

Star of the North.



Bloomsburg, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

THE RESULT.

The noise and confusion of the ever-memorable campaign of 1856; the shrieking for freedom of the Fremont orators; the groundless assumptions and barefaced assertions; the false and slanderous assaults upon the Democratic party; and the universal twisting of every fact, in order to its defeat, are of such recent occurrence that the most careless observer of facts cannot plead ignorance nor forgetfulness.

We shall not write the history of the black Republican party, though that might be done, for it is dead and buried; but we shall beg leave to mention a few facts in the history of its rise and fall which we think pertinent to the occasion.

That party has pretended to be the peculiar and exclusive friend of the negro. As such in the Topeka Republican Free State Constitution in Kansas, negroes were absolutely excluded from the Territory or State. As such, Iowa a state which Fremont carried against Buchanan, by over 9000 votes, rejected that clause in its new constitution authorizing a negro to vote, by about 10,000 majority. As such they ran the poor African off from his Southern master, who would take care of him, and turn him loose to steal and rot in the sinks and stews of New York and Boston, or freeze amid the snows of Canada, and starve among his bosom friends the abolitionists.

Thus they practice—their preaching is known to the world.

One year ago their whole stock in trade was "bleeding Kansas," and what little of it remained on hand was dusted off and brushed up, for the last campaign. A man who held a Judge's commission and who had rendered himself conspicuous and disgraceful, was again called into the ring and still clothed with the judicial emine shielded for freedom, the old rallying cry.

But how determinedly and decidedly did the people of Pennsylvania rebuke the arch traitor, and judicial demagogue. Was it not a glorious thing for the people to teach David Wilmut, and through him all Freedom shriekers and political Judges, that such a course is one not fit to be taken? To put down quietly and without an effort, at one fell swoop by a tremendous majority, any man who in violation of the constitution will keep up niggerism, and any Judge who will dabble in the muddy waters of politics? Aye, it is a thing to make a man thank God that he is a Pennsylvanian, and a Democrat.

The Empire State has been redeemed gloriously. The scales have almost fallen from the eyes of abolitionized Ohio. Iowa is secured, and the young State of Minnesota arrays herself on the side of the country, the constitution, and the Democracy—Kansas will be a free State, under the administration of James Buchanan, in spite of the efforts of the Black Republicans to the contrary; and under the strong and conservative rule of the Democracy, the occupation of the freedom shriekers will soon be entirely gone.

Need we moralize upon the downfall of Black Republicanism, as certified by the recent elections? To the people of the United States, the sudden destruction of that party carries a lesson we trust they will never forget; and the calm and conservative position of the democratic party is a monument of their safety; no less than the snags of the late Republican party are of the danger just escaped.

The American Agriculturist.

This standard Agricultural Monthly is decidedly the best and cheapest publication of the kind now issued in this country. It contains the best and simplest practical instructions in the various branches of Farming and Gardening, and cannot fail to be immensely valuable to every one engaged in the cultivation of the soil. It has recently been greatly enlarged, and each number now contains 32 large quarto pages. A new volume commences with the January No., and all subscribers who send in their names during November will receive the November and December numbers of this year gratis, and in addition, three packages of valuable seeds—Price only one dollar in advance. Address Orange Judd, 189 Water Street, New York.

American Horses in England.

Without being exactly in favor of horse racing, we confess to some little chagrin, when at the first races in England Mr. Ten Broeck's American horses were so badly beaten. Since then however, he has retrieved his fortunes. Efforts after a very exciting race were very handsomely; and lately his two year old "Belle" won the cup at New Market.

Mr. Ten Broeck will hardly establish the superiority of the American bred race horse, but he has shown that with training, even in the very, to us, singular mode of racing in vogue in England, the American horse is by no means a contemptible adversary.

Explosion.—We learn, says the Berwick Gazette, that the Locomotive Engine, Robert Morris, blew up at Hazleton on the morning of Tuesday last, killing the Engineer and Fireman, and badly scalding several bystanders. The body of the Fireman was blown upon the top of an adjoining house.

Removal.—The post office in Berwick has been removed from Messrs. McHenry & Owen's Store into the Office of the "Berwick Gazette," and Levi F. Irwin appointed Postmaster, vice John J. McHenry, resigned.

We understand that the Furnace and Iron ore land of Samuel R. Woods, at Red Bank, (township, Luzerne Co.) is for sale at 1/3 of its value.

Montour County Affairs.

A town meeting was recently held at Danville to take measures for building a market house, because the Merchants will not reduce the price of provisions. This has been a crying evil in many places. Laborers generally are willing to work for less in these hard times; but then, too, they want to buy for less. We know that in this vicinity \$10 per barrel for flour was extorted, for some time after the article had fallen to \$6 per barrel in Philadelphia, and was selling at \$7 50 in Williamsport.

The publication of the Danville Intelligencer is continued by Mrs. Valentine Best as proprietress. Oscar C. Kepler is engaged as editor, and seems to discharge his duties with ability.

The Danville Poor house has proved too small for the great number of applicants, and new buildings are being erected as additions.

There are many deprivations and thefts committed by the persons thrown out of employment at the Iron works.

Blackwood, for October, has been received from the publishers, containing the usual variety of interesting articles. The following is its table of contents: What will he do with us—By Finestrata Caxton—Part V; New Sea Side Studies—No. V. Jersey; Modern Light Literature—Society; Our Hagiology; Scenes of Clerical Life—No. III; Jane's Repentance—Part IV; Beloeche Traits; Teaching and Training: A Dialogue; The Haunting Face; From India; The Syrian Route to the East.

Terms—payment to be made in advance. For any one of the four Reviews \$3 per an. For any two " 5 " For any three " 7 " For all four of the Reviews 8 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 " For Blackwood and three Reviews 9 " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10 "

Address Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York.

No class of men have been more affected by the financial troubles, than the liquor dealers and restaurant keepers in our large cities. It seems men can govern their appetites and quit their indulgences, when their notes are in danger of protest. Many of the principal liquor saloons or Broadway are about to be closed, the receipts being daily considerably less than the expenses.—One saloon near the St. Nicholas hotel, which averaged \$100 per day in its receipts, does not now take in \$5, and is advertised for sale. This fact proves that the gentlemen can and will retrench and that they have abandoned habits that are at all times and under any circumstances, expensive and pernicious.—They can therefore appeal with good grace to the ladies to economize.

EVIDENCES OF "OVERTRADEING."—The Luzerne Union of last week came to us with nine columns of closely printed Sheriff's sales. A few years ago every body rushed to Luzerne county to make their fortunes in coal lands, and almost every foot of property contiguous to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroads was bought up at enormous prices, (on credit of course) to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of coal that was to be dug therefrom. The speculation in most instances has proved a failure, and now the Sheriff is reaping a harvest from the folly of the speculators.

HO! FOR THE KROUT.—Twenty-five heads of cabbage mysteriously disappeared some time during the night, on Wednesday last, from the market wagon of Mr. John Hole, in Penn Street. He brought it to his customers, who were, of course, disappointed in their supply of kroust. It seems that Mr. H. arrived at the stand a few hours before the opening of the market, which he appropriated to himself by taking a short nap, in the wagon. While perfectly unconscious, the thief slipped the cabbage from under him and got off safely with his plunder.

A theft on a mammoth scale was perpetrated on the truck farm of Mr. A. Miller, near the Katzwon road, above the Steam Forge. Three hundred heads of cabbage were stolen, on Tuesday night last, and nothing has since been heard of them.—Reading Gazette.

OUR EXTRAVAGANCE.—Nothing can afford at a glance a clearer insight into the universal prevalence of luxury in the United States than the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, we imported silk piec goods to the amount of \$25,000,000, other silk goods to the value of \$6,017,115, lace \$1,601,610, embroideries \$4,664,353, making altogether over thirty-seven millions of dollars. These are the things which run away with the wealth of the country.

A HARD MONEY STATE.—There is nothing but specie in Arkansas, there being no banks. Texas are paid in gold and silver, and the State pays nothing but the "hard" out. The State Treasury is well provided with gold and silver, having more than will keep the Government two years.

ATTENTION POSTMASTERS!—The Postmaster General has recently decided that if Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Offices without being taken up by the subscriber, within five weeks, they are liable for the pay.

The Bradford Reporter, the home organ of Mr. Wilmut, barely announces the result of the election, without any comment. The Reporter succumbs without a murmur.

The last steamer from California brings a rumor that it is the intention of the Mormons to go into the Russian possessions in America if warred in the quarrel with the United States.

The Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad was sold in Sunbury, at Sheriff's sale, on last Monday, to the Wieland Brothers, of Philadelphia, who were the second mortgage holders.

REPTILES OF TEXAS.

We all remember the delightful descriptions which early writers gave of the territory comprised within the limits of the state of Texas. Its health, salubry and beauty may be all that poets delight to paint; but on its magnificent plains, and in its illimitable forests are animals, such as its toads and frogs, and "such small deer," of which Goldsmith never dreamed in his animated Nature. A late writer thus speaks of the reptiles of Texas:

The cattle are not the whole occupants of prairie, by any means. Droves of wild horses are not unfrequent, and deer are in countless numbers. The small brown wolf is quite common, and you occasionally get a glimpse of his large black brother. But Texas is the paradise of reptiles and creeping things, Rattle and moccasins snakes are too numerous even to shake a stick at. The bite of the former is easily cured by drinking raw whiskey till it produces intoxication: But for the latter there is no cure. The tarantula is a pleasant institution to get into a quarrel with. He is a spider with a body about the size of a hen's egg, and his legs five or six inches long, and covered with long, coarse black hair. He lies in cattle tracks; and, if you see him, move out of his path, as his bite is absolutely certain death; and he never gets out of any one's way, but can jump eight or ten feet to inflict his deadly bite. Then there is the centipede, furnished with an unlimited number of legs, each leg formed with a claw, and each claw inflicting a separate wound. If he walks over you at night you will have cause to remember him for months to come, as the wound is of a particularly poisonous nature, and is very difficult to heal.

The stinging lizard is a lesser evil; the sensation of its wound being likened to the application of a red hot iron to the person; but one is thankful to escape with life to consider these lesser evils annoyances. But the insects flying, creeping, running, digging, buzzing, stinging, they are everywhere. Ask for a cup of water, and there the rejoinder in our camp is, "Will you have it with a bag or without it?" The horned frog is one of the greatest curiosities here, and is perfectly harmless. It has none of the cold, slimy qualities of his northern brother, but is frequently made a pet of. Chameleons are innumerable, darting over the prairie with inconceivable swiftness, and undergoing their peculiar change of color of the object under which they may be. The woods on the banks of the bayous are perfectly alive with mocking birds, most beautiful, and feathered game is abundant and very tame, and is scarcely ever sought after. The only varieties that I have seen are quails, partridges, snipe, mallard, plover and prairie hens.

A Case under the New Stay Law.

An important and interesting question was presented to the District Court of Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, arising under the recent Act of 13th October, 1857, allowing a stay of execution for one year.

In May, 1857, John Sidney Jones confessed a judgment in favor of Haggerty & Co., for \$2400, to secure the payment of three promissory notes of \$800, on condition that if any one of them should mature and be unpaid the plaintiffs should have execution for the whole amount of their debt. On the 13th of October, 1857, the day the new Act became a law, the first note became due and was not paid. On the 14th of October, the plaintiffs issued an execution for the whole amount of the claim, and the defendant now comes into Court and asks a stay of execution for one year from this time.

Judge Parsons, on behalf of the defendant offered to show that the defendant was the owner in fee of certain real estate, worth beyond all incumbrances, the amount of the judgment.

David Webster, Esq., for plaintiffs, objected to the right of the defendant to have a further stay, and contended—

1st. That the agreement on which the judgment was confessed, provided that an execution might issue, if any one of the notes remained unpaid; that this was a contract between the parties, and that the recent act giving the defendant a stay beyond the period contracted for violated the 10th section of article 1st of the Constitution of the U. S. Mr. Webster argued this point at great length, and referred to numerous decisions, among which were Bronson vs. Kinzie, 1 Howard, Sup. Court Rep. (U. S.); McCracken vs. Hayward, 2 Howard; Grantly's Lessees, 3 Howard; Eberle vs. Coningham, 3 Wharton; Western Savings Fund vs. The City, Law Journal.

2d. That the defendant's case came within the exceptions contained in the act of 13th of October, 1857.

3d. That the defendant had already had his stay of execution under his agreement, and could not get a further stay.

4th. That the agreement amounted to a waiver of the new stay, as it contained an express stipulation that the execution might be issued if any one of the notes remained unpaid.

Judge Parsons, in reply, argued that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 8 Watts and Serg. had affirmed the constitutionality of the Stay Law of 1842, and that the act of 1857 was equally constitutional, as it acted not on the rights of parties, but on the remedies.

The Court decided that the defendant was not entitled to a stay of execution.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—There has been much disturbance at most of the polls during the day, but no serious outbreak. The special arrangements for the day was of no avail, except, perhaps to prevent gross outrages.—The votes of naturalized citizens, it is asserted on all hands, were to a great extent excluded, and many persons were beaten.—The majority of the American party will probably be from seven to ten thousand in the city. Returns come in slowly, and are unofficial.

New Jersey Election.

TRENTON, Nov. 4.—It is conceded that the election in the State yesterday has resulted in the Democrats carrying both branches of the Legislature.

The Question Stated.

The following is from the speech of Mr. Buchanan, delivered in the Senate, March 1854, upon the Nebraska Kansas question: "The people of Pennsylvania have, from the earliest times, had the unquestioned right of establishing or prohibiting among themselves the institution of slavery. They permitted and legalized it so long as they thought proper, and when the time arrived that it was expedient and right to eradicate it, they did so without dictation from any foreign authority. Neither the British crown, the continental Congress, or the government of the United States, ever spoke to Pennsylvania in the tone of command upon this subject. We decided for ourselves, as the best judge of our own interests and welfare, and we could have justly spurned any intimation issued from an alien authority. All the northern States of the old thirteen who participated in the Revolution and won their liberties by the power of force, enjoyed the same exclusive jurisdiction over the same subject. This principle of local control and legislation is as prominently stamped upon the political policy of the northern States as any of which history holds the record. Pennsylvania, for good reasons, founded in policy and principle, abolished, in 1789, the institution of slavery within her borders; and she did this in a manner as just as it was beneficial and salutary. Not prompted by the blind, calculating spirit of modern abolitionists, she accomplished the work gradually, and under conditions as little oppressive as possible upon individual rights and existing arrangements. Is there any solid objection against extending to the people of Nebraska the same rights which we have enjoyed and exercised? Are republican principles to be varied by location and geography, so that what is right along the waters of the Susquehanna shall be considered criminal upon the prairies of the far west, and at the base of the Rocky mountains? Can Massachusetts, or New York, or Maryland, deny to their people who have gone westward, rights which have been neither denied or questioned in the States from which they emigrated?"

What spirit of evil is this which rises up in our midst, and invokes us to a work of outrage and wrong? Have the republican citizens of the Territories no right to complain that the general government should attempt to dictate their institutions, and deprive them of a jurisdiction over their own concerns which has been enjoyed by the old States of the Union? They have resented, and are resending, the region in which they have settled, from its desert condition, and have made, and are making it, fit for the habitation of civilized man. The forests have fallen before them; the savage has retired as they have advanced; they have subjected alike prairie, mountain, and valley, to the dominion of labor and industry, and have swollen the wealth and extended the limits of the republic. And shall they have no rights except such as are doled out to them from a government located at the city of Washington? Shall their laws be framed and imposed upon them by representatives of Hartford, Boston, and Baltimore? or shall they, free from congressional interference—free from the dictation of representatives who have no voice in electing—shape their own institutions and the laws under which they are to live?"

"We would resent, in Pennsylvania, to the utmost, any encroachment of the federal government upon our just and reserved rights. And why should we, therefore, assist in extending Congressional interference into the Territories of the Union. The humble emigrant who goes out from amongst us, our relative neighbor or friend—should carry with him to his new home in the west, the same republican principles, which prevail in the locality from which he emigrates.—There is no reason why he should forfeit any of his rights as an American citizen, by a removal into the Territories—the common property of the United States. Sir, when this principle of local power squares exactly with the national interests, in removing the question of slavery from the field of Congressional debate, and secures the peace and harmony of the States in their relation to each other, that man must have had motives, or must be greatly or grossly mistaken, who would oppose its adoption."

From the Public Ledger.

HAS THIS PANIC COME WITHOUT WARNING.—Every body complains that these hard times have taken them off their guard, taken them at unawares. Had they only known what was coming three months before, they would have been ready and not have suffered, but this time the pressure has come without warning.

To this, the easiest reply is that if every one had been on his guard, the panic would not have occurred at all. The disease that carries a man to the grave never seems serious until too late, or a little medicine or precaution might have saved him. So there would have been no undue expansion, and therefore no collapse, if people had only been on their guard. It is just because the oldest and most experienced financiers and whole sale capitalists were completely at fault in their expectations that these hard times have come.

The great question then is, are there no warnings by which this crisis might be foreseen by men of sagacity? Was the experience of 1837 nothing? It reminds us of the story of death promising a young man three sufficient warnings before he came again to fetch him away. As he grew old, he became deaf, then his eyes failed him, and then he grew lame, and could only sit in his easy chair. But he could eat and drink and sleep and laugh, until one day death called and told him he had come for him. The man complained that Death had not fulfilled his promise, and said that he was the more surprised that his hearing and sight had failed him, and that he was not able to get about so as to pick up the notes of Death's approach. Of course the man was convicted out of his own mind. The jaminess and loss of sight and hearing were the three sufficient warnings, had he only so considered them.

Now it is just thus with these panics. They have given different warnings, all of which

have been laid down in works of political economy, time and again.

For instance we have had large issues of paper money and high prices. In his political Economy, p. 208, Dr. Wayland has said, "Large issues and high prices create necessarily mercantile distress and stagnation of business." Could anything more exactly have described our times of late? Paper has been pushed into circulation by all sorts of expedients. Bank notes from the Eastern State have been sent out West on purpose, that they might be a long time before they could reach home for redemption. Still larger sums have been loaned to railroad and other companies, on the express condition that they should not be put into circulation, except in the West; and then they have been taken at once to the brokers in New York.

Look at the New York Banking capital, how it has grown within a few years. And so it has been all over the country. Now here was in itself a full and sufficient warning, and the question is, why did not the knowing ones see it? Simply because it came on them by degrees, as deafness comes on the old man, or the inactivity that, by taking away his powers of exercise, makes him look only the fuller in the face until stricken down by apoplexy. Every one said, it is true, prices are getting higher and higher, but it is caused, not by extension of paper, but by the influx of gold. Or it they examined and satisfied themselves that there were large issues of paper money, and that serious times were coming, they looked for them only for ahead, and made sure that things would remain all right till they had realized from this and that speculation.

But then this very influx of gold was in itself also a warning to a wise man. Look at the times when gold has increased rapidly in any country, and it will be found that it always has produced immense mercantile fluctuations. This is well known, and expressly laid down in Wayland's Political Economy. The reason is plain. The influx of gold, causes a great rise in other property, because gold is made cheaper. It makes it easier, therefore, to pay debts. Hence every body wishes to pay property on credit, because it is sure to become dearer, and the money cheaper, and they strain that credit till it snaps. Hence, with a rising tide of gold coming into a country, speculation is sure to life and panic to follow, and depressions and fluctuations of all kinds. How then were the capitalists deceived? They knew it was coming, but they thought not yet. Besides, in 1854, there was a tightness and a sort of panic in New York, but it passed away. Every one supposed that things had been proved to the bottom then, and it had been shown that there was nothing unhealthy or speculative in the movement. Hence they argued that if all those Western investments were not bubbles, they would go into them further. And further they went, especially in Western lands.

The disproportionate and enormous investment of capital in real estate, such as lands and costly houses, most of which were unproductive, was another sign equally certain of a coming panic. For most of it was done on credit, and capital was thus locked up. Here, then, where three sufficient warnings, yet none heeded them. Now the question is, to what extent the same causes have been operating in England. In France we know they have, by the high price silks had reached, and the costly buildings in Paris. Wherever they have, and in the same proportion, this panic will be felt.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer. THE TARIFF HUMBUG.

The small fry among our political opponents continue to attribute the present monetary embarrassment of the country to what they term the "Free Trade policy of the Democratic party." They tried to coax the people or Pennsylvania, by preaching this doctrine, notwithstanding David Wilmut was one of the most ultra free trade men in Congress in 1846, and voted in favor of the tariff bill of that year and against the pet bill of 1842. But the people of Pennsylvania had experienced too many years of profitable labor under the tariff of 1846 and could not be made to put faith in what the opposition press said upon the subject. Protection. If the opposition parties were sincere in their advocacy of a Protective Tariff why did they nominate David Wilmut, a renegade free trade Democrat?

The whole hue and cry about Protection just now is made by the opposition to shield the Banks and speculators, and to mislead the people.

It cannot be possible, says the Delaware Gazette, that the Black Republican and Know Nothing papers have forgotten that the last Congress was controlled by men opposed to the Democratic party. Do they not know that Lewis D. Campbell, one of the Black Republican leaders in the last Black Republican Know Nothing House of Representatives—the second of Burlingame's, was the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means?—Have they forgotten that this notorious member of their party, (Mr. Campbell,) introduced a bill which reduced the duties on goods coming into the United States below those of the act of 1846. The tariff bill of 1846 was repealed by the Black Republican House of Representatives, and the substitute for that act approached nearer the free trade standard, and went into operation with the sanction of the opposition press, on the 1st of July last.

The tariff of 1846 was not in operation at all, when the present embarrassment of the country commenced. It had been a dead letter for three months.

It is true that a large amount of goods had been bought and warehoused under the tariff of 1846; but these purchases had been made with a view of securing large profits by entering them under the lower duties of the new tariff.

From the Daily Pennsylvaniaian.

Shocking Murder—Assessors the Murderer. Statement—Inquest by the Coroner.

About twenty minutes past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of the most shocking and fatal tragedies which it has ever been our lot to record was perpetrated at the St. Lawrence Hotel, on the south side of Chestnut street, between 10th and 11th streets.—As far as we can learn the facts, it appears that Mr. Richard Carter, the President of the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., arrived in the city and took up his quarters at the above hotel yesterday. A few days previous to this a young man, who gave his name as Thomas Washington Smith, arrived here from the South and put up at Madison House. At the above hour yesterday afternoon Carter and Smith were observed sitting upon a sofa in the corner of the parlor fronting on Chestnut street. There was nothing exciting in their manner, and the casual observer would have supposed that they were engaged in the most friendly conversation.—They occupied their seats for a considerable length of time, when Smith drew from his pocket a Colt's revolver. Both parties arose from their seats, when the former commenced firing upon the latter. At the third discharge Carter fell fatally wounded, but Smith fired two more loads into the body of the wounded man while lying prostrate upon the floor. The sudden and rapid discharge of the revolver naturally attracted to the room almost every one in the house, and for a while the place was the scene of the wildest excitement. The appearance of the dying man upon the floor, in a pool of blood, and the coolness of the murderer who quietly walked off, and the terror which was depicted on every countenance in the room was a scene well calculated to chill the blood and strike terror to the hearts of the spectators.

The wounded man died in a few moments and was conveyed to his room in the upper part of the building. The vital spark had fled before the body was picked up. Officer Albright, of the Reserve corps, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, took Smith to the Central Police Station, where he appeared perfectly cool and collected.

The officer searched the prisoner and found upon his person a handsome six barreled revolver and an enormous bowie knife. Five barrels of the revolver had been discharged, the other one still heavily loaded with a ball. The knife was about two feet in length and the blade about two and a quarter inches in breadth. It was enclosed in a red leather case, upon which was inscribed in black ink, "Thomas Washington Smith, De Bow's Review, N. O., Washington, D. C."

At seven o'clock a hearing took place before Ald. Eneu.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.—After Smith had been placed in the cell he expressed a desire to make a statement, but the officers generally declined listening to him. He alleged that he was a Southerner—a high-minded, gentlemanly man, who would not be guilty of a mean act; that he had met Mr. Carter at the coal mines in the interior of this State and thought that he was an honorable man—one in whom he could place the most implicit confidence. He also met a young lady at a seminary in the interior with whom he became fascinated—in love—and whom he learned was an adopted daughter of Mr. Carter. He consulted with Mr. Carter upon the subject, when he informed him that the girl was everything that was virtuous and good, everything that a man could esteem as estimable in a wife.—Soon after this he married her and they removed to their home. Soon after this marriage he discovered that all was not right—that his wife was pregnant, and that in four months from the date of the marriage ceremony, she gave birth to a child.

He also alleges that while this girl was at school as his adopted daughter, under the improper protection of Mr. C, there was an improper intimacy between them, and that the child belonged to Mr. C. He also learned that there had been illicit intercourse between his wife and Mr. C. since their marriage on more than one occasion, and having been cruelly deceived by a man in whom he had the utmost confidence, and smearing under the wrongs to which he had been subjected, he determined upon revenge. He expressed no regrets or fears of the responsibility incurred by the perpetration of such a terrible deed.

He expressed a desire that H. C. Townsend, Esq., should be sent for, as he had consulted him upon the subject. Another legal gentleman, who was in the office during the investigation, said the deceased had called upon him a few days ago, and consulted him in regard to a divorce. He did not think that at their interview Smith had the remotest idea of committing a murder. The prisoner is about 33 years of age, rather thin built, and has black whiskers.

After he was placed in a cell in Moyamensing Prison, he thanked the officers for their extreme kindness to him, and said to officer Albright that he should accept the revolver from him as a present for his gentlemanly conduct, and for protecting him from the crowd. He also told Lieut. Dickhart to take the Bowie knife.

From the Pennsylvaniaian. CREDIT—ITS BASIS.

Is not the present time a fit opportunity to put the important question, how is the present credit system of our country supported, and ask the serious attention of our business men to a careful consideration of the answer? No nation can exist without credit. All business circles and commercial communities must make use of it to a greater or lesser degree, according to the circumstances by which the nation or people are surrounded. No man can at all times command an amount of available means commensurate with the demands of his business—nor can a nation expect each year to have a full and overflowing treasury. Trade, commerce and manufactures may and will get in the advance of that real capital on which they depend for life and vitality, and credit must then come in and represent temporary the substantial foundation on which these great national interests rest. When credit thus used it is legitimate, and cannot be productive of injurious consequences, as it will neither ex-

pand beyond a safe and prudent point, nor tempt men to embark in wild and speculative enterprises, the end of which must be not only the destruction of credit, but the prostration for a time, even of those enterprises which are based upon real capital.

But the inquiry is, how is our present system of credit supported—upon what basis does it rest? The State has made use of its credit; the different corporations put theirs in the market; railroads have been built, equipped and put in motion by the use of credit; municipal corporations came upon "Change as customers, and bartered their promises to pay in the future for so much present gold, and the business community, catching the infection, acted upon the same general principle. It was credit—all credit—the whole business transactions of the country was demoralized and each man rushed wildly on without regard to the future or the possibility of meeting obligations at maturity. The people of the several States borrowed money and issued State bonds, to be paid twenty, fifty or sixty years from their date. These were put into the market, and upon the faith of such evidences of indebtedness other parties made loans, and thus the debt was increased, the credit widened. Railroads graded a few miles of their lines and then mortgaged them for iron and other materials to prosecute the enterprise. Municipal corporations issued their promises to Railroad companies, and upon these money was obtained, and thus credit was absolutely based upon debt. It is not to be supposed that the business community could or would long remain unaffected by such a false and pernicious system of credit. The spirit of speculation was luring men to embark in schemes which promised princely returns, and thus tempted they gave way, entered the arena in which this struggle was going on, and soon became engaged in it and forgot or overlooked all those lessons of wisdom and prudence which had heretofore guided them.

In this wild and wicked extension of credit the Banks have acted a most conspicuous part. Not one provision of their charters have been obeyed in a spirit of fairness and justice to the community. They have pushed their circulation beyond the point prescribed by law, and used the unlawful indebtedness thus created for the purpose of basing upon it mercantile and commercial credit. The Banks were aware of their inability to meet their obligations with the people—in other words, they could not pay their debts if called upon, and yet they loaned these fraudulent promises to pay to their customers, and thus as in the municipal corporations, supported the credit by the creation of debts—and that too with a full knowledge that such debts could not be paid. This system held together just so long as the labor of the country could support it; when it was forced beyond that point, the bubble burst. It then became impossible to still further declare the people with promises to pay in the future. They needed something to redeem that credit upon which the business of the country was based. This could not be obtained and hence the panic and consequent suspension.

It is not apparent, that if we are to have relief, it must be supported by more reliable means in the future. The idea of basing credit upon debt is suicidal to all those principles of political economy on which the prosperity of a nation and people depend. No man is justified in issuing an obligation without being certain that it will be met at maturity, much less should such liabilities be used by others as a basis upon which to erect accumulated indebtedness. This principle will also hold good when applied to State, corporations or institutions. What safety is there in any system of credit which presents no security but promises, the redemption of which is subject to suspicion at all times, but doubly so when years must expire before the test can be legally applied and the question of their sufficiency absolutely determined. The folly of depending upon such supports in a young and growing country, is made clear by the present mercantile crash. There has been an abundance of credit, but of what avail was it when most needed? The country is rich in material wealth, but false credit, based upon an inflated paper currency, had banished from active circulation the representative of a nation's wealth and prosperity, increased the indebtedness of the people, paralyzed the right arm of industry, and thus increased the evil conditions in getting nearer a cash system in all transactions, and shortening the period for which credit will be extended. But first remove the great stumbling block to any reform—our vicious paper money system, by which all schemes looking to a reform of this abuse of credit will be frustrated. While it is within the power of a few men controlling the moneyed institutions of our State or nation, to expand or contract the volume of currency, and thus derange all legitimate business calculations, it is idle to hope for, or expect a sound, healthy credit system. It will be extended over a wider surface, and thus made more mischievous in its effects upon the stability of our mercantile manufacturing and commercial interests. While, therefore, the Banking system is under consideration with a view to its thorough revision, and the introduction of more coin into our currency, it will be well to examine the grounds on which the credit system of the nation stands, remodel it in accordance with the facts presented at the present crisis.

The Stockholders of the Danville Bank at their meeting on last Monday, accepted the Relief Law passed at the extra session of our Legislature.

The Masonic Order of the United States numbers three hundred thousand persons, and includes a large portion of all the distinguished civil, military and professional men.

The Grain Crops of California.—The grain crops of California are this season largely in excess of the consumption. The San Francisco Herald says the State must soon be exporters of agricultural produce, the only drawback being the difficulty of finding a near market.