

considerations, and he never smiled during the time he held that weapon in his hand. His course was different from that of most others who had wielded weapons—for while they used all their efforts to destroy the wall, he exerted himself wholly to drive away those who were plastering it over with mud to destroy its transparency. He drove them away and kept them in check, till his associates coolly purified the partition, washed off the blood, mud and impurities with which his adversaries had polluted it—until having secured its transparency, the multitude with one accord carried our hero and placed him on the greatest eminence in the path of preferment, from which, after a season, he cheerfully descended and took a path which conducted him directly back to the road of "domestic avocations"—from which he was transplanted to an eminence at the termination of the way. "This man," said the interpreter, "is GEORGE WASHINGTON."

My interpreter requested me to turn my attention to another quarter. I complied with his request, and beheld a young man issue from the goal on the right hand road, which he travelled a short time, but imperceptibly drew over as he advanced. Having passed the party wall without much commotion, he ascended the elevations one after another with rapid strides, sword in hand, and quickly arrived at the extreme verge of the left hand road, and drew a whole troop from the former road after him, which he, as by magic power, raised to some eminence to which each individual aspired. I observed that the first eminence on which he seemed disposed to rest was supported by an arch, but by some dexterous shift he removed it and substituted a pillar—this pillar was founded on a sword—but strange to tell, the sword was founded on another foundation resting partially on the affections of the people. I observed that this man, after having arrived at the extreme margin of the road, found himself in company with none but such as had entered at the goal, who hated him with the most implacable malice. I now perceived him assailed from various quarters, and that he parried the many blows with surprising dexterity, till finally he pursued one of his adversaries with so much force that he did not perceive a trap door in an elevated spot which he had in view, till he was so near that all his efforts barely prevented his falling through it instantly. In this perilous situation, hanging to the corner of the door, he was likely to be assaulted by a united troop of pursuers, so he had barely time to swing his body so as to drop upon the top of a naked pillar, which prevented his falling infinitely, though he fell so far as to be out of hearing of his friends and below the malice of his enemies. He did not however remain inactive on his barren point, but actually did, by means which I could not distinctly perceive, ascend by a spider web, or some other pygmy cord, to the top of his former column—and the moment he entered on the one corner, the person who had mounted it after his fall, hastily dropped off at the opposite. Having regained his former position he looked below and saw that the foundation of the column had been materially changed since his former abode on it; but such was his desire to remain, that he settled down, and prepared to sustain his hold. He was soon displaced by a combination of his enemies, and attempted to pass over to the road of his early life, but being arrested, he was cast through a trap door and never seen in either road any more. "This man is NAPOLEON," said my friend.

My preceptor perceiving that I was puzzled, questioned me as to the cause of my embarrassment. "My astonishment," said I, "arises from the fact, that I see the whole multitude follow those who have attained, or are likely to attain, some high place, and though they see the accidents that daily happen, and the dangers to which they are constantly exposed, they pursue the same battle with blind infatuation, the pursuit of which precipitated their predecessors into the gulf below, or oblivion or infamy, at the termination of the way." "The causes of this error," said my preceptor, "are two fold.—First: They do not perceive the dangers clearly in consequence of their proximity, for the same reason that a person cannot see the rocks on the side or summit of a mountain as clearly when at the base of it, as if stationed at a distance, or on the summit of a neighbouring ridge.—Secondly: They forget that similar effects usually flow but from similar causes. And having seen the eminence and splendour at

which many persons starting in the right hand road have arrived, and heard of the glorious resting places to which they have been committed at the end—they are led to conclude in the excitement which is the concomitant of eagerness, that they can attain equal success. On such occasions it is quite common to forget that in their eagerness they have thrust themselves through the party wall at their own bidding, and are unwelcome guests on the eminences upon which they have obtruded. They do not perceive in the hurry of the chase that they are escaping danger only by accident, and that no true security for elevation can exist except in popular affection—and that can only be procured and permanently retained by means similar to those which kept their eminent predecessors in possession of it. This cardinal point once lost sight of, various artifices are usually resorted to—and the fraud once discovered often ends its inventor more speedily in the very gulf he desired to avoid. Another eminent cause of this infatuation is, that the adventurers having heard of the efficacy of glasses, provide themselves with those articles, through which they constantly look, but owing to the obliquity of them, they usually conceive themselves much nearer the object of their desires, than they really are, and hence are induced to follow a hopeless journey, that every one, but themselves, discerns must end in misfortune: some procure retrospective lens, through which they peep into futurity, and are of course constantly in error. Thus the multitude in their eagerness see a Washington, or a Cincinnatus, on the most enviable eminence, and their false mediums point them an easy road to similar cites."

I expressed my gratitude for the lesson and my preceptor, replied—"I will show thee one thing more." He then reversed the lens in his tube, and handed it to me, observing that "he dare not show futurity clearly, but that the glasses are now arranged so as to be moderately prospective." I looked and saw the party wall become more transparent, less cloudy; the path on the left less precipitous and uneven, and fewer persons at the extreme verge of it. In proportion as the wall became more clear and the persons on the left consequently more under the supervision of those on the right, I observed the attempts to force a passage diminished; at which phenomenon I expressed much surprise. "Why," said I, "are the temptations to pass less powerful when the restraint appears to be weaker?" "It is because no honest man ever attempts to pass forcibly," said my preceptor, "and those who do make such attempts, are those who owing to the 'evil of their ways' desire to escape behind some opaque body, to hide their deformity." "Besides" continued my friend, "it does not follow that the wall is weaker and easier overthrown when transparent, than when opaque. On the contrary, it follows, as a consequence, that the more opaque and covered with blemishes and stains it is found, the less likely will travellers be to observe the wounds inflicted upon it by knives, till they have perforated and probably irretrievably, ruined it: and hence the extreme necessity of preventing one blemish. Any object having an infinite number of figures on it, may receive one more each day for a long time and yet those who see it every day will not perceive the increase—yet had there been more originally, the first would be instantly detected, and the perpetrator of the offence exposed and punished."

I inquired if I might be permitted to see the actual operations of future travellers, which being answered in the negative, my friend bade me look above the road. I complied and saw a dark body hanging over the whole plain which appeared most gloomy on the right. I gazed upon it with anxiety and saw the darkness assume an infinite variety of shapes. At one time it assumed the shape and form of a cloud, at another appeared like a mountain, a lake, an abyss, a gulf, and then transformed into vacuum. "Now," said my preceptor, "this cloud, under whatsoever shape it assumes, is the primary cause of all the spots and opacity which continue in the party wall. This cloud shuts out the rays of the sun, serves as a convenient covering for those who are underhandedly cutting through the wall, and by reason of its transformed shape, is extremely difficult to counteract, guard against, or overcome. When travellers have by experience learned to defeat those who use its mantle in the shape of a cloud or a mountain, by hearing the operations of their adversaries, in the ab-

sence of light, it assumes the appearance of a gulf, which combines darkness with loud sounds, and thus the ears of the traveller are rendered useless also. And so of all its other multiplied shapes; and when no other appearance will longer delude—vacancy serves to deceive all the senses at once." "It is perfectly rational," continued he, "to conclude that evil men who started on the left track, or who have entered it in after life, should endeavour to preserve the diversified spots and the entire density of the wall, in order to cover their own wickedness and procrastinate the day of retribution—and therefore men of this description have commonly raised all the vapour in their power to increase the density of the mass. And if for one moment they perceive a likelihood that the cloud will be dispelled an attempt is made to change the aspect of it." "And now Confucius!" said my companion, "all that I require of thee in return for the use of my glass is, that through thy whole life thou wilt use thy endeavors to remove and dispel this cloud. Be assured my friend, that it is in vain to scour and clarify the wall, in vain to guard it with force of arms, in vain to build it high and impregnable, while it remains enveloped in darkness! It is in vain to station honest men by the wall on the right to watch the operations of those on the left, while the light is excluded! Those who aim at securing the permanency of the division by requiring those on the right and those on the left frequently to change places, will, in all probability, be disappointed, if the exchange be made under the cover of this mist: and those who, to prevent the division from becoming too dense, would entirely remove it, and thus throw the whole plain into one common field, will also be disappointed, if this darkness remain, because it is better for men to have a material guide which can be felt in the dark, than no guide at all. If thou wouldst prevent those on the left from oppressing those on the right, and prevent those on the latter walk from raising in sedition against those on the former; if thou wouldst prevent those on the path of "domestic avocations" from becoming sy-ophants and slaves, bowing to the mandates of their neighbours, keep up the wall, in its most transparent state, clear of blot, breach or stain. Let it be of the most elastic material! Let it be easily passed, and show no derangement! Let it be closed quickly on having been brushed aside, and let the roads from side to side be equally travelled. Let them be kept clean, which can only be done by admitting the rays of the sun of reason in its meridian splendour. This infusion of light can only follow the expulsion of the cloud; and as the cloud can only be driven away by gentle means, properly and continually applied to the causes on which it remains suspended; therefore, Confucius, apply thyself to its expulsion in this manner, but abstain from all force." Here my preceptor left me, and my wife having become alarmed at my long absence, came to the arbour in search of me, and awoke me. I returned with her to my cottage and found a table spread with a clean cloth on which my rustic meal consisting of a wheaten loaf and cool milk from the spring house, with fresh strawberries for a desert. I found the infant in the cradle fluttering with joy at my approach. These arguments in favour of domestic tranquillity which I found in the cottage, added to the stranger one, which hung on my arm, induced me to adopt the resolution to get back to the private road as soon as I could (if at any time I found myself out of it) & to labor for the removal of the cloud of ignorance as the most eligible mode of promoting the happiness of man.

CONFUCIUS.

TELEGRAPHIC COURTESHIP—Last week the young girl who manages the signals at one of the telegraphic stations, Bidston; we believe, had the following query put to her by signal:—"How d'ye do, my dear?" To this she immediately replied, adopting the same mode of communication, "Mind our own business, sir, and don't be ogling the girls."

An editor in New York inquires of another how much would be left of him after paring him down to a state of truth and decency? A very pertinent, and at the same time impertinent question.

An Athenian, who wanted eloquence, but was very brave, when another had in a long and brilliant speech promised great affairs, got up and said, "Men of Athens, all that he has said, I will do."

ANTI-BANK CONVENTION.

This convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. and after a temporary organization it adjourned to meet next morning. The following delegates were in attendance.

Armstrong—Wm. Curll.
Berks—Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Dr. J. Donagan, John Ritter, Mark Darrah, Gen. Wm. High, Jacob Gehr, Peter Filbert, Jno. Wanner, Wm. Shoener, Henry Shaffer.
Bradford—Dr. Seth Salisbury, Almon H. Read.

Centre—Dr. S. Stroecker, Wm. Smyth.
Clearfield—A. K. Wright, Thos. Hemphill, Jno. Campbell.
Columbia—John Rhoads, Geo. Smith, Ezra S. Hayhurst.
Crawford—David M. Farelly, George Shellito.

Cumberland—David Hume, J. C. Dunlap, Samuel Fought.
Dauphin—Samuel D. Patterson, John Knepley, Charles C. Rawn, John M. Eberman, George Fessler, George Boyer, Jacob Smith, Henry Sprigman, Herman Alricks.
Delaware—Joseph Williams.

Indiana—James Clarke.
Jefferson—Thos. Hastings.
Juniata—Andrew Parker, Wm. Zeigler, John Cummin.
Lycoming—John A. Gamble, Thomas Taggard, Robert Fleming.

Mifflin—Maj. Cummings, Capt. H. McIlwaine, Ephraim Banks, James Corbett.
Montgomery—Gen. H. Sheets, John B. Stereigere, Joel K. Mann, Dr. Sellers.
Northumberland—Montgomery Sweeney, Hamlet A. Kerr.

Perry—James Black, Martin Stambaugh, Alexander Magee, Thos. Beaver, George Stobb.
Philadelphia city—Eli Dillon, J. Wiltbank.
Philadelphia county—E. A. Penniman, Charles Brown, Pierce Butler, John Foulkrod, Wm. J. Young, G. W. Ritter, Benj. Martain, Charles J. Ingersoll, John J. M'Calen, Thomas Earle.

Schuylkill—Jacob Kfepe.
Union—H. C. Eyer, Samuel Reber, H. A. Zellers.
Venango—Christian Myers.
Westmoreland—John Y. Barclay.

On Wednesday the committee appointed for that purpose reported the following officers and order of business

For President,
JAMES BLACK, Esq. of Perry county.
For Vice Presidents:
THOMAS HEMPHILL, of Clearfield
COL. SAMUEL REBER, of Union.
JOHN WILT BANK, of Philadelphia city.
JOHN KNEPLEY, of Dauphin county.
MAJ. DAVID CUMMINGS, of Mifflin.
DR. SAMUEL STROECKER, of Centre.
JOHN RHODES, of Columbia.
MONTGOMERY SWENEY, of Northland.
For Secretaries:
HAMLET A. KERR, of Northumberland.
CHARLES C. RAWN, of Dauphin.
E. A. PENNIMAN, of Philadelphia.
ANDREW PARKER, of Juniata.

1. That the convention appoint a committee of - to submit resolutions to it, for its consideration.
2. That the Convention appoint a committee of - to draft a memorial to Congress, upon the subject of the currency.
3. A committee of - to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania.
The above report having been read it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of A. H. Read, Esq. of Bradford, the blanks were filled with "nine."

The President announced the following gentlemen as composing the above committees.

To draft Resolutions.—C. C. Rawn, W. Smyth, Ezra S. Hayhurst, Tho. Hastings, M. Sweeney, Benj. Martin, Sam. Stroecker, John Foulkrod, David Cummings.
To memorialize Congress.—C. J. Ingersoll, John Y. Barclay, David Hume, John Wiltbank, Robert Fleming, Ephraim Banks, A. H. Read, Joel K. Mann, George Smith.

To draft an Address to the People.—S. Salisbury, George M. Keim, D. M. Farelly, Henry C. Eyer, James Clarke, Gen. H. Sheets, A. K. Wright, Eli Dillon, John M. Eberman.

The convention then took recess; and in the evening the following preamble and resolutions were reported and adopted.

Whereas, the present banking system of this state is entirely inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions, and especially detrimental to all the productive industry of the country, ruinous to agriculture and manufactures, and pernicious to private morals and the common weal; therefore,
Resolved, first: That it be respectfully, but earnestly recommended to the people of Pennsylvania at the ensuing general election, to choose only such members for the legislature, as will pledge themselves, and may be relied upon for temperate, but efficient, and thorough reform of the banking system.

Secondly. And who will advocate the earliest possible suppression of all bank notes and paper money under twenty dollars, and the gradual increase of the metallic basis, as far and as fast as the public interest will allow, so as to render the precious metals, as soon as possible, the circulating medium of the country.

Thirdly. And who will maintain the principle, that the legislature is empowered

to modify or repeal bank charters, when the public interest requires it upon such terms and conditions as shall do equal exact justice to all, and that the legislature is bound by the most sacred obligations of public duty to enforce the contracts of banks to pay their notes in gold and silver.

Fourthly. And who will be true to the restoration of the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and to the gradual, but effectual modification, and abrogation, of the false banking system whose advocates impudently to government the present distress of the country, when it is altogether ascribable to its act of government, but to the vices of the system itself.

Resolved. That if any system of banking be permitted, it ought to be one which will extend equal rights and privileges to every member of the community, desirous of availing himself of them; and if any charters be granted, they ought to be accompanied with ample restrictions, securities and penalties, so as effectually to guard the public against imposition, loss, and delay of payment.

Resolved. That we approve of the Special Circular, and that we deem it expedient and proper for the general government to require all the public dues to be paid in gold and silver, and that we recommend it, to dissolve all connection with banking institutions in the disbursement and collection of its revenues.

Resolved. That the issue and use of corporation notes or certificates of loan, as a circulating medium, by whatever name designated, and by whatever necessity excused, we repudiate as worse than the disease they were intended to remedy.

It was then agreed that when this convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at half past 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, July 6, 1837.

On motion of Mr. A. E. Penniman, it was agreed to re-consider a vote of the convention yesterday made, by which a resolution in that day's proceedings, was adopted as a substitute for the following resolution, reported by the special committee.

Resolved. That the stockholders of all banks should be held responsible for the debts of their respective institutions in their individual capacities to the utmost extent of their private property.

The said resolution being under consideration various amendments were proposed by Messrs. Brown, Butler, Earle, Penniman; of Philadelphia county, and others, and rejected.

On motion, it was agreed that when this convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon 2½ P. M. Convention met:

And proceeded with the consideration of the resolution this morning before the convention; making the Stockholders liable, which after various propositions of amendment was finally adopted as reported by the committee, adding the words, as "partners in trade," at the end of the resolution as reported.

Mr. E. A. Penniman of Philada. county, offered the following resolutions which were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved. That the evils which the people of Pennsylvania are now afflicted with, are the results of that system which substitutes paper for gold and silver, and will only cease when that system is abolished.

Resolved. That the action of this convention looks to the gradual, constitutional, yet effectual abrogation of the entire banking monopoly system, and a restoration of the lawful currency of the country, gold and silver.

On motion of John M. Eberman of Dauphin, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That we have undiminished confidence in the talents, firmness, and republican virtue of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, believing that he will pursue and carry out the principles and policy of his venerable and patriotic predecessor, Andrew Jackson.

Upon a suggestion that the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania, and the committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, on the subject of the currency, were not ready to report for reasons assigned:

On motion, it was **Resolved.** That the committees to report an address to the people of Pennsylvania, and to prepare a memorial to Congress, upon the subject of the currency, be authorized to prepare and publish the respective documents submitted to their charge, after the adjournment of this convention.

On motion, it was **Resolved.** That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of Dauphin county, for the use of the court house.

On motion, of H. Sprigman of Dauphin, **Resolved.** That the proceedings be signed by the officers of the convention, and published in the democratic papers of the state.

JAMES BLACK, President.
THOMAS HEMPHILL,
SAMUEL REBER,
JOHN WILT BANK,
JOHN KNEPLEY,
DAVID CUMMINGS,
SAMUEL STROECKER,
JOHN RHODES,
MONTGOMERY SWENEY,
Vice Presidents.
HAMLET A. KERR,
CHARLES C. RAWN,
E. A. PENNIMAN,
ANDREW PARKER,
Secretaries.