

rich old man, who was noted for owning many houses and being a grating landlord. The man of money eyed for a moment from beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows.

"I am told, friend, that thou art very poor."

"There is no denying the fact, Senor, it speaks for itself."

"I presume, then, you will be glad of a job, and work cheap?"

"As cheap my master as any man in Grenada."

"That's what I want, I have an old house going to decay, that costs me more than it's worth to keep it in repair—for no body will live in it; so I must contrive to patch it up, and keep it together at as small an expense as possible."

The mason was accordingly conducted to a huge, deserted house that seems going to ruin. Passing through several halls and chambers, he entered to an inner court, where his eye was caught by an old Moorish fountain.

"I seem to me," said he, "as if I had been in this place before: but it is like a dream. Pray who occupied this house formerly?"

"A pest upon him!" cried the landlord. "It was an old miserly priest, who cared for nothing but himself. It was supposed he would leave all his treasures to the church. He died suddenly and the friars thronged it to take possession of his money but nothing could they find but a few ducats in a leather purse. The worst luck has fallen upon me, for since his death the fellow continues to occupy my house without paying rent, and I find there's no taking the law of a dead man. The people pretend to hear the clinking of gold all night in the chamber where the old man slept, as if he was counting his money, and sometimes groaning and moaning about the court. Whether true or false, these stories have brought a bad name about my house and not a tenant will remain within it."

"Enough," cried the mason sturdily—"let me live in your house, rent free, until some better presents, and I will engage to put it in repair, and quiet the troubled spirits that disturb it. I am a good Christian and a poor man, and not to be daunted."

The offer of the poor man was very readily accepted, he moved with his family into the house and fulfilled his engagements. By little and little, he restored it to its former state. There was no longer heard the clinking of gold at night in the chamber, but it began to be heard by day in the pockets of the living mason. In a word he increased rapidly in wealth, to the admiration of all his neighbors and became one of the richest men in Grenada. He gave large sums to the church, by way no doubt of satisfying his conscience, and on his death bed, to his soul and heir.

Died, at the Dauphin county poor house on Saturday last, FRANK, formerly a slave of Mr. John Harris, founder of Harrisburg. He was born about the year 1745 where Harrisburg now stands, and consequently was nearly if not more than ninety years of age. He was manumitted by the late Mr. Adam Orth, of Lebanon (then Dauphin) county. Frank was undoubtedly the oldest inhabitant of this county,—well remembered when the Indian smoked his pipe, and when the forest covered what is now Harrisburg and its smiling vicinity.—He used to say he had "turned many a furrow between the canal and the bridge across the river." He possessed in an eminent degree the virtues and vices of his race—being a hard worker, a hard drinker, a lounge, and exhibiting an uncontrollable temper.

Frank used to assert that he had often played and wrestled with Logan, the Mingo chief, then a young man; now so celebrated by the speech he is said to have delivered, contained in Jefferson's Notes.—Whether Logan ever resided on the banks of the Susquehanna, we have no means of ascertaining, but Frank, when the matter was explained to him, insisted that he had, and that he left it before the expedition of the "Paxton boys," to Lancaster. If so, he must have pitched his wig on the waters of the Great Kanawha, about 1760—11 years before he made the speech alluded to, making Logan's age at that time about 29 years, which agrees with the tradition upon the subject.

Harrisburg Reporter.

President Boyer.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, written from France, says: "I was seated in the diligence besides a well dressed man of very respectable appearance, who, after some conversation, asked me if Boyer was still President of the United States?"

Fifty years work.—Half a century ago, Ohio was a wilderness. In the year 1839, this State has a population of one million five hundred thousand inhabitants; one large splendid, and densely populated city, and half a dozen thriving towns; 1,010 post offices; 5 incorporated cities; 33 banking companies; 29 colleges and principal seminaries of learning, together with public institutions for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind.—**Cincinnati Post.**

The select men of New Haven, have published a certificate, in which they state that the Africans of the Amistad are comfortably situated, with ample clothing, well warmed rooms, and that they are apparently contented and happy.

POLITICAL.

ANTI-SUSPENSION DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a very large meeting, of the Democratic citizens of Columbia county, held agreeably to public notice, at the Court House, in Danville, on Monday the 18th inst.—on motion

VALENTINE BEST, was called to the Chair, and

GEORGE MACK and STEPHEN BALDY, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting was stated, in an able and eloquent manner by John Cooper, Esq., a committee of nine was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, to wit:

John Cooper of Danville.
Samuel B. Wilson of Liberty.
Samuel Cressy Esq. of Millin.
Benj. Keeler of Jackson.
Col. M. R. Hower of Roaring Creek.
B. K. Rhodes of Danville.
John Steiner of Detry.
Peter Shultz of Catawissa.
Capt. J. S. Follmer of Limestone.

Who reported the following preamble and resolutions through their chairman John Cooper:

WHEREAS—The existing state of our currency, demands immediate deliberation and expression of opinion, in order that the legislature may know something about the state of public opinion, before measures of reform are adopted. For this purpose we have met, and in this meeting, we assume nothing, nor do we arrogate any right or privilege, but such as may be constitutionally exercised, by the humblest citizen of the Commonwealth.

Scarcely two years have elapsed, since the last suspension of specie payments; and now without any run upon the banks, or any assignable reason, other than the urgent necessities, and undoubted bankruptcy of "The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States," (which it could be clearly shown, did the present occasion demand the exhibition) has never been in a solvent situation; our banks are re-enacting the scenes, which disgraced them, and impoverished the country in 1837; and with one, or perhaps two exceptions, have voluntarily assumed the attitude of insolvents, and declared themselves bankrupts in the face of the world.

We are not the enemies of banks, or those interested in them; nor do we contemplate with pleasure, the distress and disgrace, which their own infatuation and folly have produced; we neither seek nor wish the ruin of any man or class of men. But we must, and do, most solemnly protest, against principles and conduct, which thus jeopardize periodically, the dearest and best interests and happiness of the many, in order to gratify the avarice and necessities of a few.

We will not endure, that the hard earnings of the laborious and industrious producer shall be wrung from him, to feed the pampered appetite for wealth and power, of money-brokers, stock-jobbing, gambling, speculating, banking consumers. We demand, that measures be adopted, calculated to secure us from the destructive effects of the fraud and folly of those, who support, profit by, and direct the present system of banking. And we say moreover, that if the evils inflicted on us are so inseparably connected with the credit system, and incurable so long as it exists, let the system be abandoned! Let justice be done though the heavens fall!

We believe that labor is the foundation as well of national as individual wealth, and that it is the true measure of value, regulated by the means of supply and the necessities of demand. That whatever is substituted as the medium of interchange or barter of commodities on which labor has been expended, must itself be of the value it represents; and must represent labor [actually performed, and existing in the article be it manufactured or raw material which it reports to represent,] of equal value. We do not believe, and can no longer be gulled, by the doctrine that confidence is the measure of value—or that paper money accompanied by confidence, although of no intrinsic value, furnishes a circulating medium equal with specie—gold or silver, which contain in themselves the qualities requisite to a measure of value. First, they are small in bulk, and divisible. Second, their very scarcity makes them valuable, from the labor and expense necessary to obtain them, and therefore are not like the paper rags which cost little or nothing to manufacture, and which can be issued by individuals or chartered companies with little cost or trouble, and used as they have been used to drain the earnings of the working man into the pockets of him who lives by his wits on the labor of others. We have no confidence in banks, or their paper, as at present conducted; who substitute, their financiering quackery, and air-built nothings, consisting of worthless promises and rags, for the more substantial and immutable standard of gold and silver, as the basis and measure of value of our circulating medium. We repeat that no currency can be entirely sound whose vehicle of transmission, is not intrinsically of the value it purports to represent, and represents that, which is of equal value with itself. But we have become accustomed to bank dealings, and bank paper, and although we believe it would have been better for the country had no bank ever existed, yet we are not prepared to say, if they can be properly regulated, we ought to sustain altogether from their use. But

as we said before, if they cannot be restricted to fair business transactions—by which we mean, that they should not lend their credit, but upon the security of labor performed, or a commodity really existing, and the fair subject of commercial interchange, equal to the amount of the loan asked, or if they cannot be prevented from extending the time of indulgence by renewal of the notes of their debtors, after the lapse of sixty or ninety days, or compelled to change their directors periodically and to submit their affairs to the supervision of public agents, appointed for the purpose, and that their charters be at all times within legislative control, without the interposition of judicial proceedings, and the stockholders made liable for the ultimate failure of the institution, and in all other respects reformed where reform is necessary for the public safety. If this cannot be done then the sooner we get rid of them the better.

We are worn out with reliance on promises, when our confidence only serves to betray our own insane folly and gullibility; and the utter treachery and worthlessness of those who make them and the promises they make. We say the time for palliatives and patching, is at an end—and the disease must be radically cured, or the system dissolved,—and if the Legislature expect, that we will suffer the "wool to be drawn over our eyes" any longer, they commit a mistake, and we will seek for that corrective, in the ballot-boxes, which it is in vain to look for, in our legislative halls at Harrisburg; where too many seats are filled with corporators, bank debtors and stockholders—and where the lobbies teem with borers of all sorts, for objects calculated to enrich themselves and rob the public.

1. **Resolved**—That the experience of forty years has sufficed to satisfy us, that banks have not supplied a sound currency—and if they cannot accomplish this end, all arguments in their favor vanish into empty air; and no reason can be assigned, why these institutions should be endowed with privileges, enjoyed by other money lenders, who risk their capital and liabilities, without the aid of a charter to screen them from the effects of their own fraud and folly.

2. **Resolved**—That unless banks can be restricted in their loans to fair business transactions, conducted on pure commercial principles, it is worse than folly, to expect stability in the currency they supply, or regularity in our domestic or foreign exchanges. If their notes only represent value in expectancy, founded on chimerical schemes of speculation to supply luxury and extravagance, instead of actual exchangeable commodities of the value of the paper in circulation, then banking will continue what it is, and has ever been, the plunder of industry to support idleness and pride.

banks cannot devise a method, by which their issues and circulation, shall be confined within the limits prescribed by prudence; for the use of their paper, i. e. a medium of exchange of one commodity of value for another of equal worth, then ought the whole system to be exploded as a scheme for robbing the laborer of his hire, and industry of its earnings to enable the idle, pampered and luxurious few, to trample under foot the rights of the many.

4. **Resolved**—That the practice of voting by proxies at the election of bank-officers, and directors, is a serious evil and ought to be done away—and that at least one third of the directors of all banks, ought to be annually changed and replaced with new men, because we are satisfied, that if the same persons have the conduct and management of a bank for a series of years, all attempts at investigation of its concerns are idle mockeries.

5. **Resolved**—That we view the creation of banks and other corporations to the extent hitherto carried, in no other light, than as a grand political scheme, devised by the aristocracy of concentrated wealth, for the purpose of holding in check and controlling the freedom of mind and action of their more worthy and honest fellow-citizens—establishing privileged classes in the community—finally prostrating our state sovereignties, and forming a consolidated government, through the agency of a national bank, as a stepping stone to the annihilation of our republican institutions.

6. **Resolved**—That we are opposed to the present banking system, its tendency being to increase the number of debtors to these monied institutions, to an alarming extent. Thereby, inducing a state of dependence on them, which necessarily begets political and private subservience, and enables the monied power to exercise complete control over their political conduct; thus in effect converting our free and independent citizens into serfs and slaves.

7. **Resolved**—That the reckless and unblushing disregard of their promises and engagements by the banks, and their debtors, weakens and undermines the sense of moral obligation, and furnishes pretext, for individuals to pay no attention to their most sacred engagements, and thus demoralizes the country, and breaks down every barrier of distinction between honesty and dishonesty—right and wrong.

8. **Resolved**—That we do not consider it as the least of the evils inflicted on us by mercantile and bank depravity, that the examples set by their votaries, of luxury and expense, beyond all sober calculations—the disease becomes epidemic, and spreads its baneful virus through all classes of society, from the would-be merchant prince, to the day laborer.

9. **Resolved**—That we disapprove of the paper credit system, believing that it serves to paralyze industry—substitute cunning for wisdom—convert the honest and industrious operative into a schemer and swindler—and to introduce habits, manners and principles, at variance with those which ought to characterize the citizens of a republic.

10. **Resolved**—That the acquisition of masses of wealth in the hands of individuals, is an evil; we therefore are opposed to the extension of the Legislative aid to such accumulation, we are aware that it is an evil inseparable from human transactions and admits of no remedy, but that society should assert its own dignity and from into insignificance and contempt, those who consider money, however acquired, the sure and only passport to respect and deference, while its possessor may be utterly destitute of every attribute which distinguishes the honest man from a rogue, or a human being from a beast.

11. **Resolved**—That we can no longer endure, that the common and every day business of our lives, our contracts, our dealings, our domestic concerns and interests, shall be subject to the control of lawless soulless, unprincipled corporations—who have no motives of action but avarice and cupidity; and we will do all that men may or can do, to put an end to the vampyre reign of these irresponsible bodies.

12. **Resolved**—That we are in favor of a Constitutional Independent Treasury,—and believe that the passage of a law directing the fiscal operations of government to be conducted by responsible officers, and the revenue of the Union to be collected in the Constitutional currency, i. e. gold and silver, will be fraught with incalculable advantages to the happiness, and security of the rights of our fellow citizens, and go far to counteract the operations of the demon of speculation.

13. **Resolved**—That we can discover no sound reason why those who invest their money in the stocks of a bank, or other associations, by which they expect to reap a pecuniary advantage: should be exempted from liability, for the want of integrity or prudence, in the conduct of officers and directors of their own choice, in whom they, and not the public, have reposed confidence.

14. **Resolved**—That we cordially approve of the course pursued by our present worthy Chief Magistrate DAVID R. PORTER, and confidently relying upon his patriotism, integrity, firmness, and talent, we trust that he will continue to listen to the voice of the people themselves, as to the measures necessary for their relief—not exclusively the relief of the banks—rather than lend his ear to the importunities of those who are over-attached to the flesh pots of Egypt, gold-headed canes, baskets of champagne, bank facilities, for the sake of gratifying the insatiable desires of borers, Bank Cashiers, Directors, &c.

15. **Resolved**—That without presuming to dictate, we would gently insinuate, that profession and practice may differ,—and that the voice of the 1500 majority of the "Star of the North," may weigh something in the scale on some future occasion, and it will not be in favor of those who comply with the fashionable practice of the times—"row one way and look another."

16. **Resolved**—That while we equally commiserate and condemn, the infatuation and delusion of those whose extravagance and unhalloved hankering after boundless wealth and grandeur, have suffered their characters and fortunes to be attracted within the suck of the Maelstrom whirlpool, the great "paper credit system," we cannot, nor will we consent that the well being of society shall be any longer disturbed—that they may be rescued from the just punishment of their folly and extravagance.

17. **Resolved**—That we can frame no excuse for any bank refusing to pay out its specie in discharge of notes presented at its counter; inasmuch as specie lying dead in its vaults can answer no good purpose to the public or the bank, and that they would be more likely to secure the good will of the people by paying their debts so far as they were able, than by holding on to their specie, and in effect saying, because we cannot pay all we owe—we will pay nothing.

18. **Resolved**—That those banks, which while they by refusing payment of their notes, proclaim their inability to pay—have nevertheless declared dividends of the very means which ought to be used to redeem their paper and pay their debts—have no right to expect lenity or indulgence, but would do well to prepare to wind up their accounts with as little delay as possible.

19. **Resolved**—That we look upon the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States as bankrupt, and degraded in the eyes of all commercial men, here and in Europe, and we believe that we owe to her all the misery and wretchedness which have followed the faithlessness and inability to meet their liabilities, of the banks and merchants, and that such has been the character of her transactions under her present charter—that it ought to be taken from her without the slightest hesitation—and that she should be compelled to employ the rag end of an ill spent life in making what preparation she can, for her monstrous acts of fraud and mismanagement.

20. **Resolved**—That we will consider any officer of government or other person in or out of the employ of the people; who shall countenance, advise, or in any manner aid, the passage of any law author-

izing any bank or association to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, as utterly unworthy of all future trust and confidence.

21. **Resolved**—That we have undiminished confidence in the talents and patriotism of our worthy, talented, and patriotic President Martin Van Buren, and the officers of the General Government.

22. **Resolved**—That the democratic party are under great obligations to the editors and correspondents of that truly able democratic paper published at Washington city, called "The Globe," and that Messrs. Blair and Rives are able and faithful sentinels on the watch-tower of liberty.

23. **Resolved**—That we highly approve of the course pursued by the Harrisburg Reporter, and would recommend the conduct and principles of that ably and well conducted patriotic newspaper, as an example to a neighboring print. We hope the Democratic party will not forget what is due to those who are faithful and true.

24. **Resolved**—That in our opinion, a committee of inquiry, competent on the grounds of capacity and integrity, ought to be appointed, to examine into the situation of the different banks, in order that the soundness or unsoundness of these institutions be ascertained—and the wheat be separated from the chaff. That the commission of supervision ought to be permanent in its character, unconnected with the State Legislature, and its members annually elected by the people.

[After the resolutions were read, H. Webb moved that the 23d resolution be amended, by inserting the names of the Key-stone and State Capitol Gazette, and that the resolution be further altered so as to comport with the amendment. The motion was seconded by S. F. Heady, Esq., and after a lengthy discussion, in which S. F. Heady and H. Webb advocated, and John Cooper and David Petrikoff opposed, the amendment, it was withdrawn by H. Webb upon an understanding with Mr. Heady, who then moved that the resolution be stricken out. This motion was seconded by H. Webb, and carried by acclamation. The question was then immediately put upon the whole of the remaining resolutions, and carried by the feeble response of a few voices.]

25. **Resolved**—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all Democratic papers of the county.

V. BEST, Chairman.
GEORGE MACK, } Secretaries.
STEPHEN BALDY, }

The 15th Resolution, as originally reported, contained threats of an unrelenting warfare against the Governor, unless he explicitly obeyed the recommendation of the resolutions, and spoke of commanding the "1500 Democratic majority of the Star of the North," to enter the list in their crusade against him, with as much confidence as if they were menials and subservient tools, and could be made to adopt the transatlantic opinions and feelings of the newly converted anti-bank chairman of the committee, without even thinking for themselves. Had there been a separate vote taken upon it, the resolution would have received little support from the meeting. So satisfied are the movers of this fact, that they have profited by the old adage, of "a word to the wise is sufficient," and stricken out a large proportion of the offensive matter it contained.

MISSISSIPPI "PERPENDICULAR!"

The news from this State sufficiently indicates the triumph of the Democratic Arms. From our exchanges we gather the fact that McNETT, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected; as also, BROWN and THOMPSON, the Democratic Congressmen; while the immense gains in the counties heretofore against us give us both houses of the Legislature, thus securing the re-election to the U. S. Senate of the talented Democrat WALKER, and the defeat of Mr. Spouter Soapbuds Prentiss. The Whig papers give it up in despair. So we go!

MASSACHUSETTS A DEMOCRATIC STATE!

The Boston Post of Thursday says, allowing for scattering votes, (and the utmost industry of all parties can detect but 238.) Morton is elected by about 200 majority. We feel entire confidence in saying to our friends at home and abroad, that Marcus Morton has a clear majority of all the votes cast for Governor, and the democracy mean they shall all be counted.

Missouri Special Election.—The Missouri Argus of November 4, gives returns from seventeen counties, which contain most of the Federal strength in the State; and the vote stands for Jameson, (Dem.) 4,579; Grimsley, (Fed.) 3,502. Democratic majority at present, 1,077. The counties to be heard from will largely increase the Democratic majority.