

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce JAMES Y. KELT, a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, at the ensuing election in August.
Jan. 17, 1856-46-6*

Abuse of the Banking System.

There is beyond question, a great deal of prejudice among the middle classes, against banks, and when we hear of the course pursued by some of these institutions, we are led to wonder that the prejudice does not become universal. We have no wish to defend the conduct of those who declaim against monied corporations, and have often expressed our disapprobation for the severe statutes which it is the fashion of the present day to throw around them; but at the same time it is our candid opinion that if the directors of banks would pursue an honorable and legitimate business, much of the outcry against them, would cease. There is a strange propensity in human nature, to use power unjustly and tyrannically, and no class of men indulge in this with greater freedom, than those who have the control of capital. Men whose interests for years have been closely identified with the business and working classes, and who must through their own experience understand the true value of capital and where it should be applied to produce the greatest good, no sooner become elevated (?) into official seats at the banking-house, than spurning the ladder by which they rose to power, they turn their backs on those with whom they have been toiling, and fawn upon the rich and great.

A conspicuous speculator at whose nod people are wont to bow, calls at the bank to negotiate a loan for himself or a friend, and finds the new President or Cashier very obsequious. Perhaps he wishes for a short loan on stocks—the money is counted out in a moment, with scarce an inquiry into the name of the security, and one would think the official's back was made of India Rubber so prodigal is he of fluctuations. A mechanic or a merchant of moderate means calls next for the same favor; the elasticity of the spinal muscles is all gone, and the new customer is not recognized. He hands out a few certificates of stock on which to raise a small loan; the cashier casts his eyes over it with a supercilious air, and returns it with the emphatic declaration. "We don't know it, sir, don't know any thing about it, sir." It may be the very same stock upon which he has just loaned the great man three times as much as is now asked, or it may be a better one, but the person who offers it is one whom it can be no object to conciliate, and that makes all the difference. If the applicant persevere and attempt to explain the value of the security, the officer does not attempt to conceal his impatience, and frequently cuts him short, with the same declaration, "It may be very good, (O the cutting incredulity of that look!) but we don't know it, sir."

Perhaps some kind hearted director hearing of the application, calls on the applicant a little while after, and offers as a great favor, to effect the loan on his own account at twice the current rate of interest, and this he submits to as his only remedy. Or, a merchant in good standing, who has never thrust himself into peculiarly prominent class whose presence can throw a bank officer into courtesy, offers a note for discount; perhaps it will be done, but the chances are strongly against him, (unless he make personal solicitation of some of the directors) and no matter how good his security, he is left to negotiate his loan upon the street. When money was scarce and the rates high, there was more excuse for this; but now when it is more abundant, the species of injustice which allows such favoritism to be shown, is monstrous. We are not striking in the air or combatting imaginary errors; the partiality practiced by those who are appointed to the control of banking capital—their obsequiousness to the few, and their open contempt of the many—are notorious, and are arousing a sentiment in the public mind not easily stifled. "But have we not a right," some may ask, "to accommodate whom we please?" We answer emphatically, No; public institution, you are bound to allow no private prejudices to influence you in the discharge of your duties. The act of incorporation was asked for on account of the public necessity, and not to give you an opportunity of feathering your

nest or making to yourself friends among the opulent and so-called great men. We have heard much complaint of law publications seemingly directed against banks, and wondering from what quarter the demand for such stringent action has come. Let them go and watch the operations of a single banking-house, and they will learn the secret. The people, from whom all power emanates (when will pompous tricksters realize this?) have been galvanized into a general feeling of distrust of the honesty of bank officers, from the miserable policy by which monetary affairs have been directed; and if those interested do not take the hint, they will find their authority still farther curtailed. For ourselves, we deprecate severe legislation, and do not think it answers the purpose intended, as it bears harder on honest men than on rogues; a thing the law should never do. But at the same time we do not wonder at it, or at the general antipathy to monied corporations which pervades the mass of the community.

HURLEY'S COMPOUND SERRAFALLIA is universally admitted the best remedy ever tested. No matter how inveterate the disease, or of what duration, it is certain to exercise a very salutary influence, if not a permanent cure. It is a most powerful tonic and alternative, and will be found invaluable as a restorative in depraved conditions of the system, though its most extensive and reliable application is to the cure of scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, uranic diseases and all affections consequent or an impure condition of the circulating fluid. It is largely used throughout the country, and fully merits all that is claimed for it.—Louis Courier.

This medicine which is now acknowledged the most wonderful, and surprising compound of the day can be had at the Drug Store of Barkley, & Co.

The Final Vote for Speaker.

For Banks	103
For Aiken	100
For Fuller	6
For Campbell	4
For Wells	1
Present, but not voting	3
Absent	16
Vacancy	1
The whole House	234

The only member who voted for Mr. Banks, who was chosen as a friend of the administration, was Mr. Spinner, of New York.

Of those who voted for Mr. Aiken, thirty-one were Southern Know-Nothings, and sixty-eight were Administration men, and only anti-Nebraska Democrat, John Wheeler, of New York.

Those who voted for Henry M. Fuller, were:

NEW-YORK—2	
Thomas R. Whitney, K. N.	
Bayard Clarke, K. N.	7
PENNSYLVANIA—2	
Wm. Milard, K. N.	
Jacob Broome, K. N.	
DELAWARE—1	
Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.	
MARYLAND—1	
Henry W. Davis, K. N.	
Total	6
FOR LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.	
OHIO—2	
J. Scott Harrison, K. N.	
Oscar F. Moore, K. N.	
INDIANA—2	
Geo. W. Dunn, Anti N.	
Harvey D. Scott, K. N.	
Total	4
FOR DANIEL WELLS, JR.	
PENNSYLVANIA—1.	
John Hickman, Dem.	
Total	1
PRESENT BUT NOT VOTING.	
MASSACHUSETTS—1.	
Nathaniel P. Banks, K. N.	
PENNSYLVANIA—1	
Henry M. Fuller, K. N.	
SOUTH CAROLINA—1	
William Aiken, Dem.	
Total	3

Absent or not voting—Valk and Haven, (K. N.'s) of New York, and four K. N. Anti-Nebraska members from the same State; two Democrats from Pennsylvania, Packer and Barclay—and five Democrats from other States; two K. N. anti-Nebraskaites from Ohio—Emrie and Horton, were also absent, and one Know Nothing from Missouri. Total 18.

New York, Feb. 9, 10 A. M.

The Persia, with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult., has arrived. Jas. McHenry's circular quotes cotton advanced one-sixteenth. The sales of the week were seventy thousand bales. New Orleans middling is quoted at 5 5-8d, uplands 5 9-16d. Breadstuffs were unsettled and declining. Bacon had declined 6d to 7c. Pork market unchanged. Beef market unchanged. Consols firm at 30 3-4. The peace question remains about as before. The Czar formally declared the Austrian propositions as the basis of ulterior pacific negotiations.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg regard peace as inevitable. The mass of the people, however, object to peace.

The French prize at the English... the English... settled where... assemble... England proposed... The Russian... Baron Brunow... proposed diploma... merstone will pro... it has not been... takes part in the... Strenuous effo... England; to insis... ing the Eastern... Orders have b... from Saint Peter... ilities. Conferences h... antinople to ag... points relating to... The Russian i... up winter quarter... sell and Sobal... Negotiations w... the conclusion of... faith is maintain... ties an early p... Half a million... Australia arriv... day.

Editor of Her...

DEAR SIR: medium of y... grateful ack... of Scott cou... call upon my... office of M... my frie... Jeoply... respect... did... My... time... amb... thom... ty n... dutie... For... nestl... I can... other... W... have... woul... cravi... ever... which... Res... Sec... The... shall... Unio... Sec... Cald... Muni... Th... Hanc... Mead... Fou... ren, S... ren, K... Fir... Wash... son... Blac... coln, G... Russe... Set... Shelby... Eigh... ry, Tr... Boone... Nin... Pendle... Tent... ing, R... Elev... ell, Be... Johnbo... Twelf... itt, Pe... White... Thir... mine, G... and, B... § 2... Judge... elected... going... day in... election... ness of... ducted... until ne... ed and... been pu... § 3... Courts... and the... countr... The... passed... YEA... Body... Brown... ington... Dunn, ... am, He... clear, G... Mahan... Miller... Rickett... Tovis... eley, W... NA... ander... Bohanc... ran, G... McDab... Gmsay... Hewitt