

W. M. J. BROWN AND G. P. BURELL, EDITORS. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

WHITE WRAPPERS.—Persons receiving their papers in White Wrappers, will please take notice that their subscription is due, and if they wish their paper continued, they must renew it at once by sending the money by mail.

The Free Banks. We ask the indulgence of our readers, and especially the members of the General Assembly whilst we review the system of Free Banking which has so far been a system of Free swindling. We know this is rather a strong expression, but in these times it is not best to mince words. Plain truths should be spoken in plain language.

The convention which framed the present Constitution of Indiana, assembled at a time when the bubble of speculation had just begun to inflate. There was a cry for more banking facilities. This demand did not come up in the shape of petitions from the people—the masses—but from those interested individuals who hope to become rich, not by labor but by a sort of hocus pocus legerdemain.

The convention placed in the Constitution a provision authorizing Free Banking with certain very loose restrictions. The subsequent Legislature, whose duty it was to mould and modify the Statutes, to the new organic law, passed the general Banking act, which is now in force, and which we think the people demand to be repealed.

The whole system in our opinion is defective. It is a new experiment in the manufacture of currency, which like the paper fortifications and pasteboard cannon of the Chinese cities may do very well for peace, but will not answer for war. The Democrats had warred on special privileges and chartered monopolies until the Whigs conceded the principle of free banking, and many Democrats were misled under the specious pretences, and plausible arguments, that the deposit of stocks would secure the bill holder.

The law itself was very loose and defective. There was no limit to the amount. It was truly a free bank act. Banks might be established in every school district. For every hundred dollars issued they were required to keep on hand twelve dollars and fifty cents in specie; there was however, no agent or commissioner whose duty it was to see that this provision was complied with. The honor of the banker was trusted. They were not required to have a directory, or banking house or even banking hours. If they suspended specie payment for thirty days the Auditor was bound to wind them up; but he might take years for this process, and the bank all the time be engaged in its swindling operations.

The system in our opinion is radically defective. It is a contrivance, not for the benefit of the community who have money to lend, but for the benefit of those who wish to borrow. Men of straightened credit and doubtful solvency. It was to give to land speculators and stock jobbers the means of raising the wind without any solid capital.

The demand for stocks to bank on gave them a fictitious value; and Indiana five's, never worth really more than 80, ran up to 105. Nine million of Bank rags were issued from these new machines. The country was flooded with Bank paper. There was not silver enough in the land for the children to cut their teeth with—especially when the laws of population are unrestrained.

This is the present condition of the Free Banks of Indiana. The public have lost all confidence in them; can the Legislature, now in session, restore confidence by throwing around the concern additional safe guards?—In our opinion it is too late.

We shall not attempt to review Mr. Hudson's bill, now before the House. It might have done much good if these restrictions had been inserted in the original bill, but it is now too late to mend and patch by adding new details and braces. The edifice is radically defective—the foundation is insecure, and fall it must. The sooner then it comes down the better.

The people are looking to their Senators and Representatives to do something that will save them in the future. Let the law be repealed, and let a reasonable time be given for those banks in operation to wind up. Those banks which have ceased to redeem their notes, should at once be put into liquidation. The Free Banking Law being repealed, can anything be substituted in its place? This shall form the subject of our next article.

"Tinkering with the Currency." This has been a cant phrase with the late Whig party. A Tinker is a mender of old pots, and pans and kettles. We are at this present writing blessed with an army of tinkers engaged in the landable business of tinkering up and mending a cracked and leaky banking system. There is an outside pressure on the honest representatives of the people, to do something which will restore confidence. Plans, amendments, and even new systems of Banking are suggested and urged with a plausibility which, to the unsophisticated seems almost incontrovertible.

Our friends should remember the specious and unanswerable arguments in favor of Free Banking urged by its advocates when the question was pending before the constitutional convention, and when the present act was under consideration before the legislature. Honest men and honest Democrats were deceived.

Listen not to that syren voice which has once deceived as honest and as consistent gentlemen as you are. This is the advice of one who for a quarter of a century has been fighting against the principles of Banking in every shape and form. His first lessons in political economy we learned in the monetary crash and Bank failures of 1819, '20, and '21. A thorough investigation of this subject has convinced us that the wisdom of man cannot devise a safe, sound, banking system.

The whole foundation and principle of banking is wrong. It gives to the favored few, privileges which are denied to the many.—The pure, wise, and patriotic men who framed the constitution of the United States, so regarded the question when they provided that nothing but gold and silver should be a lawful tender.

Bankers must be permitted to issue two or three dollars for every dollar of capital stock paid in, or they will not engage in the business. Thus they are enabled by this system to reap a profit on three times the amount of their actual capital, whilst the farmer, mechanic and merchant only enjoys the profits of their real capital. If a farmer sells a bushel of wheat for a dollar, he gets the per centage on that dollar, but the banker is permitted not only to make his per centage on the dollar which he has, but also on two more which he has not. Two thirds of the bank issues, as a general rule, are the representation of the banker's credit, not his cash. But we do not wish to discuss this question at length, in this article, but will reserve it for some future number.

We know we are regarded as rather ultra. We do not expect that our views in opposing all banks and advocating a gradual return to the constitutional currency will meet the views, even of all our Democratic friends.—We know it is said that we must have banks—that other States have banks, and Indiana must protect herself by having banks, also.—This is the reasoning of the artful dodger in Oliver Twist, who stole the handkerchief to keep some one else from stealing it. We called on the last legislature to either repeal the law, or throw around it such restrictions as would save the people from an inevitable swindle and loss.

Prohibitory Liquor Law. This bill passed the Senate on Tuesday last. The first section is as follows: That no person shall manufacture, keep for sale, or sell, by himself or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, except as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 1. That no person shall manufacture, keep for sale, or sell, by himself or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, except as is hereinafter provided. Ale, porter, malt beer, lager beer, cider, all wines, and fermented liquor which will produce intoxication, and all mixed liquor, of which part is spirituous or intoxicating liquor, are included in the term intoxicating liquor, and are within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 2. Permits the manufacture of cider from apples, and wine from grapes and currants, grown in the State; but prohibits the sale in less quantities than three gallons, which must be taken away at the time of sale.

Sec. 3. Permits the sale of foreign liquors by the importer, according to the laws of the United States; but requires all such liquors to be sold in the original casks and packages; and prohibits the Custom House certificate to be received as evidence of that fact.

Sec. 4. Authorizes the County Commissioners to grant permits to persons to manufacture spirituous liquors; but prohibits their sale under severe penalties to any except agents authorized to sell the same.

Sec. 5. Provides for the appointment of agents for the purpose of buying and selling spirituous liquors for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes, and wine for sacramental occasions, and requires such agents to keep an account of the names of the persons to whom such liquors are sold.

Sec. 6. Permits the agents to sell liquors— 1st. To persons over 21 years of age of good character for sobriety, provided the agent is satisfied it is intended for any of the uses enumerated in said section.

Sec. 7. Provides that the County Commissioners shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the agents a sufficient sum to purchase the liquors, the agents accounting for the sale thereof.

Sec. 8. Requires the agent to give a bond, Sec. 9. Punishes any person who manufactures liquor in violation of the law by a fine of not less than 20 dollars, for the first offense; 50 dollars for the second, and 100 dollars for the third, which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days.

Tremendous Excitement in the House of Representatives.—Free Soil Disturbance of a "Constitutional Majority"—Joint Resolution on its 34, 4th, and 5th Reading, and amended at every stage—Speaker's Speech!!!

The friends of "liberty" throughout the State will be gratified to learn that Fusion pledges to endorse Messrs. Giddings and Garrison are in a fair way of being redeemed. On Thursday last, the joint resolution directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to interfere with slavery wherever it exists, came up, as it was supposed, on its second reading, whereupon an amendment was proposed by Mr. Stanton instructing our Congressmen to use their influence in preventing the admission of any more Slave States into the Union.

After a furious debate, Mr. Weir offered an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that no more territory admitting the profitable existence of slavery—that is, rich enough to produce cotton and sugar—shall be added to our domain, and that that already acquired, shall, in all its domestic arrangements, conform to "Northern opinion," regardless of Southern rights, the federal compact, and the peace and harmony of the Union.

At this period, the Hon. Speaker gave vent to a tremendous volume of indignation, which he said he had reared to its present monstrous proportions from early infancy, against the institution of slavery. He said slavery was an evil—a tremendous evil—an unmitigated and indescribable evil—that it injured the white man more than the black man; that it tended to demoralize public virtue, and to make individuals lose in their habits; that the principal reason why noted instances of individual depravity could not be found in the Northern States could only be explained by the system of Negro Slavery; that the Fusion Democrats and Whigs, during the late campaign, had promised the Free-soilers that all other questions should be considered secondary to abolition agitation; that the Giddings interest, in consideration of this fact, had agreed to abandon their separate organization, do without any of the offices, and labor like galley-slaves for the aforesaid high contracting party; that for one, he wanted his Whig brethren to face the music; he wanted to see a wall erected high as hell, and deep as heaven, and extending completely around the immense diameter of the universe, which should inclose slavery.

At this critical juncture, the reporters for the Sentinel and Journal, who had labored with great assiduity for the distinguished Speaker, called for water, and the speaker himself, like Shadrach, after his remarks on all impeachment of Warren Hastings, sunk gracefully into his chair, in order that the assembled Lords and Commons of Indiana might recover from the effects of the unprecedented rhetorical discharge.

Several gentlemen, claiming to be Old Line Whigs, then arose to their feet, and declared that they did not understand the "sell" to the abolitionists to be so complete as the Speaker had indicated.

Some of the out and out Free Soilers next got up and declared that they had been promised, in secret caucus, more than they had asked, and that if the intention was now to desert them.

The excitement now grew intense, and the Free Soilers were induced to withdraw their amendments, under a promise that the original resolution, which was pretty strong, should at once be adopted.

To the amazement of all, however, at this period the chairman announced that the resolution was on its "third reading," and that all the proceedings were therefore void. The Chairman's decision was questioned, and an examination of the "journals" was instituted. Nothing satisfactory being elicited, the Chairman decided, after some reflection, that the question was, shall the resolution be engrossed? This status quo being denied by some of the members, the Chairman now decided that the question was on the passage of the original resolution!

House of Representatives. Nothing shows more clearly, the folly and weakness of Fusion, than the slow and bungling progress of the lower House, where the energy of an industrious minority is paralyzed by a hesitating, incoherent majority. We do not like to be considered inquisitive, but we ask, in all candor, what has the House of Representatives done? Has it reformed the bank law? Has it amended our loose and almost worthless school legislation? Has it done anything towards redeeming the pledges of the members, when they were candidates before the people? Alas!—nothing of primary importance has yet been accomplished.

And it must be borne in mind that the responsibility rests almost entirely upon the majority; the Democrats in the House are ready to take hold and finish the business of the session in two weeks, but they cannot move alone.

Let it be remembered that every day lost in idleness or irrelevant discussion, is six or seven hundred dollars out of the pockets of tax payers of the State. Saying nothing about the immense losses consequent upon the depreciation of Free Bank paper. All in all it may be safely estimated that the people of the State are losing about four thousand dollars per day. The account would stand about as follows:

Fusion Expense— Trip to Richmond, \$ 8,000 Abolition discussions, 16,000 Senatorial question, 25,000 Total, \$ 49,000 Here we have nearly thirty thousand dollars already expended upon these three items. Is it not time for us to wake up, and see what we are about. The Senate clears its files every day—the House, never, or at its best every day.

Political Religion. MESSRS. EDITORS.—We read in history, that the advocates of the dogmas of legal religion in years passed, burned at the stake, disinters, and with reckless cruelty offered up to sacrifice all who did not sanction the tenets of truth promulgated from beneath the crimson canopies of crowned heads!

When Protestant succeeded Catholic, and when again Rome was in the ascendant, the dominant party bore down with an iron hand, upon those who dared worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Yet, in this our modern day, our day of pride, and national glory, there has sprung up in our midst a party, linked together by a chain of dark dogma, who, like blood-hounds, pursue the worshippers of St. Peter's church, even to the threshold of the altar.

The sacred feelings of our forefathers who bought our freedom with their dearest blood, and amid the smoke and carnage of the sanguinary battle-field, fought side by side, Catholic and Protestant, are forgotten by their degenerate sons; and in one vast, damnable conspiracy, they seek to stamp the seal of a nation's condemnation upon the descendants of those who crossed the broad Atlantic to struggle for our liberties.

Could the mouldy forms of those patriots arise in their sepulchral habitations from the noiseless confines of the tomb, and see the wayward degeneracy of the present day, one simultaneous curse, deep and lasting, would fall from lips long stilled by the icy hand of death! Could he who slept beneath the midnight sky, uncovered save by the blue canopy above—be who weathered days of peril and nights of storm, with Lafayette, stand in their midst;—with indignation would he pronounce the deep imprecation of those who deny a home to the citizens of France. What boots it to them, that the blood of Kosciusko flowed upon our soil, when in their dark inquiries they promulgate their principles, too degrading to meet the public gaze? Such men should be buried in some unwholesome spot, a bleak and barren place, where winter reigns eternal, that the howling winds might chant a requiem cold as were the hearts they bore!

While Nero exulted over his success of tyranny, the hand of retribution was already raised, and ere he was prepared, he paid the penalty due to his many atrocities. The time is near when the iron hand, directed by the true hearts of the Democracy of this Union will strike a mighty blow, and forever wipe out the dark spot upon our escutcheon, and place the American Eagle aloft in all its majesty, inviting all the oppressed to rest beneath its protecting wing. The day will soon come when the voice of the fanatic will be hushed by the wave of public condemnation; when he who cries disunion, will bear upon his brow a seat as indelible as that stamped upon the brow of the first murderer; when in one wild confusion, the bonds that bind the united coalition will be rent asunder, and the torch of universal protection be sounded from the Lakes of the North, to the everglades of Florida—giving the oppressed of foreign lands a home beneath our flag of stars and stripes; and freedom to worship God!

Sketch of the Debate on the Free Bank Bill, in the House on the 6th day of February, '55. Mr. Jeter moved to strike out that provision of the bill allowing the Banks to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars; which did not prevail.

Mr. Landers moved to amend the bill as to require a deposit of one hundred and fifty dollars worth of stocks, instead of one hundred and fifteen, as specified in the bill. Mr. Newcomb offered an amendment to this, so as to require but one hundred and twenty-five.

There were two objects, Mr. Newcomb said, to be kept in view in creating banks, one, to have a safe system—the other, to establish them in the confidence of the people. We must look to both; and both, he thought, would be reached by his amendment. He had shown to the Chairman of the Bank Committee (Mr. Hudson), and it had received his approbation.

Mr. Frazier—he had always taken the Chairman for his guide in banking matters, but if it was true that he had consented to the passage of Mr. Newcomb's amendment, he would depend on him no longer, for he thought its adoption would destroy the bill. It was unnecessarily oppressive, and would force the specie paying banks to wind up. He was no friend to banks, and he desired to see them secured to the benefit of the State.

Mr. Hudson—the Committee, since the adjournment yesterday, had carefully deliberated on the proposition to increase the amount of securities, and had come to the conclusion that one hundred and fifteen was most ample. He had said this morning, that rather than vote for the bill defeated, he would vote to increase it to one hundred and twenty-five, but he could not vote for it now. The Committee were unanimous in their belief of the impropriety of increasing it.

Mr. Bunker said, that like others, he felt compelled to act in this matter, not as if it was an original proposition to create a new system of banking, but as one to do what is best under present circumstances. He had opposed the system, when it was first established; he would now endeavor to perfect the bill, so that if it did go into operation, it should effect, for good, whatever the system could do. He believed the amendment of Mr. Newcomb ought to be adopted, and would therefore vote for it, even if upon final action he should vote against the bill.

Mr. Walpole inquired what securities the States of New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin required in their general banking law? Mr. Hudson, in answer, stated, that in New York and Ohio but one hundred dollars worth of bonds were required for each hundred dollars in bonds, and twenty-five per cent. additional security, such as is provided for in the 4th section of the bill.

Mr. Clark of Tennessee expressed himself as satisfied with one hundred and fifteen in connection with the other securities, although he thought, at first, that one hundred and twenty-five ought to have been required. Mr. Mellett said, the twenty-five per cent. referred to in the 4th section, was two hundred and fifty per cent. of the value of the securities to be deposited. It simply required the bank owners to show they had taxable property, free from incumbrance, and within the limits of the State, of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of their circulation. This property they might have one day—two the next—he preferred a mortgage on real estate.

Mr. Landers moved to lay Mr. Newcomb's amendment on the table—not so said, Ayes 39, Noes 43. Mr. Meredith declared that he was now opposed to the whole concern; that he had received a large number of letters this morning calling upon him to oppose the bill; that ninety-nine out of every hundred of his constituents were against it, and that no amendments could be made, which would restore the system to the confidence of the people. But he would vote for perfecting the bill, and to perfect it, it was not necessary to vote an increase in the bonds deposited as securities. The best of the present system, he thought, was 2 1/2 and 5 per cent. stocks, and some now at the greatest discount are secured by 6 per cent. stocks. Starke county bank was one of these; its bill were depreciated fifty per cent. Confidence was lost in the bills which sustain banks, and if it is wanted, the national security of fifty per cent. would not sustain a bank. That confidence rests more on the men engaged in banking than on the securities pledged.

Mr. King of Johnson denounced speeches made for Bancumbe merely. Bancumbe, ought not to be availed by any one; nor ought party schemes to enter into our deliberations here. It had been intimated that the Fusionists would put their feet on all banks, they would triumph in the next session, because they would be aided by Democratic hostility to all banks. But we must look to our duties as representatives, and what do we see? Taxes have to be paid in free bank currency. A large portion is now in the county treasury, and to destroy the system would impair still further the value of the notes, because it would be a declaration on our part, that we have no confidence in this currency. There was much outcry by those who had nothing to lose, but the farmers who now had this money, demanded it in hard gold—gold to be destroyed. These are the men who we are sent here to legislate for. As a security the State bank system can give no more than thirty three per cent, but the worst of the present Free Banks has a far greater security than this. The people can see from our law whether the banks created by it, rest on a solid basis, and when they see that this is done they will give it their confidence.

Mr. Sturgis—he was a member of the Committee on Banks, and they had given the whole subject a most careful consideration. He believed the bill was about right, and he would oppose amendments. The amendment proposed would lock up too much capital in stocks, and so much was not necessary as a security to the bill-holder. If future depreciation of stocks would be no greater than has been, the amount of securities required by the bill would be sufficient.

The system it proposes to establish is opposed to monopoly. As a Democrat he was opposed to all banks—to was in favor of a hard currency, but we were obliged now to have a paper currency. He desired to make it perfectly safe, and the bill, he thought, did this. Even the present currency had resulted in less loss to the people, than other banks had occasioned.

Mr. Gordon hoped that no effort would be made to turn this into a party question. What the people demand of us, is that we should put the currency on a safe footing. The gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Meredith) seems to think that public confidence is the only true banking capital. It was very good to get money into circulation, but a miserable one to enforce its redemption.

The amount of specie required to be kept in the vaults of the bank is no security, it may be there to-day, and all loaned out tomorrow. Although in principle, he was opposed to all banks, yet if we must have them, he gave his preference to that one, whose issues were secured to the bill-holder, by deposited stocks. They were better than mere confidence. The Logansport Insurance Company notes are now almost worthless; yet public confidence sustained them, long after some of the free banks were discredited, and their paper depreciated.

The amendment raised the question, what amount of securities ought to be required? He wished the issues of the banks to be secured beyond any doubt, under all circumstances. He would, for this purpose, go further than the amendment of Mr. Newcomb proposed to go—he would vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Boone, Mr. Landers. As to the security of twenty-five per cent. in the 4th section, he did not approve it. If it was based upon real estate, and by mortgage, he would go for the bill.

Mr. Bonner—as his bill now he would vote against it. He was in favor of Mr. Newcomb's amendment, for if no higher security was demanded than specified in the bill, the bankers may prefer to have their banks wound up, when stocks are very fluctuating, than to deposit additional security. The Indiana five per cents were once at par, but now so much below that, that with the amount specified in the bill, there would be a loss of five per cent. to the bill-holder. The twenty-five per cent. specified in the 4th section, is no security, for it is based on taxable property alone—if on real estate it would be very different.

Mr. Sidwell thought that the system would work if the securities were raised to one hundred and twenty-five. The anxiety for banking investments under the present law satisfied him that there would be banking enough, if this amendment should prevail. As a system he approved it in preference to any other.

Mr. Murray remarked that the best way to ascertain what the people will approve is to consider what we think is right. The people are men just like us, they will do what they will be approved by them. But we ought not to be controlled by preconceived opinions, we must act according to circumstances. So controlling are these, that laws cannot be enforced against them, as is seen in the ten dollar law of Ohio. He suggested that if the 4th section was so amended as to require mortgages on unincumbered real estate, it would be sufficient. No capital will be uselessly locked up, and the bill holder could still further secure it. It is true that bankers declare they cannot get interest upon this law as it is, but he was not governed by what they might say. By our own convictions, and not by what others say, ought we to be controlled? We must have some system of banking, and the question is, whether it shall be one secured, or one that by the absconding of a cashier, the bill holder may suffer? Mr. Frazier said that the class of men who bank in Indiana are energetic, but not wealthy, and unnecessary security should not be demanded of them. To require a real estate security would prevent its sale.

Mr. Hervey said that under existing circumstances the securities demanded must be greater than simply necessary to redeem the notes issued. It might be required to restore the shaken confidence of the people in the system. No banking system can be secure unless it embraces the individual liability clause, so as to operate on all the stockholders. There must also be a mutual liability among the stockholders. It is for no one, that will wage a war upon each other, but upon the public confidence. Another objection to the bill was that it gave no control to the State over the aggregate amount of their issues. So much may the circulation be increased that inflation will be created, and then the banks, governed by their own special interests, may suddenly depress the value of every thing.

Mr. Newcomb's amendment then prevailed. Ayes 71, Noes 23, and the securities fixed at one hundred and fifteen dollars, for the State, where all the stockholders were residents of this State, and bona fide owners of the stock, when no greater than one hundred and fifteen should be required. In behalf of making such a security in favor of resident and bona fide stockholders.

Mr. Hillier said that such discrimination could be safely made, because the individual liability clause would operate in connection with other provisions of the bill, to its fullest extent. The control exercised by the individual liability, is seen in the operation of the present law. There are thirty four of our free banks which have always paid specie, all these are owned by bona fide holders of the stock and residents of the State. They all have a regular plan of doing business; no complaint has been made of any of these, although some of them are based on five per cent. stocks. These results have been brought about, by the controlling influence of the individual liability clause. It has proven a wholesome restraint; a security sufficient to protect the bill holder in connection with the deposits, now required. This bill demands still greater deposits and contains provisions giving greater efficacy to the individual liability clause. Under such a security it is entirely unnecessary to demand of the stockholders a greater deposit than one hundred and fifteen dollars worth of bonds.

The State Bank. In our issue of Monday we published a communication signed "Indiana," in relation to Banking and particularly in relation to the State Bank. The writer, who is a friend to Free Banks, is a gentleman of high character and standing. The charges which he makes against the State Bank should at once be investigated. The State is the owner of one half of the capital stock. She is represented on the State Board and the President is elected by the Legislature. The State is therefore responsible to some extent for the proper management of the institution. We think the President and Directors should at once demand an investigation. If the charges preferred by "Indiana" are true, the State Bank is a dangerous institution, an oppressive monopoly, and the sooner it is wound up the better.

On the other hand if the free banks are unable to stand these killing rags, then it is evidence conclusive that they are neither safe or sound institutions. "When rones fall out honest men get their dues," is an old adage. This quarrel between the rival banking institutions of Indiana will yet bring to light some startling developments. We hope it will be a free fight. Our columns shall be open to both sides whenever either wish to tell the truth to the other. We should be glad to publish a communication, "by authority" denying the charges in the article referred to.

Wisconsin Senator. Charles Durkee has been elected Senator in Wisconsin by the Fusion vote. Mr. Durkee was a member of the House of Representatives in the 31st and 32d Congress. He is an Old Line Abolitionist of the Giddings school. The triumph of Know Nothingism, has given to the United States Senate two Senators of the most ultra anti-slavery, anti-union tincture, Durkee in Wisconsin, and Wilson in Massachusetts.

It will be an interesting sight to see these Friends strike hands with the pro-slavery Senators, in the Grand National Council of Know Nothings. None, however, but the initiated will witness this scene. "How beautiful it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—Couldst thoustably invent a soap which would enable mamma to get their daughters off their hands?—Punch.

Soft soap has been found effectual in some instances, but it won't always do the clean thing.