

Association of Allegheny County.—Those of our democratic friends, who are tired of Van Buren, will please attend: WM. B. FOSTER, W. O. H. ROBINSON, JAMES WILSON, Shakespeare Garden, HENRY WILSON, do, M. LOWRY, W. H. PENTLAND, GEORGE M'COMBS, WM. BUCH, ROBT. C. M'FARLAND, WM. GIBSON, Pittsburgh July 28th, 1840.

TEMPERANCE RECORD.

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL. TEMPERANCE. BY ALBERT HARVELL.

The great moral reformation now taking place over the whole world, betokens a new era in its future history, and affords immense material for reflection and study. It plainly intimates that we are approaching some great crisis of universal prosperity, and unprecedented virtue. A glance at the probable causes of this reaction of virtue, in our country, may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to the reader. Among these causes, EDUCATION holds a conspicuous position. Universal Education has created a new necessity, and not only excited the desire of further knowledge, but excited it even to the mind, as the daily substance to the body. This necessity has been promptly, nobly, and ardently met by the most virtuous and enlightened of our countrymen.—Our national literature has become at once pure and refined,—and our public men have gained imperishable honor by their patriotic and unbounded devotion to the cause of Temperance.

Some few years since, and the young men of our cities spent their evenings and nights in a series of dissipation and follies; but how changed are they now, to what they then were! Instead of frequenting places of low resort, and rioting about the streets in idle and disgraceful sport, we find them repairing to their respective literary institutions,—learning the rudiments of science, and applying its principles to the particular calling which demands their industry; and all returning to their respective dwellings busy and thoughtful, communicative and inquiring,—enriching their families with their new found stores,—and receiving and imparting the highest gratification—the gratification of mind.

In a political and social view, this change must be fraught with the most important results. It is a grand, and hitherto untried, experiment. The world has never yet seen a nation all mind and energy, knowledge and enterprise, capable of investigating all subjects, and determined to push inquiry to its utmost limits.

The important change in the condition of woman—wrought more, perhaps, by her own peculiar powers, than by man's sense of justice.—During the present century, has greatly assisted the cause of the Temperate. They have become more elevated and distinguished—the chains that bound their intellect and degraded them, have been cast aside and trampled underfoot. She is rapidly finding her "sphere" and true level—which is, in fact, equality with man—at least as regards intellect. The many moral writers among the American women, have raised the minds of our countrywomen to an excellence unknown, in past ages, to the females of any time; and it is to them that a full meed of praise must be given.

Let us look at the influence which woman exerts in the domestic circle. It is impossible to conceive a more dreary situation than that of an interesting mother and her children depending for their subsistence on a man, who, by his depravity and wicked conduct, neglects to fulfill the sacred offices of a husband and a father, and abandons the being whom he has solemnly vowed to protect and cherish, to the cold, heartless commiseration of an unfeeling world. No language can express the mental anguish a virtuous woman must suffer, at seeing her husband the degraded object of interdependence. And yet it is often in the power of a wife—a mother—to prevent, and even reclaim the husband and son who may err from the path of virtue. She has been gifted with a persuasive charm in her voice and actions, which, if properly and judiciously exercised, will produce greater effects than the mere reclaiming of an erring friend—she may, by constant assiduity and tenderness, direct his mind to whatever object or course she pleases, and produce a total and lasting reformation. In conclusion, we cannot but revert to the devoted female talent of our land to the great cause of Temperance and Morality. It has been actively and unparagonably exerted, and the rewards that the fair writers may claim, is the consciousness of having been gifted with no talent, which they have misapplied, and of possessing, in its fullest extent, "THE SMILES OF HEAVEN!"

POPULATION OF POTTSVILLE.

Table with 2 columns: Sex (Males, Females) and Total population (4274). Includes text: 'The above includes 43 colored males and 36 colored females. The population in 1830 was 2424—and in 1835 the population was 3117—showing an increase in the last ten years of 1850—and in the last five years 1157. Mount Carbon is not included in the above. The population of Norwegian township is 3940. A Flood.—We had a very heavy fall of rain on Thursday evening last, which completely flooded the lower part of the borough. The water rushed from the mountains in torrents, and some of the streets presented an almost unbroken sheet of water, causing considerable damage to several families by the filling up of basements, &c. The culvert under Market street is entirely too small to vent the water and immediate measures ought to be taken by those interested in what it enlarged.

Mr. Bear, the celebrated "Buckeye Blacksmith," addressed a tremendous meeting of the People at Reading, on Saturday last. The locus appeared to be exceedingly troubled about his remarks—and the democratic Press heaps a whole column of abuse on the speaker and those who listened to his eloquent address. Would it not be better, Mr. Press, to refute his arguments, if you can, and not abuse the man.

H. H. Blast Apparatus.—Mr. Lyman's improvement for heating the hot blast at his Furnace, was tried last Saturday, and succeeded beyond the expectations of even the inventor. Competent judges pronounce it the most complete and economical apparatus for heating blast in this or any other country. The Furnace will be blown in probably next week.

Another Anthracite Furnace.—Mr. John Pott, of the West Branch Valley has converted his charcoal furnace into an Anthracite Furnace. She was blown in exclusively with Anthracite Coal about two weeks ago under his own superintendence, and continues to make excellent iron, yielding from 10 to 12 tons per week. The furnace is of the smallest class, and the yield, with the use of Anthracite, is greater by two or three tons per week than with the use of charcoal. This makes the seventh Anthracite Furnace in blast in this country.

affection to his arms. Now, all their hard earnings are either carefully stored up, or wisely expended in the purchase of wholesome, substantial food, and comfortable clothing;—health, happiness, peace, and plenty, seem to reward them for their victory over that body and soul destroying monster, Intemperance. These are some of the scenes which delighted the hearts of one, who grieved over the loss of so many lives destroyed by intemperance—who yearned with the most ardent desire for this mighty reformation—which took its rise on the other side of the Atlantic, and was espoused with a proper enthusiasm by the friends of morality on this side of the waters. It is truly creditable to the contractors, who have taken up the cause, and support it in the manner they do; many of them employ none but such as belong to the Temperance Society, and by this means they secure their own safety, and elevate the character of their men. They told me it was incredible the change that had taken place; they did not believe the men could be brought to do what they have done. They now see peace established among them—party-business forsaken, mobs abolished—and every drunkard that appears despised. May it long continue so. May the cause prosper in whatever shape or form it appears, provided it guarantees that greatest of domestic blessings, and which adds most to domestic happiness, rational temperance. A TELETYPE.

POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Aug. 15.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.—Amos Kendall. Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by remitting before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. (Am. Farmer.) A \$5 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three years' subscription to the Miner's Journal.

Read Governor Kinney's Letter. The Iron Trade, No. 1.—has been received and will appear next week.

FEDERALISM OF 1794, AND FEDERALISM OF 1840.

The Modern Sedition Law.—We submit quotations in parallel columns, from the rules and articles of 200,000 militiamen, and from the "alien and sedition law" of the elder Adams, so that the reader may see at a glance how much more tyrannical is the law of Van Buren's scheme than the sedition law of ancient federalism.

Extract from the articles of war which are to govern the militia when trained under President Van Buren's new plan for organization them. Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the U. States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States in which they may be quartered; if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court Martial.

Another Anthracite Furnace.—Mr. John Pott, of the West Branch Valley has converted his charcoal furnace into an Anthracite Furnace. She was blown in exclusively with Anthracite Coal about two weeks ago under his own superintendence, and continues to make excellent iron, yielding from 10 to 12 tons per week. The furnace is of the smallest class, and the yield, with the use of Anthracite, is greater by two or three tons per week than with the use of charcoal. This makes the seventh Anthracite Furnace in blast in this country.

Our friend Mr. Grund, of the Penn'a German, must excuse us for not complying with his request in publishing the article marked. We can assure him that any abuse or aspersion on his character, from that quarter, will not injure him in the estimation of his German friends, and the people of Schuylkill county generally. The little incident Mr. G. alludes to, and others of a similar character, several of our citizens have been acquainted with for some time past, and places that individual in rather an unenviable light before this community.

Tip Gatherings.—It is impossible to keep pace with the "acres of people" assembling in various parts of the United States. A mere notice of them all would fill our sheet. The whole West appears to have resolved themselves into one grand Harrison Committee of Vigilance.

The condition of the Manufacturing classes and our population, generally.—It is estimated by the Connecticut Courant that upwards of seventy factories have ceased operations in New England, and that at least one-fourth the population of the United States are now out of employment.

The result so far.—Since the nomination of Van Buren for President by the Whig National Convention, five States have held their General Elections. Every one of these States contributed an entire Electoral Vote to make Mr. Van Buren President, and without at least half of them he would not have had a majority. They now stand as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Majority in 1836, Majority in 1840. Rows include N. Hamp., Con., R. Island., Virginia, Louisiana, Total.

These States gave forty-seven Electoral Votes in 1836—all for Van Buren. They now stand seven for Van Buren, forty for Harrison!

Patriotism of the Ladies.—The Ladies of Easton presented the Buckeye Blacksmith with a Silver Pitcher, as a memorial of their approbation of his untiring zeal in the cause of this oppressed country.

Poor Chapman Can't Crow.—The Indiana papers state that the very identical Chapman, editor of the Wabash Loco paper, whom Fashion ordered "to crow," has been indicted for perjury. He is "cooped up, his comb cut, and his gills off,"—he can't crow any more.

Cincinnati has nearly doubled in population during the last ten years. In 1830 it had 24,000 inhabitants, and now has 45,000.

The Harrison Convention at Northampton, Pa. numbered 3000 men, Chas. Naylor and Mr. Baer were among the speakers.

Newburyport responds to the patriotic proposal of the Boston ladies for a fair for the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument.

Humorous.—The German American, published at N. Orleans, in commenting upon the result of the election in the Third District of Louisiana, says:—Winn couldn't win without Moore's friends; and Moore was more friends than Winn could win.

Something New.—A celebrated singer has been giving "Harrison concerts" at Albany.

A paper in New Orleans styles Amos Kendall, Van Buren's "Extra" liar.

Extract from the articles of war which are to govern the militia when trained under President Van Buren's new plan for organization them. Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the U. States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States in which they may be quartered; if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court Martial.

Art. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall be guilty of disrespect or disrespect towards his commanding officer, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court martial. Art. 7. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or seditious troop or company in the service of the U. States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court-martial.

Art. 8. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, who, being present at any mutiny or seditious troop, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or going to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by the sentence of a court martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence. Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

The Sedition Law of the Federal Administration of John Adams, sinks into insignificance when compared with this modern GAG LAW of Martin Van Buren's Administration.

A remedy for working men.—Suppose a laboring man receives and saves per day, and all the savings that it requires three-fourths of that sum to support him, how much does he save? Twenty-five cents per day. Reduces the price of labor to fifty cents per day, and how much would he save? 12 1/2 cents per day.

Reduce it to twenty-five cents per day—and how much would he save? 84 cents per day. Reduce it to twelve cents per day—and how much will he save? 3 cents per day.

Will a reduction of wages therefore benefit the working man, if even the prices of other articles should come down in proportion? The price of Bread stuffs does not depend upon the reduction of wages under the Sub-Treasury system. It depends altogether upon abundant crops, and foreign demand. If the price of labor should go down to 25 cents per day, and the crops should fail, and the price of flour go up to 7 or \$8 per barrel, how many days' wages would it take to buy a barrel of flour?

The price of Tea, Coffee, Medicines, &c. &c. which the workmen of this country now enjoy, and which are derived from foreign countries, would not be reduced in price by the operations of the Sub Treasury in this country, consequently the workmen would be debared the use of these necessities, or luxuries of life, if you may so call them, under the system of low wages as recommended by Van Buren senators.

If a poor man is in debt now, and you reduce the currency of the country to the hard money system, who is benefited? the rich man to whom he owes the debt, or the poor man who has to pay it! In paying debts, a dollar under the hard money system is only worth a dollar to the poor man—but under the same system it is worth at least four dollars to the rich man who receives it.

If Farmer A. owes farmer B. \$500 on his farm, with wheat at \$1 per bushel, 500 bushels of wheat will pay Farmer B.—but if the Sub Treasury system reduces the price of wheat to 25 cents per bushel, farmer A. will be compelled to pay farmer B. 2000 bushels of wheat to discharge the debt. Farmer A's land will produce no more wheat to the acre under the Sub Treasury hard money system, than it did when wheat was \$1 per bushel.

The Buckeye Blacksmith, having been slandered in the most shameful manner by the loco press,—accused of stealing horses, running away with other people's money, &c. &c.—we deem it proper to publish the following certificates in regard to his character, given by his neighbors, among whom he resided for a number of years: South Bloomfield, June 26th, 1840.

We, the undersigned citizens of South Bloomfield, Pickaway county, Ohio, learn with regret that our fellow citizen, John W. Baer, has been slandered in the vilest manner by the press and otherwise, at the East; and having been requested to state what we know concerning him,—do certify to all whom it may concern, that he has lived amongst us, and we have been well acquainted with him for more than three years, and that he is just what he professes to be, JOHN W. BAER, a poor but honest industrious blacksmith, that has a respectable family which he has supported by laboring at his trade, and that alone, that he has never been known by any other name than John W. Baer, that he is not a defaulter, and is not guilty of larceny or any other crime or act that will prevent his returning to this neighbourhood whenever he pleases, as pretended by those who slander and abuse him, and that we are credibly informed that Mr. Baer sustained the same character in other countries where he resided before he settled with us. Nothing but a desire to have justice done by every honest and worthy American citizen has prompted us to make the above declaration.

Nathan Denny, Hugh O'Hara, A. S. Williams, F. W. Kellogg, I. R. Hill, J. Dennis, Jacob Geisler, A. C. Styles, John Adell, A. Newnam, Anthony Holmes, John Cochran, Joseph Enoch, B. F. Gand, M. D. Circleville, June 29, 1840.

I am acquainted with the most of the signers of the foregoing, and know them to be among the most respectable of the citizens of the township in which they reside, and to the extent of my knowledge, fully corroborate their statements. W. B. RIALL.

RESPECTED SIR.—In conformity to your request, I have obtained the necessary information on the subject of our friend John W. Baer, and in presenting you with the above communication, I would only add, that you can put the utmost confidence in the statements there made, for the character and veracity of the gentlemen who have affixed their signatures to the above statements, is the strongest guarantee I could give you for its correctness, having personal acquaintance with every individual, as well as John W. Baer, the Blacksmith, of whom I know nothing, but that he is an honest, sober, and industrious man. This was signed by a Methodist preacher.

Mr. Moore, of the firm of Neill, Moore & Co., extensive stage proprietors, states also that our friend Baer has shod some of his horses for the last ten years, and he knows him to be an honest man to the best of his knowledge. Mr. Ridgway, the member of Congress from the district in Ohio, in which Mr. Baer resides, states that he is acquainted with all the signers to the above certificates, and that they are among the most respectable citizens of Ohio.

Decency.—Gen. Harrison was burnt in effigy by the Van Buren Convention in Maine. They also burnt Jas. Madison in the war. These are the chaps that then let the British occupy half their territory, and no doubt are some of the same who are so fierce now for eating up the same British troops on the Arrostock.—Noah.

Baer, the Buckeye blacksmith, proves as ugly a customer for the loco, as some of those that Crockett had to grapple with in the cane brakes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday last, and brings news twenty-one days later from Europe. The news by this arrival is of very little importance to the general reader. In the case of Oxford, the youth who made the attempt upon the Queen's life, the jury have returned a verdict of insanity, and he will probably be confined in a mad house the remainder of his life. Letters from Rome, which come down to the 7th of July, state that the health of the Pope, which had been in a dangerous state for a considerable period, had, though still suffering, been sufficiently improved to enable him to be removed to Castel Gandolfo. The Jews of Damascus are still the victims of oppression. It is stated that Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, died at Viterbo, in Italy, on the 29th June. He was 66 years of age, and is said to have died of the same complaint, to which Napoleon fell a victim—cancer of the stomach. Thomas Didion, who is now in his 70th year, is said to be lingering in the most gripping penny in London.



THE WEST COMING IN A BLAZE OF GLORY!

Never, in the annals of elections, have the Loco Foco Federal destructives sustained such a Waterloo defeat, as in the recent elections in Kentucky and Indiana. The results in these states are brilliant beyond parallel. The Louisville Journal expresses the opinion that there will not be fifteen loco votes in the next legislature. The illumination in Louisville, the procession, and the whole scene on the night of the 5th, is described as having been one of the most electric things of the kind ever remembered in the West. The Journal says:

It is no wonder that the working men of New Albany and Louisville met and congratulated each other on their deliverance from tyranny. It was no wonder that thousands of freemen assembled at the Log Cabin on Wednesday evening to seal anew their devotion to our glorious Constitution, so long trampled upon by the rulers at Washington. It is no wonder that seeing the bright star of Freedom glitter in the horizon, and knowing that its beams would soon illumine the whole country, they proclaimed their joy to each other and to the world. It was well for them to rejoice—their joy was not for themselves as for their country. It was well for them to send forth their shouts like a conquering army, for their shouts were not those of narrow selfishness, but of a broad, liberal, and expanded patriotism. It was well that they should express their high emotions by blazing bonfires, streaming flags, and roaring cannon, for they exulted, not at any triumph of faction, but at the certainty of deliverance of the Republic from a fearful tyranny, that for the last twelve years has pressed upon it with a weight like that of death.

A letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer, states that Letcher and Thomson, the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, will have a majority of SIXTEEN THOUSAND VOTES at least.

We have also further news from INDIANA. It is fully corroborative of what has already been furnished, and is calculated to strengthen the impression that Judge Biggers' majority will range from 13,000 to 15,000. A letter from Indianapolis says:—Our Legislature will be changed from twenty against us last year, to at least two-thirds for us this year. We feel that the triumph is complete and overwhelming.

KENTUCKY.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes: Mason, 1495; Nicholas, 605; Fayette, 1091; Bourbon, 654; Madison, 741; Bath, 558; Franklin, 366; Jessamine, 460; Woodford, 479; Clarke, 607; Montgomery, 430; Harrison, 292; Gerard, 589; Lincoln, 641; Mercer, 694; Boone, 226 m. j.; Kenton, 350; Grant, 154; Scott, 50; Shelbyville, 280 m. j.; Brecken, 404; Campbell, 337; Gallatin & Carroll, 250 m. j.; Oldham, 679; Shelby, 741; Hardin, 757; Jefferson, 303 m. j.; Marion, 290; Henry, 30; Spencer, 35; Greenup, 275; Fleming, 972; Nelson, 800; 17,115; 9255.

INDIANA.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes: Dearborn, 170; Wayne, 1625; Union, 142; Fayette, 337; Rush, 368; Randolph, 514; Delaware, 332; Franklin, 100; Marion, 303; Henry, 805; Floyd, 89; Clark, 181; Scott, 592; Jefferson, 315; Ripley, 346; Switzerland, 170; Decatur, 487; Bartholomew & Brown, 61; Shelby, 150; Harrison, 303; Hendricks, 466; Hancock, 291; Johnson, 500; Montgomery, 250; Hamilton, 125; Morgan, 125; Monroe, 375; Madison, 150; Putnam, 300; Vigo, 600; Crawford, 65; Knox, 343; Martin, 27; Davies, 239; Orange, 276; Lawrence, 4; Washington, 300; Pike, 135; Parke, 254; Sullivan, 660; Clay, 134; Owen, 80; Tippecanoe, 275; Class, 200; Clinton, 197; Boone, 11; 11,555; 2,466; 14,021; 1770.

Whig maj. In 1836, 10,089; In 1838, 7,978; Being a Whig gain of 2,111. These counties not complete. Harrison's majority in Indiana in 1836, was 8,720, and the majority now will be from 12 to 15,000. His majority in 1836, in Kentucky, was only 3,520. It is now upwards of 15,000. Where are all the slanders of Gen. Harrison?

Make way for the South! NORTH CAROLINA.

From this state, as far as heard from, we have gained six representatives and one senator, equal to fourteen votes on joint ballot, as compared with the result last year, when he had a majority of twelve on joint ballot. The Richmond Whig says:—Morehead will also be elected governor of North Carolina by from 5 to 10,000 majority, and with a Whig majority in August, no rational man can doubt that Gen. Harrison will receive her electoral vote in November. All whig accounts from the State speak of the event as certain. Virginia and North Carolina, who have so long acted shoulder to shoulder, will not be separated in November.—Both will vote for Gen. Harrison by handsome majorities.

Alabama Coming.

A letter to the National Intelligencer holds the following cheering language:—"Since my sojourn here the election in Alabama for members of the Legislature has occurred, and, so far as heard from, most gloriously for the whig cause. A friend has just handed me returns from about eighteen counties, comprising most of Mr. Lewis's district, and a part of Messrs. Dellet and Crabb's. The result is a clear change of 13 Representatives and Senators, equal to a gain of 26 members or votes on joint ballot. So that if the Northern part of the State does any thing for us, we shall have a majority of the next Legislature. In every county heard from, the whigs have gained in the popular vote, and in many largely. It would, perhaps, be calculating too largely to say that Alabama will vote for General Harrison; but, really, the present indications are of such a character as would lead one to suppose that there is no doubt of it. Certain it is that the Hon. D. H. Lewis's district will show a majority of from one to two thousand against him, as indicated by the late election."

Better and Brighter. MORE THAN TWELVE THOUSAND MAJORITY.

We have just been shown a letter from Indianapolis, which states that in 60 counties, Judge Biggers' majority is over 12,000 votes.

Good news from Illinois.

We have also a letter from Illinois, which states that as far as heard from, the elections have gone decidedly in favour of the Whigs.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH IN ORWIGSBURG AND POTTSVILLE. We are happy to announce to our readers that Mr. Baer, the celebrated Buckeye Blacksmith, will address the people of Schuylkill county at Orwigsburg on Wednesday next, the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., and in Pottsville on Thursday the 20th inst. at 2 P. M.

Farmers, Mechanics, and Workmen of Schuylkill turn out, and bear this powerful champion of your rights, and the sacred cause of liberty which he has so nobly espoused. Mr. Baer will arrive in Pottsville on Wednesday evening.

The Sub-Treasury act and its results.—The effects which will result to the laboring classes of the country from this "second declaration of Independence,"—as some of the friends of the measure have been pleased to denominate it,—are thus clearly and conclusively set forth in the New York American of Monday. We ask for the article the calm and dispassionate consideration which the interest of the subject so well merits.

The object of the Sub-Treasury bill, avowedly, is to bring the country back to what is called "the constitutional currency"—that is, hard money. Now this is a producing country—which raises more than it consumes, and depends upon foreign markets for the sale of the surplus. If the countries with which we deal were also hard-money countries, we might trade upon an equality, but inasmuch as England, for instance, our chief customer for cotton and tobacco, and occasionally for breadstuffs, wisely avails herself of the benefits of a mixed currency of metal and paper—she will buy our products at the low prices induced by hard-money, and sell us her manufactures at the high prices of her own currency. But it may be said, we will not buy upon these terms; and, rely upon home manufacture for supplies. This, however, is impracticable, for if we do not buy, we cannot sell—and producing, as we have said before, more than we consume, that surplus must perish on our hands, or be exchanged for the products of other countries. A first effect then of the hard-money scheme is to reduce the value of our exports for the benefit of foreigners, without reducing the cost of the imports necessary to our home consumption.

Again, if our imports fall off, the revenue too must fall off—and then the expenses of the Government must be provided for by direct taxation. The second effect, then, of the hard money scheme is to render necessary a resort to direct taxation for the support of the Government. Again, as the natural and inevitable consequence of low prices, wages must fall, and the laborer who gets from 75 cents to \$1 a day, will be reduced to one half of that sum. But, it is replied, he can, for that diminished compensation, buy as much as for his higher pay before. So far as that refers to home produce, or that of which the value is regulated by our own currency, it may be true—but it will not be true of articles imported from abroad. His bread and beef and pork he will get at hard-money prices—but his tea and sugar and coffee—a ribband now and then for his wife—or a better coat for himself—he must pay for at the prices of the countries from whence they are brought, and which prices are little affected, comparatively, by our currency. A third consequence then, of the hard money scheme is the reduction of the wages of labor, without a corresponding reduction in price of those articles to which heretofore the labourer in our happy country has been accustomed.