

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

[Two Dollars per Annum.

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THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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THE RELIEF BILL

An Act providing for the Resumption of Specie Payments by the Banks, and for the Relief of Debtors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of every Act of Assembly, or of incorporation or re-incorporation, heretofore passed, declaring or authorizing the forfeiture of the charter of any Bank, Saving, Trust and Insurance Company or Corporation having banking privileges, or inflicting any penalties, or authorizing any compulsory assignment, for or by reason of the non-payment of any of its liabilities, or the issuing or paying out the notes of other Banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie-paying, or its loaning or discounting without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds, since the first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, be and the same are hereby suspended until the second Monday of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and all forfeitures and penalties, or liability thereto, heretofore incurred, or that may be hereafter incurred, or that may be hereafter incurred, before the said 24th Monday of April, under such acts of Assembly or of incorporation or re-incorporation, for or by reason of the cases aforesaid, or any of them, are hereby remitted, and so much thereof as prohibit any Bank from making loans and discounts, issuing its own notes, or the notes of other Banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, though not specie-paying, or declaring dividends during the suspension of specie payments, or from loaning or discounting, without the requisite amount of specie or specie funds as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby suspended until the day and year aforesaid, and any such Bank, during such suspension of specie payments, may declare dividends to an amount not exceeding six per cent. per annum on capital; and this act shall extend also to all Banks, Saving, Trust and Insurance Companies and Corporations with banking privileges, chartered or re-chartered under any law, for periods hereafter to commence, and to the payment of stock to all Banks incorporated by the Legislature at its last session.

SEC. 2. That, in addition to all statements and returns now required by law, each and every Bank in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny shall, on the first discount day in January next, and weekly thereafter, and every other Bank in this Commonwealth, on the same day, and monthly thereafter, make up a statement to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier thereof, showing—first, the amount of its loans and discounts; second, the amount of specie in possession of and owned by such Bank; and the balance due from other Banks, in distinct items; third, the amount of its notes outstanding; fourth, the amount of its deposits, including individual deposits and the balances due to other Banks; which statement shall be published in the next succeeding issue of a newspaper of the county in which the Bank is located, or if there be no newspaper in such county, then a newspaper in some neighboring county; and any violation of this law, or failure to comply with its provisions by any President or Cashier of any Bank, shall be a misdemeanor, and each of the said officers shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court—one-half to be given to the prosecutor, and one-half to the county in which such Bank is located.

SEC. 3. The said Banks are hereby required, until the second Monday of April aforesaid, to receive at par in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them, respectively, the notes of all the solvent Banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities on and immediately prior to the first day of September last, and which shall continue solvent; and the said Banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes so long as the Banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case any President, and a majority of the Board of Directors of any of the said Banks shall certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the President, his apprehension and belief that any Bank in said certificate named is in an unsafe condition, the Governor shall thereupon appoint three judicious persons, not interested in said Bank, as Commissioners to investigate the condition of such Bank; and the said Commissioners shall, after taking an oath or affirmation to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, forthwith proceed to make the said investigation, and report the result thereof within ten days to the Governor; and if the officers of the said Bank shall refuse to permit the said Commissioners to make such investigation, or to produce any books or documents necessary for that purpose, or if the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall report that the said Bank is in a solvent condition, or conducting its affairs in violation of law, the Governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the charter of the said Bank to be forfeited, and the said Bank shall be deprived of all the benefits of this Act, and the Directors thereof shall forthwith make an assignment in the manner provided by the Act entitled "An Act regulating Banks," approved the 16th day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty, and the expenses of such commission, including the compensation of the Commissioners at eight dollars per day each, shall be paid by the Bank against which it is issued, unless the report shall be favorable to its condition, in which case they shall be paid by the applicants; Provided, That no Bank shall be required to receive the notes of any Bank against which a certificate may be made as aforesaid, at any time after the delivery of the same to the Governor, until the Commissioners shall report in favor of such a Bank, after which the notes of such Bank shall again be received as required by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. That the several collectors of taxes, tolls and other revenues of the Commonwealth, and also County Treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive, for State purposes, the notes of the solvent Banks of this Commonwealth, though not specie-paying Banks, in payment of the said taxes, tolls, and revenues, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same in the same manner as though the said Banks were specie-paying.

SEC. 5. That the deposits by the State Treasurer, or to the credit of the Commonwealth, in the several Banks and other corporations, and all Bank notes which are now or may hereafter be in the Treasury during the period of suspension aforesaid, shall from time to time, on demand of the said Treasurer, be paid by the said Banks and other corporations respectively, in specie, in such amounts as may be required by the said Treasurer to enable him to pay the interest accruing on the public loans of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. That upon all judgments heretofore entered in suits commenced by writ or otherwise, or which may be entered during the period herebefore mentioned, in actions instituted by writ or otherwise, in any court in this Commonwealth, or before any alderman or justice of the peace, on judgment obtained before said officers, if the defendant shall be possessed of any estate in fee simple, within the respective county, worth, in the opinion of the court, alderman or justice, the amount of the said judgment over and above all embezzlements, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, he shall be entitled to a stay of execution thereon, on judgment now obtained, or to be obtained on suits now brought, for the term of one year from the date of the passage of this act, and on all others for one year, to be computed from the first day of the term to which the action was commenced; and every defendant in such judgment may have the same stay of execution thereon, if within thirty days from the passage of this Act, or within thirty days from the rendition of any future judgment, he shall give security to be approved of by the court or by a judge thereof, or by such alderman or justice of the peace before whom such judgment was obtained, for the sum recovered, together with the interest and costs: Provided, That this section shall not apply to the wages of labor nor to debts upon which stay of execution is expressly waived by the debtors, nor to judgments upon which a stay of execution has already been taken under existing laws: And Provided, That the provisions of this section shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgagor: Provided further, That said stay of execution shall not apply to judgments or mortgages, or on bonds secured by mortgages, unless the interest thereon shall be paid within sixty days after the accruing of the same, in such funds as the banks are authorized by this act to use.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately, except the third section, which shall not go into operation until the provisions of this act are accepted as herein provided, but no Bank or other corporation shall be embraced within its provisions more than thirty days after the passage hereof, or after any Bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes and obligations unless the stockholders of such Bank or other corporation shall, before the expiration of the said thirty days, or within thirty days after any Bank shall have suspended specie payments upon its notes or obligations, at a meeting to be called by the Directors thereof for that purpose, on ten days' public notice, in one or more newspapers, accept the provisions of this act by a majority of votes of said stockholders, to be voted and counted according to the provisions in the charter of such accepting Bank, or other corporation regulating the election of Directors, but to make such acceptance valid there shall be filed in the office of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, a certificate that this act has been duly accepted, under the common seal of such Bank or other corporation, attested by the signature of the President or Cashier. And each of the said Banks accepting the provisions of this act shall also pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, or within thirty days after any Bank shall accept

the provisions of this act, a sum equal to one-fourth one per centum upon the capital stock of said Bank, in addition to any amounts they are now required by law to pay.

SEC. 8. That the 47th section of the act approved April 16, 1850, entitled "An act to regulate Banks," be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That all suits brought or now pending, for forfeiture or penalties under the section hereby repealed, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 9. That the Legislature hereby reserves the right and power to alter, revoke, or annul the charter of any Bank or Banks, corporation or corporations, accepting the provisions of this act, whenever in their opinion the same may prove injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, as to do no injustice to the corporators.

SEC. 10. That no Bank, Savings Fund, Insurance, or Trust Company shall, directly or indirectly, purchase, or be concerned in the purchase, of the notes of any of the incorporated Banks of this State at less than their par value; and any and every of the officers of said Institutions violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, one-half to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the use of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 11. That no stocks, bonds, promissory notes, personal property, or other valuable securities hypothecated or held in pledge, either with power of attorney attached or otherwise, for credit or money loaned, shall be sold for the period of six months from the passage of this act without the consent of the debtor, debtors, or party hypothecating or pledging the same being first had and obtained in writing.

SEC. 12. That the notice required for payments, provided in the charters of Savings Fund and Trust Companies, on all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby extended for the period of two months during the period of suspension of specie payments authorized by this Act.

APPROVED October thirteenth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JAMES POLLOCK.

CERTIFICATE.
OFFICE OF THE SECY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, Oct. 14, 1857.
I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

From the London Times.
Opinions of the English Press on the Financial Troubles in the United States.

The map of the United States in any English atlas twenty or even ten years old is about as much out of date as the geographical picture which occupied half the middle of Europe with "Polonia," which described a somewhat less area as the kingdom of Moscow, and gave to a few broken outlines of coast in the Indian ocean the single name of "New Holland." Regions that in our school maps of the "States" were traversed by the Ottoways or the Ojibbeways, Sioux or the Mohawks, or generally "the Red Indians," are now as thickly fretted with railways as Lancashire or the suburbs of London. The wonder is first how the railways were made; then, how they can pay. We are told to look to the vast cities that have sprung up in the wilderness, and to the lakes and the canals. Then certainly the railways must help one another; yet one cannot but notice how often one route has two or three competitors. It is true that even here we may go to Birmingham, to Nottingham, or to York by different routes; but this is a thickly populated country, containing a good many people who can travel for pleasure, in season and out of season, in bad times as well as in good. Then it is a comfort to those who have invested their savings in a Michigan or Illinois railway to hear that it has been done so cheaply and readily that his Englishman in this country would trust his limbs to light rails and timber bridges.—Yet, considering the mileage, something enormous, and the fact that the population of the States, after all, is not so great as that of the British Isles, and not nearly so wealthy, the most sanguine believer in improvement and progress must have his misgivings as to the paying qualities of these long thin lines. But how were they made? It was State Bonds and Canal Shares that Sidney Smith invested with such a halo of notoriety. The States borrowed and then repudiated.—This was but an elementary stage of American progress, and the British public has long since flattered itself that it is awake to the dangers of simple repudiation. How is it done, then, in these days? Our correspondence from New York throws some light on this difficulty. That gay and lively city adds now to its other excitements a panic, which our correspondent likens to various gregarious terrors and mishaps, such as business rushing over a precipice, and sheep running through a hedge-gate. But it is evident that a panic in New York has its redeeming features; for there are people there who thrive on a panic, and can even get up one. It is evident, too, that a panic is well compared to a rash, for it has a direction, and that direction is as gainful to one side as it is ruinous to another. It represents a run of money, leaving a void at one quarter of the compass, and giving to another rather more

than its due. A panic is not merely a species of commercial pathology; it is an act of intention, strength and skill, with authors, motive, victims, and all the rest that constitutes action. Let us see, then, how a panic at New York operates upon American railways and their numerous British shareholders.

Let us suppose the British "capitalist,"—generally a man who has earned his money slowly, and his experience still more slowly—alive to a few of the perils that environ American speculation. Let him be fairly up to a pretended State guarantee, or an informal State guarantee with a flaw in it; to the danger of rival lines, and of lines made simply to assist in the making of lines, which will ruin them when made; to the dangers of management, of amalgamations, of leases and sales, which may or may not leave the general shareholder in an unpleasant condition. Let the Englishman either devote the autumn of his days and the flickering light of his declining income to gaining an insight into these curiosities of American enterprise, or let him have the sense to consult a broker, who can point out these dangerous places on that smooth, seductive surface.—Still there remains one peril which hitherto has not been so fully illustrated, and which many of our readers must be learning to their cost. Railways in the United States, and a few other undertakings, appear to have an unlimited power of borrowing in a market of which the ups and downs are wholly beyond all English ideas. All the great lines have been borrowing in the New York market on their own acceptance, and have done so easily, as they have generally been willing to pay the highest rates of interest. Our own companies have done pretty much the same, to their cost, but the highest rate of interest here is not nearly so high as there, and we have not seen a great company going about from house to house begging for an immediate loan to pay the interest due on its bonds, and Lombard Street crowded with speculators whose lives depended on the result. On the 1st day of this month Wall St., New York, was in a state of delightful excitement. "The September coupons of the Erie second and third mortgage bonds matured, and the company were without means to meet them, unless the Banks would advance \$600,000. It was not till midday that the Banks agreed to do it." Had they declined it appears the little confidence left at

Washington's Opinion on the Currency Question.

The following letter, written by General Washington, upon the currency question, in answer to a communication from Colonel T. Stone, a member of the Senate of Maryland, is remarkable as setting forth precisely the same views and opinions as those for which the Democratic party is contending at this time. The date of the letter is the 27th of February, 1787. At this early day the comprehensive mind of the Father of his Country saw the evils flowing from a currency, which is dangerous when considered either as a representative or a medium. This letter should be read, studied and reflected on by every man in this country.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 27, 1787.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a case of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your Legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the Assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a voice in the present debate, I should decidedly and decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative and the necessity of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious; the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance not the shadow of a thing that we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported, consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein then, is the farmer, the planter, and the artisan benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and in proportion to his gain the creditor, or body politic suffer. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, have no alternative—it must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators. But contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, which of all others, are least pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; the natural consequence of which will be, that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard, I am, dear sir, &c., &c.,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

A Miracle Worker.

A well known French Missionary, Father Bridaine, was always poor, for the simple reason that he gave away everything that he had.

One evening he asked for a night's lodging of a curate in the village through which he passed, and the worthy man having only one bed to share with him. At daybreak Father Bridaine rose, according to custom, and went to say his prayers at a neighboring church. Returning from his sacred duty he met a beggar who asked for alms. "Alas! my friend, I have nothing!" said the good priest, mechanically putting his hand in his breeches pocket, where to his astonishment he found something hard wrapped up in paper, which he knew he had not left there. He hastily opened the paper, and seeing four crowns in it, cried out that it was a miracle! He gave the money to the beggar, and hastened to the church to return thanks to God. The curate soon arrived there, too, and Father Bridaine related the miracle with the greatest emotion; the curate turned pale, put his hands in his pocket, and in an instant perceived that Father Bridaine, in getting up in the dark, had taken the wrong pair of breeches; he had performed the miracle with the curate's crowns!

placency as great as if he were not committing a lingual murder at every breath.—He boasts of the lager beer of his native city, and triumphantly exhibits to you pint specimens of this delectable fluid, and glorious stuff it is too—there's no denying that.

It is a word, a Philadelphia is a gentleman, but is a little hard headed on the subject of Philadelphia; you leave him with regret, wishing you could put him in your pocket and carry him home. But he can't take a joke—he don't know what it is. I tried a joke with a hotel clerk, whereupon he instantly called for assistance, and I escaped by begging for mercy on my knees; it was of no use to explain, it would have been beyond his comprehension. He regarded me with an evil eye during the rest of my stay, and when he made out my bill he charged me an extra day's board with an air of fanciful malignity. Perhaps that was his idea of a joke; if so, I do not like Philadelphia jokes—they are one sided, to say nothing of being expensive.

Contentedly,
Q. K. PHILANDEK DORSTICKA, P. B.
Advice to the Tillers of the Soil.

The revolt in India is the harbinger of famine; one hundred and eighty millions of human beings will need large supplies of food of the products of other regions. The army in India, the transport fleet of that army and its supplies, the necessities growing out of the disturbed state of that great English dependency, will call for much of our surplus beef, pork and flour. The two last named articles are the products of every year, but beef requires years of nourishment before it is ready for use. The wicked, wanton waste of breeding power, which is the besetting sin of American farmers, ought to be checked.—Every farmer ought to be required to give an account of himself, who kills a female calf. We ought to preserve every "cow calf" that is dropped, for five years to come. By this method we might soon have a supply of beef, not only for ourselves, but for any emergency abroad.

Beef, mutton, sugar, eggs and butter, the expensive articles of life, are shamefully neglected by the general farming interests of the whole country. Calves are slaughtered without regard to the sex or price of food. Mutton is neglected every where, north and northeast. Fleece, without regard to meat, is the hobby, and farmers prefer to make shoes rather than feed "ortia" to sheep.

Hens are like prairie chickens, to take care of themselves. A farmer who has 20 hens lets them feed themselves, and buys or gives without eggs. One rainy day devoted to giving them shelter, and five minutes to direct proper food, would give them eggs to eat and to sell.

Care in making butter is necessary. It is now, as a business, neglected, and, in most instances, done in so slovenly a manner that it is impossible to get a good article at reasonable rates. An immense quantity of butter is made, which has to be sold low, because of the want of care in putting it up for the market. The few careful farmers get large profits, while thousands are disgusted with the result of their dairies, who are themselves alone to blame.

A little attention to these suggestions would produce millions of dollars now lost to our farmers, and would help to make labor light and the ways of life more cheerful to multitudes.—N. Y. Post.

A Camel's Revenge.

A few years ago it chanced that a valuable camel working an oil mill in Africa, was severely beaten by its driver who perceiving that the camel treasured up the injury, and was waiting a favorable opportunity for revenge, kept a strict watch upon the animal. Time passed away; the camel perceiving that it was watched, was quiet and obedient, and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten, when one night after a lapse of seven months, the man who slept on a raised platform in the mill, whilst, as is customary, the camel is stalled in a corner, happening to remain awake, observed by the bright moonlight, that when all was quiet the animal looked cautiously around, rose softly, and stealing towards the spot where a bundle of clothes and a beribbon, thrown carelessly on the ground, resembling a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them, rolling all its weight and tearing them viciously with its teeth. Satisfied that its revenge was complete, the camel was returning to the corner when the driver sat up and spoke, and at the sound of his voice and perceiving the mistake it had made, the animal was so mortified at the failure and discovery of its scheme that it dashed its head against the wall and died on the spot.

The Bible Twang.

Once upon a time an elderly Scotch woman gave her grandson a newspaper to read, telling him to read it aloud. The only reading aloud the boy had been much in the way of hearing was at the parish kirk, and he began to read in the exact tone in which he had so often heard the minister read. The good lady was shocked at the boy's profanity, and giving him a box on the ear, exclaimed, "What dost thou read the newspaper with the Bible twang?"

Many a minister has a twang, or a tone for the pulpit, that he never uses in conversation. If a lawyer at the bar should address a jury in the preaching tone, he would make them laugh when he wished to make them weep. Preaching would be far more efficient in the ordinary tone, such as is used between man and man; but many preachers pick on a key so variant from their natural voice, that they would not be recognized unless they could be seen.—N. Y. Observer.

means which neither the taste nor the law of this country would allow. The journals make pleasant remarks on the "weakness" of such a "concern," or the amount of such a company's bills, and the "sweatness" of the "lot." The public are carefully informed of the difference between a company's deposits and discounts; and when a few of the more distinguished have been duly stigmatized, it is added that the list is very far from complete. No doubt we have had as bad a state of things in this country. The peculiarity of the New York panic is that it is industriously and avowedly got up, aggravated and prolonged; and this is done with the most entire success and with the most formidable results upon every class of debtors; and that to this market, thus in the hands of the money-lender, and liable to these fearful fluctuations, most of the American Railway Companies have to come for the means of completing their works, paying the interest on their bonds, and the dividends, if any, on their shares.

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Advice to the Tillers of the Soil.

The revolt in India is the harbinger of famine; one hundred and eighty millions of human beings will need large supplies of food of the products of other regions. The army in India, the transport fleet of that army and its supplies, the necessities growing out of the disturbed state of that great English dependency, will call for much of our surplus beef, pork and flour. The two last named articles are the products of every year, but beef requires years of nourishment before it is ready for use. The wicked, wanton waste of breeding power, which is the besetting sin of American farmers, ought to be checked.—Every farmer ought to be required to give an account of himself, who kills a female calf. We ought to preserve every "cow calf" that is dropped, for five years to come. By this method we might soon have a supply of beef, not only for ourselves, but for any emergency abroad.

Beef, mutton, sugar, eggs and butter, the expensive articles of life, are shamefully neglected by the general farming interests of the whole country. Calves are slaughtered without regard to the sex or price of food. Mutton is neglected every where, north and northeast. Fleece, without regard to meat, is the hobby, and farmers prefer to make shoes rather than feed "ortia" to sheep.

Hens are like prairie chickens, to take care of themselves. A farmer who has 20 hens lets them feed themselves, and buys or gives without eggs. One rainy day devoted to giving them shelter, and five minutes to direct proper food, would give them eggs to eat and to sell.

Care in making butter is necessary. It is now, as a business, neglected, and, in most instances, done in so slovenly a manner that it is impossible to get a good article at reasonable rates. An immense quantity of butter is made, which has to be sold low, because of the want of care in putting it up for the market. The few careful farmers get large profits, while thousands are disgusted with the result of their dairies, who are themselves alone to blame.

A little attention to these suggestions would produce millions of dollars now lost to our farmers, and would help to make labor light and the ways of life more cheerful to multitudes.—N. Y. Post.

A Camel's Revenge.

A few years ago it chanced that a valuable camel working an oil mill in Africa, was severely beaten by its driver who perceiving that the camel treasured up the injury, and was waiting a favorable opportunity for revenge, kept a strict watch upon the animal. Time passed away; the camel perceiving that it was watched, was quiet and obedient, and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten, when one night after a lapse of seven months, the man who slept on a raised platform in the mill, whilst, as is customary, the camel is stalled in a corner, happening to remain awake, observed by the bright moonlight, that when all was quiet the animal looked cautiously around, rose softly, and stealing towards the spot where a bundle of clothes and a beribbon, thrown carelessly on the ground, resembling a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them, rolling all its weight and tearing them viciously with its teeth. Satisfied that its revenge was complete, the camel was returning to the corner when the driver sat up and spoke, and at the sound of his voice and perceiving the mistake it had made, the animal was so mortified at the failure and discovery of its scheme that it dashed its head against the wall and died on the spot.

The Bible Twang.

Once upon a time an elderly Scotch woman gave her grandson a newspaper to read, telling him to read it aloud. The only reading aloud the boy had been much in the way of hearing was at the parish kirk, and he began to read in the exact tone in which he had so often heard the minister read. The good lady was shocked at the boy's profanity, and giving him a box on the ear, exclaimed, "What dost thou read the newspaper with the Bible twang?"

Many a minister has a twang, or a tone for the pulpit, that he never uses in conversation. If a lawyer at the bar should address a jury in the preaching tone, he would make them laugh when he wished to make them weep. Preaching would be far more efficient in the ordinary tone, such as is used between man and man; but many preachers pick on a key so variant from their natural voice, that they would not be recognized unless they could be seen.—N. Y. Observer.