

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Nov. 6, 1857.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford County, will assemble in Mass Meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening of next Court week, to celebrate the glorious victory achieved by the Democratic party at the late election. Let there be a full turn out of the gallant men who charged the ranks of the enemy with such signal success and who can now meet together and congratulate each other on the triumph of the principles for which they so nobly battled!

Reduction of Terms!

THE "GAZETTE" FURNISHED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR \$1.50, IF PAID IN ADVANCE!!

In accordance with the general wish of our subscribers we have concluded to reduce the price of our paper to \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. If payment is not made in advance, \$2.00 will be charged if paid within the year; whenever a subscriber suffers his account to remain unsettled at the end of the year, \$2.50 will be charged. These Terms will be strictly and invariably adhered to.

All our present subscribers who will make payment before the first day of January next, shall receive the Gazette at the above named rate of \$1.50 per annum, in advance, and those who have already paid us \$2.00 for the present volume, shall have a credit of 50 cents on the next.

A SHALLOW "DODGE!"

The abolition organ in this place endeavors to account for the late overwhelming defeat of its party by saying that nearly the whole Democratic vote was polled while that of the opposition was "more than five hundred short!" Now, as "figures will not lie," let us glance for a moment at the arithmetic of our opponents. The entire vote polled for Governor in this county, at the late election, was 4304; the entire vote polled for Canal Commissioner, one year ago, was 4467. This shows a falling off in the entire vote of the County of only 163! Again, compare the vote for President last year, with that cast for Governor, at the last election. The entire vote in the county for President, was 4690, from which subtract the 4304 above stated as being the vote for Governor, and there is shown to be a deficit of only 386 voters! Now, one half, at least, of these 386 votes, that were absent from the polls, are Democrats, as can be satisfactorily shown by reference to the votes of the different districts. For instance, in Cumberland Valley tp., twenty Democrats remained at home on election day—in Southampton fourteen—in Middle Woodberry thirteen—in Juniata, Napier and other townships where there are heavy Democratic gains, a considerable number of Democrats did not turn out. In this Borough, there were seven, or eight, of our party absent, and indeed we know of no district in the county, where there was a full Democratic turn-out.

How, then, can the Abolitionists "figure up" that the Democrats "cast nearly their entire vote in the county," and that theirs "is more than 500 short," when the official tables show that the whole vote of the county is only 386 less than the highest ever cast within its present limits, and that about one half of those 386 votes are Democratic! We do not deny the assertion of the Abolitionists that their "vote is over 500 short." That is true, most assuredly. Their vote is short about 270 over 500.

The truth is that a large number of the voters whose absence from the polls they so piteously bemoan, were out and voted—but not the Abolition ticket. They gave their suffrages for WILLIAM F. PACKER and the whole Democratic ticket. This is the reason why the opposition are "over 500 short" in the county. Had the whole Democratic strength been brought to bear upon them, they would have been beaten 1000 instead of 770.

So much for this very shallow dodge of the Abolitionists. We would advise them to "head" in a different direction, the next time. There is a stone wall of stubborn facts against which they must inevitably butt their "scoffs," if they persist in the course which they at present pursue in endeavoring to explain away their humiliating defeat. Admirers of "niggers," beware of the figures!

A Voice from the Head Waters of Salt River.

The Abolitionists are crying out most dolefully from their moorings at the sources of "Old Salt," saying among other things, that magnificent promises of a railroad, a plankroad, &c., were made by Democrats when advocating the claims of Wm. P. Schell for the Senatorship. Now we call to witness every man who attended the various Democratic meetings held during the late campaign, and every reader of the Bedford Gazette, that Mr. Schell was never pledged, to the making of any railroad, or plankroad, in this county, or any where else. We never said that Mr. Schell, if elected, could or would, make such road, or roads; we only said that he would be able to do more for such enterprises, than any other man in the district. This was our argument for Mr. Schell—this is the promise we made in his behalf—and for the fulfillment of this promise we stand responsible. Mr. Schell will do all he can for "that railroad," and that is all his Democratic friends promised he would do. The Abolition organ in this place is evidently trying to make a little party capital of that railroad business; but, as its articles are at present written at the head waters of Salt River, which region has been so long in possession of the opposition, that lying has become the principal virtue of

the inhabitants, it is unnecessary to say a word more in reference to the subject.

The vote in Pennsylvania for Governor, in 1857, compared with that for President in 1856, stands as follows:

Buchanan,	230,500	Packer,	188,863
Fremont,	147,447	Wilmot,	146,147
Fillmore,	82,229	Hazlehurst,	28,160

Hence it will be seen that nearly the whole "Republican" vote of the State was polled for Wilmot, whilst over 41,000 Democrats did not go to the election. And yet Gen. Packer has nearly 43,000 of a majority over Wilmot!

ALFRED B. M'CALMONT, ESQ.

The above named gentleman is spoken of by a number of Democratic journals in the Western part of the State, as a suitable person to fill the office of Attorney General in the Cabinet of Governor Packer. We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. M'Calmont, but know him by reputation as a sound lawyer, an eloquent orator and an unflinching Democrat. The Pittsburg Post speaks of him as follows:

Mr. M'Calmont is a gentleman of thorough education, having graduated at Dickinson College, (an institution to whose training we owe a Buchanan, a Gibson, a Wilkins, a McClure and numerous other bright lights in law, politics and literature,) several years ago with high credit to himself, and satisfaction to his friends. He has for a number of years been a successful practitioner at this Bar, and has achieved for himself an enviable reputation, as a sound thorough-bred lawyer. He is at present, the worthy Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for this district, and his eminent qualifications peculiarly designate him for the seat of Attorney General.

His political course has been of the Jacksonian stamp—firm, undeviating and resistless, as well as efficient and untiring in his labors for Democratic men and measures.

Mr. M'Calmont has never been an office seeker, trying to "turn up" year after year, and firing at the flock of offices only to see them fly away into the hands of the less ostentatious and more deserving; he is just the reverse of this, and his backwardness in this particular has been the theme of solicitude on the part of his friends. It is time that merit should receive its reward. The laborer is worthy of his hire. An opportunity is presented to bestow the desert upon a faithful and meritorious Democrat and citizen of the West, and we trust soon to hear of the judicious selection of Alfred B. M'Calmont for Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Hermitage, the Old Residence of General Jackson.

The Nashville Union, in noticing the rumor that Congress will not accept the gift of the Hermitage from the State of Tennessee, upon condition that a military school is established there, says—

"If, then, Congress at the approaching session should decline the gift of the State, we trust the Legislature will follow the recommendation of the Governor. In his late message, Governor Johnson suggests that the Hermitage be set apart as the residence of the future Governors of Tennessee. The recommendation is eminently proper and appropriate. We have now no Executive Mansion, and the salary is not sufficient to permit a Governor of limited private fortune to bring his family to Nashville. The distance from the city is not too great, and, besides, no Chief Magistrate of Tennessee residing at the Hermitage could ever prove unfaithful to the high trust reposed in him. The glorious traditions around him would make him true to himself and the country. Let the future Governors of Tennessee, then, reside at the Hermitage. There are a thousand things there to remind one of his character, his history his opinions, and his deeds. Nor were those opinions of more value than at this moment. Had the country followed his wise counsels we would not have been cursed by a brood of pestilent and corrupt banks."

More Trouble in Kansas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A private despatch from Lawrence, K. T., says that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton were obliged to leave Leecompton on account of the threats of the ultras, and are now at Benicia. Sheriff Walker, with a posse of his men, is with the Governor. A special messenger was sent to Colonel Sumner's command. A document was circulated in Lawrence, inviting Walker to that place, and pledging the protection of its citizens.

The Associated Press correspondent at St. Louis, in reference to the above despatch, telegraphs as follows: "We have no such intelligence here, and nothing like it has passed through the telegraph office in this city to-day. The despatch has internal evidence of being a hoax. Governor Walker has troops at Leecompton for the protection of the Constitutional Convention; and if he had not, he would scarcely demand it of an officer who has not been in command in Kansas for several months, and who for some time past has been under arrest. I saw a letter from Secretary Stanton to-night, dated Leecompton, October 28, and it makes no mention of any difficulty."

WHAT WILL THE OPPOSITION DO NOW?—Since Black Republicanism has gone the way of Know Nothingism and been completely wiped out, the question arises what will the Opposition do now? Full of devices and subtleties they will no doubt rally their scattered forces, at least by the time the Presidential election comes round, under some new name and upon some new platform. Let them come in whatever shape they may, the Democracy are ready to meet and overthrow them. We hear in some quarters that the old whig party is to be re-organized and re-constructed, in others that the American party is to be galvanized into new life. The tariff is talked of by some of the opposition as an issue likely to be prominent in a future campaign, and what is perfectly in keeping with opposition inconsistency many of those who have just voted for David Wilmot, a notorious freetrader, for Governor, are now clamoring for a high protective tariff. The United States Bank is advocated by those of the opposition who are deeply tainted with old federalism. The Democracy will wait until the opposition arrange all their plans for their future operations, and then they will rally under their old flag and overthrow any kind of an organization that may be raised up against them. Everlasting honor to the old, staid, firm, patriotic, lion hearted, unconquerable Democracy.

—The United States frigate Congress left Spezia on the 7th inst.

LITERARY MELANGE.

We shall devote this department of the Gazette to occasional reviews of new books, serials, &c., and to the re-publication of such literary waifs as we shall deem worthy of preservation in our columns. Owing to pressing duties connected with our office of editor, we may not be able to make this a continuous feature in our paper; nevertheless, we shall endeavor to give our readers as much of it as our taste may prescribe and our opportunities permit.

—As we write, the smoky haze of inceptive (if it prove not deceptive) Indian Summer spreads its blue vapors over the hills. That most pleasant of all seasons is evidently at hand, and we shall soon breathe its "dreamy air" and bask in its cheerful sunlight. Poets have often essayed the description of this "charming episode in the melancholy story of the declining year," but we have never met with anything on the subject, in prose, or poetry, that exceeds the solemn grandeur, the sombre beauty, of the poem subjoined.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

Within the sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray bars, looking from their hazy hills,
O'er the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed further, and the streams sang low:
As in a dream the distant woodman hew'd,
His winter logs, with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, erewhile armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slumberous wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint,
And like a star, dropping in the light,
The village church-vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel crouk upon the hillside crew;
Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before—
Silent till some replying warbler blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swinging nest
By every light wind like a censer swung;

Where sang the noisy macons of the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near,
Foreboding as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plentiful year;

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast,
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reapers of the rosy east,
All now was songless empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble piped the quail,
And croaked the crow, through all the dreary gloom.
Alone the pheasant drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with his inverted torch,—

Amid all this, the centre of the scene
The white haired matron, with monotonous tread
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien,
Sat like a Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft sipped, and broke with her the ashen crust,
And, in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all;
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume;
Re-gave the swords to rest upon the wall.

Re-gave the swords—but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him, who to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long but not loud, the drooping wheel went on,
Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon;
Long but not loud the memory of the gone,
Breathed through her lips, a sad and tremulous tone.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene;
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud;
While Death and Winter closed the Autumn scene.

We have italicized those passages in this poem which seem to us peculiarly striking.—The whole allegory is a masterpiece of poetic art. Its beauty consists rather in quiet, but forcible simile, in the simple sublimity of human experience, than in the extravagance of metaphor, or the lofty flights of imagination. In other words, its beauty is the beauty of truth.—Nothing can be more truly poetic, because nothing can be truer of nature, than the lines,

"The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by, passed noiseless out of sight."

A writer in the London Athenaeum, pronounced the "Closing Scene," on its first publication, equal to Gray's immortal Elegy, which was, indeed bestowing upon it exalted praise. We cannot go quite so far, but we do say and believe that the theme allegorized in this poem has never been more beautifully treated by any living American poet.

THE MAGAZINES.

GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.—Philadelphia, Watson & Co.

The November number of this well established monthly is before us. It is filled with interesting and instructive reading and is beautifully embellished with fine engravings. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, sixteen of which are taken up by the "Editor's Easy Talk," the most attractive feature of the whole book. CHAS. G. LELAND, author of the Knickerbocker Magazine's "Mace Sloper" sketches, is the editor of this work. Mr. Leland is a ripe scholar and a polished writer. His department in "Graham," is conducted by a master hand.

Among the contributors to this magazine, we

remark the great American dramatist GEORGE H. BOKER, author of the "Betrotal," "Calaynos," "The Vision of the Goblet," &c. JOHN G. Saxe, the Green Mountain Post and Wit, also contributes occasionally to its pages.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—New York, J. M. Emerson & Co.

Putnam's Monthly was, a few years ago, considered the organ of American intellect.—It numbered among its contributors the standard writers of the country. Unfortunately, however, it was made the mouth-piece of a coterie of hare-brained political fanatics who, month after month, distilled upon its pages the somniferous essence of their poppy brains. The result was that Putnam was drugged to death by the endless disquisitions of these wise philosophers.—He has however been brought to life again by the proprietors of that excellent monthly, "Emerson's Magazine," and having found a sensible partner, he gives goodly promise of better things. The consolidated work, Emerson and Putnam, is decidedly a good book, and will, doubtless, soon be the rival of that prince of the monthlies, "Harper's Magazine." The October number, the first issue under the new arrangement, is a model, both in neatness of print and binding, and in literary contents. It contains 112 pages.

Gov Packer's Inauguration.

The Harrisburg Herald states that arrangements are now in progress for a grand military and fireman's parade there, on the occasion of Gov. Packer's inauguration. Several first class fire companies from Philadelphia have signified their intention of being present, and we have no doubt companies from all the neighboring towns will be in attendance. A military company and a band from Williamsport will escort the Governor elect to the capitol, and an effort will be made to secure the attendance of a large number of volunteer companies from other places.

Kentucky.

The Legislature of Kentucky will meet in December, and the Democracy having the majority on joint ballot, will be able to elect a United States Senator. The name of the Hon. Linn Boyd is mentioned among the most prominent. His capacity, experience, and purity of life justly entitles him to that distinguished position. We hope he may be selected to represent that gallant State.

CIRCULATION OF DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.—DUTY OF POSTMASTERS.—We take the following well timed remarks from the Albany Atlas and Argus, and commend them to the attention of postmasters in Pennsylvania particularly, who have been sadly remiss in extending the circulation of their own journals:

"Postmasters are not bound by law to aid the circulation of any newspaper, and it is their duty to furnish the accommodations of the mail service to all. But they are indebted for their office to the political party, to which they belong. Their duty to that party—simple good faith to their political associates—requires that they should not labor in behalf of the principles of the enemy and engage in their dissemination.—Nay, more, common honesty requires that they should, so far as they reasonably can, reciprocate the kindness of the party which has conferred office upon them, by aiding in upholding its principles and perfecting its organization and contributing to its success. In no way can this so conveniently and efficiently be done by them, as by extending the circulation of Democratic newspapers.

"There is not a postmaster at the smallest country hamlet who cannot by a small amount of labor and little cost, increase the circulation of Democratic newspapers in his neighborhood. Where postmasters refuse to recognize their obligation to their political friends to do this, and especially where they engage in circulating Black Republican newspapers, it is perfectly fair, nay it is the duty of self-preservation, for the Democratic party to dispense with their services and bestow their office upon those who have a more correct appreciation of political duties.

"More than this, these post-office appointments, so long as it is agreed they are political ones, should be in efficient hands. They should be bestowed upon those who have the disposition and the skill to aid and strengthen the party in the locality, and where they are now in the hands which fail to accomplish this end, changes should unhesitatingly be made. On no other principle of distributing political patronage can a party be sustained. In the case of Postmasters, a pretty good index of their political efficiency is afforded by the number of Democratic newspapers circulated through their respective offices.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO VISIT EUROPE? This interesting question is thus satisfactorily answered by a correspondent of the Boston Post:

"This is a question that I am asked not infrequently, and something may be said in answer that will be of advantage to the inexperienced traveller. Were I to state that I spent ten or forty thousand dollars during my first visit to Europe and it was near the latter sum that the former it would be really saying nothing definite, so I will tell you what may be done. Stay-at-home people often have some very singular ideas of the expenses of foreign travel. I am not writing for the information of beggar, robbers or gamblers, but for those who take money enough with them to pay all their expenses, personal and otherwise. During my last visit to Europe, I visited England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, northern Italy and Sardinia, and was gone from home about 100 days. When I have been asked what it cost me, I have sometimes asked my questioner to 'guess' the amount. The sum named has been usually \$2,000 or \$2,500. It was about one fifth of the latter sum to wit: five hundred, and the very same seems can be visited now for one-half that sum, and travel respectably. Money being usually an important consideration, we wish, in travel, as in other investments, to get as much value as possible for our dollars. I believe travelers usually do not get more than one-half what they might. If a man wishes to become well acquainted with the English people at home or any other people in their domestic and social relations, and their political condition, he must stay awhile, making his home with them.—Virginia land warrants, for two hundred acres each, are now being bought by some of the shoemakers in New England, at one dollar an acre, payable in shoes.

Brevities.

—A Sebastopol correspondent of the Boston Courier says that the former inhabitants of that ruined city are constantly returning in transports and steamers, and that already the place has a population of upward of twelve thousand. Before the siege the population was 60,000.

—The Pacific Sentinel says that an Indian named Pedro died at Santa Cruz, on the 7th of September, aged 130 years.

—The Western Exchange Bank of Nebraska had a circulation of \$139,000 at the time of its suspension, none of which is likely to be redeemed.

—"Times are improving, and men are getting on their legs again," said a New York gentleman to his friend. "How so?" "Why, those who used to ride down in their carriages now walk."

—A fellow, in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been compelled to pay \$150 damages, to a woman, for spitting in her face. Served him right.

—A detachment of two hundred soldiers passed through Harrisburg on Saturday from Carlisle, on their way to Utah Territory.

—Hon. James B. King, a prominent citizen of Ohio, of Virginia birth, died a few days ago.

—Mrs. Anne Bend-rhaffel was burned to death by a camphene lamp in Chicago, on Sunday.

—John Riley was killed in an affray with Amos Smith, in Charleston, S. C., on Saturday.

—There was ice on ponds in the vicinity of Athens, Ga., on the 21st inst.

—Hon. G. A. Simmons, ex-member of Congress, died on Wednesday last, at Keeneville, N. Y.

—The American Engineer, as the result of scientific calculations and protracted experience says the safest seat is in the middle of the last car but one.

—Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, member of Congress elected from Chicago, is sinking fast, and no hope is now entertained of his recovery.

—Several distinguished American officers are now in Washington, it is said, endeavoring to get into the British service in India.

—Mr. E. R. Merry, a well-known citizen of Fairfax county, Va., was among the last passengers of the steamer Central America.

—Mr. Simon Draper has concluded, after consultation, to accept the post of police Commissioner of New York.

—The amount of specie in the United States is estimated at about \$300,000,000, equal to \$12 in coin for every man, woman and child in the country.

—Among the Mormons, boys of ten and twelve years of age, are enrolled in military bands, called the "Hope of Israel."

—Some of the apple trees in Norfolk are said to be bearing a second crop this season.

—The mercy of man is to be just; the justice of woman is to be merciful.

—A Kansas paper asserts that a Free State will soon be formed out of Northern Texas.

—The St. Louis Herald says: "The streets are full of idle men, mechanics, clerks and laborers, who have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the recent troubles in the money market.

—A member of the Lazy Society was complained of for running. His defence was, that he was going down hill, and it was more labor to walk than run. Complaint dismissed with expenses.

—Thirty-one Irishmen left Hartford, Conn. one day last week, on their return to Ireland to live, thinking their chances better in the old country.

—Bayard Taylor, only son of the late President Taylor, is the democratic candidate for the senate of Louisiana in the St. Charles district.

—There were 55 fires in Philadelphia during the months of July, August and September. Loss \$71,715. Insurance 59,425.

—The estate of the late Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, amounted to over six millions of dollars.

—Senator Hunter, of Va., is out in a letter denying a rumor that he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

—It is said that the seat of Mr. Rutherford, of the Dauphin district, in the State Senate, will be contested by Mr. Haldeman, on the ground of fraudulent voting on the part of the Black Republicans.

—A letter addressed to "the Church of God," at Portland, Me., some years ago, was returned to the General Post Office with the endorsement, "Misdirected—we have nothing but sectarian Churches in this place."

—The Harrisburg Herald says, operations along the entire line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, have been suspended.

—Gov. Johnson, of Tenn., reports the purchase for the State of the Hermitage, and its tender to the federal government.

—As the storm which bruises the flower nourishes the tree, so absence, which starves a weak affection, strengthens a strong one.

—The young fellow whose girl told him she didn't want him any longer, wears a fifty-six pound weight in his hat to prevent him from growing any longer.

—There are thirty thousand operatives and working-men, of various kinds without employment, in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia.

—A meeting of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph is considered as not at all improbable. The King of Prussia is very anxious that such an interview should take place.

—Since the financial pressure commenced the notes of no less than ninety-three banks in the United States have been discredited.

—The Iowa City Republican states that farmers are offering wheat in that city for forty cents a bushel, and cannot find purchasers.

—The contractors on the Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad have suspended operations, for the present, and discharged their workmen.

—Some of the Western papers have placed their money columns in mourning, by inverting the column "rules," and putting an obituary head at the top.

THE KANSAS POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is now ascertained on specific inquiry, that the report which was last night prevalent in unusually reliable and well informed circles, of the intention on the part of the Administration to remove Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, is without the least foundation; nor is there any reason to believe that either intend to resign. The last dates from either have only come down to the 10th of October.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—She is as sweet and gentle a lady as ever it was our fortune to look upon. None of her portraits do her justice a point greatly in her favor, for we remember hearing Sir Henry Raeburn say, "No woman's face is worth anything if it can be put upon canvas"—meaning that variety and transitoriness of expression were the finest parts of female beauty. Even in features she is staturesque and regular; "but 'twas na her bonny blue eye was my ruin;" it was the soft, feminine graciousness of look and motion; the retiring, yet self-possessed manner with which she acknowledged the sincere and hearty reception of the spectators;—and to us—

"(Land of my sire's what mortal hand Shall ever untie the filial band That binds me to thy rugged strand?") she had an indefinable charm—powerless perhaps, on the hearts of French, or even English. She was the exact representative of "the yellow-haired lassie" we read of in Burns' song; a refined Scottish expression about her mouth, winning and humorous, completed the effect.—Blackwood.

THE CAUSE OF IT.—The primary cause of the present financial disaster which is now afflicting the country in its pecuniary relation is the abuse of the credit system, which has created immense individual, corporate, and State debts. Every few years this bubble of a credit system explodes, bringing ruin and disaster in its train. Our banks of issue are the main spokes in the wheel of the credit system. They keep it up and prevent the business of the country from being done on a sound paying basis. They are always willing to offer loans and facilities to speculators and wild-cat business men to operate with, and it is through their assistance that the business of the country is disarranged. We shall always have these financial crises until we curtail, if we do not abolish, the credit system.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT.—In a letter to the editor of the Paris Cosmos, Professor Tyndall says, "Mr. Faraday, I am happy to say, is quite well; he has made known to me a new application of magnetic electricity—the electricity generated by electro-magnetic machines. It consists in the production of electric light, which is truly splendid, and which can be immediately employed for illuminating light-houses."

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.—A summary of the failures and suspensions in this country since the 1st of August makes the whole number 952, of which 448 were in New York, 85 in Pennsylvania, 120 in Massachusetts, 40 in Ohio, 7 in Kentucky, 3 in Indiana, 2 in Washington City, 5 in Minnesota, 45 in Illinois, 6 in Maryland, 21 in Iowa, 23 in Michigan, 18 in Missouri, 28 in New Jersey, 5 in Rhode Island, 24 in Wisconsin, and 58 in other States. The total liabilities of all these are estimated at \$99,000,000.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Gov. Walker, of Kansas, a few days ago, addressed a letter to the President, asking for leave of absence for a month. The President has granted his request, and he was to leave on the first of November for Washington. He will not be removed, neither will he resign.

BARNUM, the serene highness of humbugs, is again on his legs! The Stamford Advertiser announces "with pleasure" the probable fact that to-day he is a richer man than he was before his connection with the Jerome Clock Company. It is said that he has bought all the claims against himself, for from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar, with the exception of \$15,000 held in and about Danbury, which he will probably have to pay in full. The whole of the vast property assigned by him for the benefit of his creditors has again passed into his hands, and he is now refurbishing and re-fitting Iranistan in good style for his future permanent residence." We know of nobody who will be very sorry to hear this news. Barnum is a printer by trade, not a clockmaker.

A SAD RETURN.—A lady passed through the city last evening from Chicago to her home, in the vicinity of New York, now desolate by the sudden loss of her husband. They were at the Tremont House in Chicago the night of the fire, and he, from curiosity, went to it, and when there, was crushed under a falling wall. So mutilated was he, that it was only by some remnants of his clothing that the agonized wife could recognize him, who but a moment before was in full vigor of manhood. Their money was with him, and was, we understand, destroyed. The widow, almost heart broken, meets with active kindness from all. The Railroad men pass her free, and others are also attentive.—Cleveland Review.

BURIED TREASURE COMING TO LIGHT.—The Peninsula (Del.) News says:—"The people of the lower part of Sussex, continue to pick up silver coins along the coast. A friend informs us that, according to the best information he can collect, there have been from eight to nine thousand dollars collected altogether. The coin dates as far down as 1718, and is in circulation all over Baltimore Hundred. The prevailing opinion is, that it is the money which was buried by Gibbs and Walmsey, the two notorious pirates, who, after conviction, confessed that they buried money in the sand in that neighborhood."

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The New York papers publish this morning, copious details of news from Mexico, down to the 21st ult. The intelligence is the most important that has been received from that republic for a long time. The demand of Comanfort upon Congress for extraordinary power, the extensive land schemes in Sonora, Durango and Tlaxtepec, the revolutionary movements on the frontiers, and the general disorganization and disruption of the republic—socially, politically and financially—are fully set forth.

GEN. PACKER AT HOME.—Gen. Packer's official majority in Lyncoming county is 1191. Last October the Democratic majority was 396. In Williamsport, his residence, he ran about 200 votes ahead of the party vote last fall.

—Jacob Adrich died suddenly at Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday.</