressed the business world for eight months or more, are driven into temporary suspension daily, and some, doubtless, into ruin beyond recovery.

We take up no city paper that does not present a scene of ghastly wrecks upon the sea of trade; and all charge the shipwrecks upon the mania of overtrading, railroad bubble speculations, long credits, and so on, to the end of the chapter. That all these are in some sort indirect causes of the crash, is indisputable; but beyond these, underlying them all, we catch a glimpse of a cause, powerful enough in itself to have precipitated the financial world into its present chaotic state.

Labor is the true capital—the only capital. Money, stocks and bonds, are the things which Labor creates for its convenience, and while they owe their vitality and intrinsic value to the industry of the country—while the creature remains at the service of the creator—so long trade and commerce track unruffled seas. But when, as now, these creatures—these representatives of Labor—are inflated many times beyond their true value, and made the basis of extended financial operations without reference to the advance of the Industrial Interests of the country, soon or late, the result must be what we now witness—a *crash*.

We have been watching the Stock Board quotations for some months, and have gained a little information therefrom which may be of use in our investigations. It will hardly be credited that not one-third of the railroads in the United States sustain themselves and pay aught to their owners, by their labor. Yet such would seem to be the fact from such information as we can glean. The true reason of this is, we think, that these non-paying roads were called into existence by no actual demand of Industry, but by *speculators*, to whom an extensive field of operation is necessary. They build roads as men build houses—to sell. They put a supposed value upon the stock of a projected road; dispose of it, either by sale or exchange and continue creating, buying, selling and exchanging until not a dollar's worth of that stock remains in the hands of the original holders. Stocks and bonds are made to represent thrice their actual value in a variety of ways known to stock-gamblers, and as suddenly are depreciated. Thus, railroad stock, like bank notes, represent so much cash *somewhere*, and like bank notes, they are valueless when there is no specie in the vaults. To this mania for creating new bases of trade out of financial moonshine, and beyond the demands of Labor, the country is most of all indebted for its present pitiable condition.

Banks are created, like railroads, and for like purposes, in the main. Whenever the Industrial interests of a community call a bank into existence, that bank is to be trusted so long as it confines its operations within the demands of the power which created it. When it overreaches those demands, it soon finds itself where hundreds of banks are to-day—swamped.

But enough of the *causes* of this crash; the *effects* of the revulsion are what we now have to provide for. Society is so beneficently framed that a blow struck at the interests of the humblest individual falls with stunning force upon the heads of merchant princes, bank directors and railroad kings. And thus we see that Labor is the true basis of prosperity, and that its interests may not be disregarded with impunity. But the chief distress must be with the laboring poor. They are to feel the sharp fangs of hunger and cold through the approaching winter. They are to undergo the pains and penalties of bad management, vicariously. Their moan will go up to the ALL-FATHER the winter long, and hundreds of the widowed and orphaned must perish unless the hearts of the affluent be melted in good time. It will not do to put off preparation for the evil day another hour. Up, philanthropists! For the dear sake of suffering humanity bestir yourselves. Lead the poor away from the great cities into the prosperous agricultural districts, where labor has provided against hunger and cold. Bring them here and give them work to do that they may not starve. There is room for hundreds here in our own county, if men would but think so; for the matter of full wages is not essential to men and women threatened by Want. Save them from want and you enrich them though the hire be small. Now is the time to work if ever. Up! for the aid of the perishing!

For the Agitator.

At a meeting of the citizens who attended the discussion between Dr. JOHN BOVEE DODS and Dr. A. MORRON, upon modern Spiritualism, called at the close of the debate on Thursday evening, Oct. 1, 1857, the following among other proceedings were had, viz:

James I. Jackson was called to the chair.

John Mathers, Wm. Harrison, P. C. Hoig and H. B. Ensworth were chosen Vice Presidents.

I. D. Richards and A. J. Sofield, Secretaries.

A. N. Donaldson then stated the object of the meeting, and read the editorial referred to in the following Resolutions, &c: He then presented the following Preamble and Resolutions which were adopted nearly unanimous, viz:

Whereas, the "AGITATOR" of this date has an editorial professing to be a truthful account of the discussion now in progress in this place, between Dr. John Bovee Dods and Dr. A. Morron on the subject of Spiritualism, and *whereas*, said article is erroneous and untruthful in several of its statements, and calculated to convey a wrong impression to the prejudice of one if not both the disputants, therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the article referred to is utterly unworthy of credit; that if either of the disputants was guilty of "gross personalities," as charged, it was the duty of the moderators, (of whom the editor of the AGITATOR was one) to call him to order, which was not done.

2. *Resolved*, That with the exception of Monday evening, when "the burden of private conversation was dragged into the discussion," it has been conducted with less personalities than are usually indulged in by earnest disputants when discussing exciting questions.

3. *Resolved*, That justice to Dr. Morron compels us to say that "the burden of private conversation" was not introduced by him.

4. *Resolved*, That the first speech of Dr. Morron, in which he is charged with having "launched into a three quarter hour tirade" of most offensive personalities," was devoted to a statement and explanation of the rules of evidence to be observed in the prosecution of all philosophical investigations, and was complained of by Dr. Dods, only as wasting time on irrelevant matter.

5. *Resolved*, That Dr. Morron has used no offensive personalities in this debate.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished the AGITATOR and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, N. Y., for publication.

I. D. RICHARDS, } Secy's. JAMES I. JACKSON, Pres't.
A. J. SOFIELD, }
JNO. MATHERS, WM. HARRISON, S. E. ENSWORTH, P. C. HOIG, } Vice Prest's.

Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 1st, 1857.

Remarks. We publish the foregoing *ex parte* proceedings for whatever they may be worth after their mendacity shall have been properly shown up and the source from which they emanate shall be proved beyond a peradventure. They afford fresh evidence of the fact that—

"The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear,
The blood will follow where the knife is driven!"

In our former article there was a single misstatement and but one, namely—as to the *length of time* consumed by Dr. Morron in personalities in his first speech. This does not affect the truth of that article in any of its essentials. It is true, as we stated, that Dr. Morron used most offensive personalities in his first speech—offensive to good taste, we mean, but acceptable to the swell-mob represented in the above proceedings. In proof of this we cite attention to the indisputable fact that Dr. M. fairly apologized to Dr. Dods for such personalities, in private next day, and publicly and to the audience on the second evening of the debate, pledging himself solemnly, to refrain from such incourteous conduct in future. This fact "settles the hash" for the 1st 4th and 5th resolutions, and leaves the actors in the "indignation meeting" in this delectable dilemma: *Either Dr. Morron's apology was a studied lie, or these resolutions are recklessly mendacious.* Take either horn, gentlemen.

Neither of the disputants were called to order by the Moderators, and for this reason: *It was agreed beeween the Moderators and the disputants that no points of order should be raised by the Moderators, but by the disputants only.* And either Mr. Williams or Dr. Morron might have stated as much; but with a magnanimity characteristic of both, they did not choose to do so.

It is true, as we stated, that Dr. M. broke his pledge in his closing speech on Saturday evening, in a personal allusion unmentionable to ears polite, but very savory to the swell-mob; and it is true, as we stated, that Dr. Dods, under this new provocation, on Monday evening, put off his dignity and met his opponent on the swell-mob level, for which ungentlemanly proceeding Dr. D. has found and will find no apologist in us, however the above resolutionists have seen fit to excuse his conduct, the better to whitewash Dr. Morron. It is true, as we stated, that Dr. M. did then and there drag in a private conversation had between himself and Dr. D., in our presence, at the house of Mr. L. Bache, and then and there called on us to substantiate his relation. It is true, as we stated, that Dr. Dods retorted by repeating another private conversation had at the same place and in our presence. And all this was disgraceful and insulting to good taste and decency; nor can a thousand resolutions make it otherwise than indecent and disgraceful. Nor, in the many discussions to which we have listened, did we ever listen to such gross personalities.

We now turn to the source of these resolutions; and observe, that while we do not make any *gentleman* responsible for the outrages mentioned below, we do make the anti-Spiritualists of Wellsboro, as a *class*, fully responsible for each and every act. If any think our language severe, they will remember that poor Tray was not cudgeled for overt acts, but for keeping bad company. From the beginning, the anti-Spiritualists manifested a spirit of intolerance and rowdyism. They interrupted Dr. Dods with insulting words, and derisive sneers, and by various swell-mob demonstrations endeavored to render his remarks inaudible. Nor was this the work of common rowdies, alone. Certain distinguished laymen and church officers aided and abetted these peace-breakers. To the passions and prejudices of these Dr. Morron often appealed. Yet we would not too hardly censure him; for we have before observed that every mind manifests itself upon the plane of its organization. To the intolerant spirit manifested by these respectable men, Dr. Dods was indebted for gross, unprovoked insults in the street, as well as for the wanton assault by a creature in petticoats when leaving the Court House on the fourth evening of the debate. All these facts are in the hands of unimpeachable witnesses. And to this intolerant spirit we are indebted for the resolutions under consideration. Gentlemen, we thank you for your hate. To the spirit which moves you we are the natural enemy. It is not a Christ-like spirit, but devilish, and brazenly wicked. We intend to ply it with exorcisms and to defy it; to bruise it with constant rebuke, and to sow dragon's teeth in its path which shall spring up legions of earnest men. It shall put no fetters upon these wrists while their pulses beat. It babbles insanely of *crushing* the *Agitator*. Gentlemen, we bid you to the struggle. You may find that the principles it advocates are indestructible; that they will survive to fright and defy you, though every free paper should perish; and you may also find that there is a wide margin of territory lying outside the limits of this borough, and which you have not yet subjugated. But if you desire war, you shall have it 'to the knife, knife to the hilt, hilt to the end.'

THE DISCUSSION.—We were not present the last three evenings of the Discussion, but have it from both parties that there occurred no unpleasant altercations, like that to which we alluded in just terms of censure two weeks since. These last evenings passed off harmoniously. The result of the Discussion, taking a superficial view—a street view—is the usual result, that is to say, both parties claim the victory.

In compliance with the terms of the question, Dr. Dods opened with the proposition that God's moral government, during the antediluvian, patriarchal, prophetic and apostolic ages, was made known on earth through the ministry of angels; that His moral government, is changed neither in form nor administration, God dealing only in the Unchangable. Dr. Morron at first denied the major proposition, but at last, in view of unmistakable Scripture proofs, admitted its truth, deeming it unessential. Dr. Dods then took ground that angels are disembodied spirits, and proceeded to show that many of the most distinguished angelic beings who appeared to men in ancient days, were once dwellers in the flesh. The angel that appeared to John in Patmos was shown to have been of this character; and many other proofs of the identity of men and angels were produced by the Doctor from the Bible. This position Dr. M. attacked as being unsound, and he took an affirmative position upon this point, to wit, that angels were created in an immortal state. When called upon to sustain his affirmation he admitted his inability to do so, but rested upon its reasonableness and its harmony with popular belief. Dr. D. then proceeded to show that the ministration of departed spirits was believed in by the inspired apostles, and that the signs and wonders which illumed the apostolic age, were to continue during the mediatorial reign of Christ, or to the end of time. He proceeded to perfect his chain of evidence, link by link, from the Adamic age down to the present time, showing conclusively, if the record be true, that the Christian Fathers believed in the ministration of departed spirits, as also the continuance of the signs and wonders, so characteristic of the apostolic age, during the later age in which they lived. Dr. M's arguments against these latter positions and evidences must have been familiar to all who had read Mr. Thomas Paine's Age of Reason and Mr. Hume on Miracles. Not that he repeated the identical language of those distinguished men, but he repeated the burden of their arguments, and the arguments of all disbelievers in the wonders recorded in the Bible. Yet Dr. M., professes implicit belief in the Scriptures; but his arguments on very many points, to us, were anything but confirmatory of the credibility of Holy Writ.

As to the result of the Scripture argument, so far as we heard it, there can be, it seems to us, but one opinion in candid, unprejudiced minds; and that is that Dr. Dods established every essential point in his argument. The disposition evinced by Dr. M's. friends at an early stage of the debate, to force Dr. Dods from his Scripture position showed plainly that they deemed themselves worsted on Bible grounds. And if their conduct be not a sufficiently plain admission of this fact, the challenge by Dr. Morron to another discussion at Syracuse on the 21st inst., and which was promptly accepted by Dr. Dods, is conclusive evidence that he did not consider his opponent vanquished.

Notwithstanding the bad humor in which the discussion seems to have left some of the more prejudiced, we are glad to know that it promises to result in profit to the listeners generally.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 9, 1857.

HOUSE.

This morning the Special Committee of Thirteen reported an act for the relief of banks and debtors. It removes the penalties for suspension until next March; permits the banks to discount and pay out for their own notes at 60 days after March; provides that they must also pay their deposits, and not declare dividends above six per cent; provides that the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Banks must publish weekly statements like New-York; provides that all the Banks must receive the notes of other Banks solvent prior to the suspension; provides that the President of any Bank making oath that another Bank is unworthy of credit, Commissioners shall be appointed to examine the affairs of such Bank, and if it refuses an examination it will then forfeit its Charter, unless it resumes before the 1st of March; provides that the State revenues be made payable in the notes of solvent banks during the suspension, and that the banks must redeem the notes thus received for tolls and taxes; provides that all judgments shall have a stay of execution for six months longer than is now allowed, where the party has a freehold estate: provides that a stay of execution shall not be granted for wages and labor; requires the Banks to certify their acceptance of this bill within thirty days, and pay one half of one half of one per cent for the privilege.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10—A. M.

The members evince a disposition to complete the session to-day, in order to return home for the election this morning.

The House agreed to take up the Relief Bill passed by the Ssnate yesterday. It dispensed with the going into Committee of the Whole, and placed the bill on the second reading.

After a long debate, the proposition to lengthen the time for resumption from April to the the third Monday in January was lost by a vote of 75 to 69.

A motion to shorten the time to January, 1858, was made, when a substitute was offered fixing the time for July next. The amendment was lost by 33 to 59.

In the Senate a political discussion arose from a resolution declaring that the whole financial difficulties resulted from the Tariff of 1844 and its modifications by the last Congress.

Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10, 1857.

From a gentleman just arrived from Kansas, it has been learned that Jefferson County is largely Free-State, and Calhoun County doubtful. The following precincts of Leavenworth County give Free-State majorities: Easton, 45; Wyandot, 50; Leavenworth, 200. Delaware and Kickapoo give Democratic majorities of 50 and 450. In the latter precinct the troops voted, at the instance of Gov. Walker. Johnson County is conceded to the Democrats, but it is thought that Douglas County will give a sufficiently large Free-State majority to carry the District.

ANOTHER REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10, 1857.

Advices from Leavenworth to the 8th inst. state that Leavenworth County is the only one thus far heard from giving a Democratic majority. Doniphan County gives a Free-State majority of 23; Atchison, a Free-State majority of 44; and Douglas a Free-State majority of 1,600.

These returns are given as authentic. Tecumseh Township gives 160 Free-State majority, Topeka 190 and Calhoun 159.

Later advices state that the majority for Parrott, the Free-State candidate for Congress, over Ransom the Democratic candidate, is from 5,000 to 8,000.

According to the estimate of Free-State men, the Council will stand: 9 Free-State men to 3 Democrats, and the House, 24 Free-State men to 15 Democrats.

Johnson County gives a Democratic majority 250.

Special Despatch to the Boston Journal.

QUINDARO, Oct. 8, 1857.

The returns of the election are mostly in. The Free-State party will have a majority in the Legislature of fourteen. It is nearly certain that Parrott's majority will be over five thousand. Leavenworth County has been carried by the Pro-Slavery party, through frauds at Kickapoo.

The Financial Crisis appears to have reached the point of its intensity in all the large cities if not in country and rural districts. The Banks in the three great commercial cities, New-York, Boston and Chicago, have nobly stood out against suspension of specie payments, and instead of contracting have increased their loans to accommodate their local customers. The probability is that there will be no farther suspensions in New England and that Rhode Island will stand "alone in her glory" with the exception of a few rotten institutions whose suspension is equivalent to a failure. Various and multifarious are the causes assigned for the present monetary collapse. It matters little which are the more prominent causes, the crisis which has long been expected has come at last and as unexpectedly to the people as does the closing scene to the victim of protracted consumption. But the people, with no exceptions if they are the fortunate possessor of a three cent piece or even an old red, have a duty to perform to roll back the tide of suspension and suspicion, and to restore confidence and a healthy circulation of the financial blood of the community. The old squirrel skins and mittens must be made to jingle out, and every dollar and dime put in circulation and in such manner as will insure the payment of the greatest number of debts. Let no money be hoarded, and let each do by others as they would be done by in a change of circumstances, and money will soon be plenty enough again for all legitimate purposes. It is the small streams that prevent the drying up of the river, and the prompt payment of small debts will enable the sons of traffic to meet their larger liabilities which will flow into banks and out again through the business channels of industry securing prosperity to the whole community. But if each backs into his own circumscribed shell and thinks and cares only for self the monetary revulsion will be as disastrous in the country as in the cities. Retrenchments may be necessary as well as beneficial, but not in the necessaries and conveniences of life nor in the improvements of society, all proper occupations should be sustained and encouraged. But the millions which are expended for intoxicating drinks and tobacco might be saved and turned to useful purposes, without injury to any class of people or any branch of business that should be tolerated, while the body politic, and its individual components, would collectively and severaly be benefitted. Let us keep up courage; hope for the best, remember the poor and don't forget the poor devils.—*N. H. Sentinel.*

CALIFORNIA.—The election returns bro't by the Star of the West indicates as we expected, the success of the Democrats. But they also show that the Republicans have made a gallant stand, and polled an unexpectedly large vote for Edward Stanley. Partial returns from twenty counties foot up for Governor as follows:

Stanley,	Republican,	10,344.
Weller,	Democrat,	18,490.
Bowie,	American,	6,480.

We rejoice in the assurance these returns give of the permanent endurance and ultimate triumph of Republicanism in California.

Two constitutional amendments were also voted upon. The returns as far as received indicate that the proposition to pay the State debt has been carried, and that the movement for calling a Conveution to revise the State Constitution had been lost.

AN UNPLEASANT TENANT.—Fourteen years ago, a French officer, whilst fighting against the Arabs, was struck by a ball in the eye. A few weeks ago he had a slight attack of apoplexy, which shook him greatly, and a few nights afterwards he was awakened from his sleep by a sense of suffocation. Jumping up, he found that the ball had, by degrees, worked its way down, and had at last fallen from the upper part of his mouth into his throat. By violent efforts he succeeded in dislodging it, and he is now doing well. The ball, though diminished by corrosion, was found to weigh about four-fifths of an ounce.

Health comes of itself; but we are at great pains to get our diseases. Health comes from a simple life of nature; diseases from the artificial life of nature.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR: We are happy to see that Philo's alarm has subsided, for when we read her first communication we truly felt a deep sympathy for her, especially when she exclaims "We boast of the pure, fresh air of our hills, and 'tis a pity that the *looks of our people* do not make good our boast," and hers was not a "jaundiced eye" you know.

But now when she learns that the community are not prepared to receive a humbug apology for this afflicting state of things, not believing that such general debility as she speaks of is brought about by "slavery to the needle", or by spending, so much time in embroidering for our "darlings"—that the cause may more reasonably be attributed to *real evils* which *do* exist among us, at once she breaks forth into a lamentation which if *not affecting* may perhaps be called *poetical*. Hear her! "Should it be known that we had an epidemic among us which finds no healing in the frosts of winter, nor yet in the sweet breezes, nor the suns of summer—our husbands and fathers would take their household treasures to some more favored land, &c."

A few days ago she was "saddened" that there was "but one healthy woman among us," and now she feels deeply the word "hundreds."

In all candor we ask

"What mighty difference can there be
Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

She says "Thin shoes and uncovered heads are imprudencies which the modesty of the daughters and watchfulness of the mothers should suffice to correct." We *know* it *should*, why does it not?

She supposes all danger from compressing the lungs long since gone by—"a lady's ambition now being to occupy as much space as possible." Then follows an allusion to "hoops," their beneficial effects upon the *female system*, &c.

In reading we are involved in mystery. Would she be understood that the habit of compressing the lungs is done away by the use of "hoops?" We were not previously aware that these appendages were worn above the waist. The word "Fashion" is not so "indefinite" a term but we shall be understood when we say that close dressing is fashionable, and prevalent among us. The elevated society to which we referred was that found among those best capable of taking care of themselves and their families *mentally* and *physically*.

With this "Philo" says she is not acquainted nor do we wonder when we proceed to read her "patent of respectability." Here it is:

"Wisest and best hide your diminished heads—talents are nothing—learning and good conduct are of no value here," &c.

If this is her "patent of respectability" we feel that she is far more worthy of commiseration than we of the "pale and sallow faces." Had she added

"An empty pocket is the worst of crimes,"

we think her "patent" would have been perfect in all its parts to meet the demands of some *few* among us.

She modestly refers a reform to "abler hands" and although we receive the compliment graciously we still are quite certain that she feels her own efficiency, for does she not say that she should not have noticed our communication only that she feared if unnoticed it might be "deemed correct." Such language seems to say "One word from me will set this matter right."

Well we greatly feel our insufficiency and to her most cheerfully concede the palm.

A MOTHER.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin Oct. 5.

Dreadful Murder in Montgomery County.

A Woman nearly Decaptivated by her Husband—Arrest and Confession of the Murderer.

One of the most shocking tragedies that we have heard of for a long time, occurred yesterday morning in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, about one mile west of Norristown. The scene of it was a tenant house belonging to Captain A. Shaneline, and occupied by a man named Thomas Kilby, his wife Mary Kilby and their three young children.

At an early hour in the morning Kilby went to the house of some neighbors and aroused them, telling them that his wife had been murdered by three negroes. He also went himself in search of a constable to arrest the alleged murderers. The neighbors hurried to the house, and there a shocking sight presented itself. The body of Mrs. Kilby was found lying on the bed, with the head nearly severed from the body, from a blow with an axe. There were two beds upon the bedstead, both of which were completely saturated with the blood of the murdered woman.

Kilby declared that three negroes had come to the house, forced their way in, and had committed the dreadful deed; but the suspicions of the neighbors were aroused, and, upon questioning him further, he prevaricated and contradicted himself, and finally he admitted that he himself had slain his wife, in order to prevent the negroes from doing it. There can be no doubt that the story about the negroes is all a fiction, and that Kilby alone committed the crime. A Coroner's inquest was held, and after a full examination, Kilby was arrested and lodged in the prison at Norristown.

It is stated that the murderer was laboring under mania-a-potu when he committed the deed. The murdered woman had an infant child sleeping in her arms when she was slain. When the body was discovered the infant was still clinging to its mother's breast, its hair and clothing clotted with blood. The hair had to be cut off to release it. The other two children were crying for their mother. Beside the fatal wound described above, there were two others, one of which extended from the temple down the side of the face. The body of the murdered woman was interred in the Episcopal burying ground at Norristown.

At Lagos, the great slave market in Africa, the price paid for two slaves is a roll of tobacco, worth from $25 to $30. The cost of transporting them to Havana is about $75 each, and they bring in that city about $1000 apiece!