Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

THE New York Tribune truly says that the strong peculiarities of character and conduct which distinguish the American people, have no parallel among any other civilized community.—One of these leading propensities is Insolvency.—The statistics of commercial life develop facts of a astounding character. The history of Massachusetts is curious in relation to the success of her mercantile community. Before this array, the "solid men of Boston" become but a collection of phantoms. Not more than three in a hundred of the merchants and traders of that city become independent. Gen. Dearborn, who for twenty years was Collector of that port, and who had ample opportunities for observing the vicissitudes of trade, declared, in a public address before the Legislature, that among every hundred of the merchants and traders of that city, not more than three ever acquired an independence. This conclusion was not arrived at without great distrust; but an experienced merchant, who was consulted, fully admitted its truth. A Boston antiquarian in the year 1800 took a memorandum of every person on Long Wharf, and in 1840 only five in one hundred remained. All but these had either failed or died insolvent. The Union Bank commenced business in 1793, there being then only one other bank. The Union was overrun with business, the clerks being obliged to work till midnight, and even on Sundays. A recent examination of one thousand accounts opened with the Bank at starting, showed that only six remained. All the others had either failed or died insolvent. Houses whose paper had passed without question, the very parties who had constituted the "solid men," all had gone down in that time. Another person had occasion to look through the Probate Office, where the estate of every man who dies is registered. He was astonished to find that more than ninety per cent. of all the estates there settled were insolvent. Of the Directors of the Bank of Massachusetts, over a third were found upon examination to have failed. In the direction of the Union Bank the proportion was even larger. It would thus appear that even a class so generally presumed to have at command facilities not accessible to mere depositors, are not exempt from visitations of a calamity which in this country seems to be hopelessly chronic. The proportion of capital affords no apparent guarantee against ruin.—Abstaining from business by those who are able to live without it, may be considered the only safety. But, if wisdom come by experience, and if those who fail acquire any of the former in consequence, those may be counted comparatively happy who fail while young, that they may have time, in after life, to amend the errors and repair the damages of their early venture on the ocean of trade.

It must not be inferred from this disastrous exhibition that commercial misfortune has been peculiar to the people of Boston. The same examination elsewhere would be found to expose the same results as inseparable from the uniform imprudence with which business is conducted in this country. The Bankrupt Law of 1841 discharged some thirty-three thousand men, who returned in their petitions the names of more than a million of creditors. The debts were admitted to be $440,934,615, but they probably amounted to a round half billion. To pay this enormous indebtedness they returned only $48,687,107 of assets. How much more was concealed, it is impossible to conjecture with any accuracy. In Pennsylvania and all south of this State, the records show that not one cent on the dollar was ever realized from the assets surrendered. In Illinois they yielded 6¾ cents to the $100, in Michigan and Iowa 1 of a cent each to the $100, while Massachusetts produced but 4 cents, and Connecticut 9-10 of a cent to the $100. Kentucky yielded the highest, being 86 cents. No commentary on the mode of doing business practiced in this country can be more impressive than the array of such facts as these.

What are the causes and what the remedy for an organic disease like that of a tendency in all American business toward insolvency, might profitably occupy the minds of the profoundest thinkers. Some great mind may yet collect the scattered elements of the true theory and weave them into a coherent tissue. Extravagance, want of caution, and general bad management, have been held up as primary causes of failure; but it will be found that the balance of interest in most cases absorbs the whole product of labor, and gradually but surely produces bankruptcy. The evils of overtrading might be corrected when discovered, if no sudden crisis were produced and all supplies of money at legal rates of interest as suddenly intermitted. But the fact is too well known to be controverted, that, in a large majority of bankruptcies, the heavy deficit which exists, in spite of figures carefully arranged to produce a soothing impression on the sympathy of the creditor, has originated in the payment of interest. This interest, moreover, has invariably been usurious. The street rates have eaten the debtor up. What but such a necessity, has largely contributed to prostrate the noblest railroad enterprises which the world ever beheld? What else but this has eaten up the substance of the scores of business houses which have everywhere suspended within a month? What else but this is eating up, with a certainty as inevitable as death, hundreds of others still floundering on with courageous hopelessness? The Great West is especially staggering under the weight of this exhausting burden; and the period is not far distant when that paradise of usurers will be hopelessly bankrupt, so far as they are concerned. Indeed, this unwholesome traffic in money is now pretty nearly ended, for the time at least. The money-lenders, who have flourished at every corner and fattened on every carbstone, have gone with the rest of the world. Would that their trade might never know a resurrection!

THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.—According to recent and authentic documents, this Company now rules, directly or indirectly, an empire of 500,000 square miles, with a population of more than 160,000,000. The nominal money capital of the company is set down at $80,000,000, and its annual revenues are estimated at $135,000,000. The salaries of the principal officers are; Governor General, $125,000—perquisites, $200,000; Members of Governor's Council, $48,000; Bishops, $12,000 to $15,000; Law Judges, (30 in number,) $15,000; Collectors and Magistrates, (45 in number,) from $6,000 to $19,000. In striking contrast with these great salaries is the pay of the native soldiers, being eleven cents per day.

The standing military force of this powerful Company is about three hundred thousand men, European and natives—the former the flower of the British army. The department of the topographical engineers is remarkable for its skill and efficiency, and has done much for the material development of the country. Railroads completed and in construction, now span the whole extent of the empire, from Carnatic to the Himalayas, opening a brilliant prospect for the agriculturist at no distant future. There are also in operation at the present time more than four thousand miles of the magnetic telegraph, with which connection will soon be made along the southern coast of Arabia, and through Egypt, submarining the Red Sea, with the Mediterranean lines, thus communicating directly with the whole of the western world. There is special interest attached to this Company, at this moment, growing out of the terrible rebellion now fearfully progressing in India, for upon the Company devolves the momentous duty of stopping the progress of the insurrection, and the heavy responsibility of its consequences.

THE National Chess Congress at New York is exciting the liveliest interest among the lovers of the game in that city. In the play of Tuesday the three great players, Morphy, Paulsen, and Meek, fully sustained their reputation. Morphy is a young man of twenty, Paulsen is a German of Iowa, who is able to play four games at a time, blindfolded. The Congress is expected to continue about three weeks. Mr. Montgomery of Philadelphia has won in the first section of the tournament of Mr. Allison of Minnesota. The score stood Montgomery 3 games, Allison 1 game. Mr. Paulsen of Iowa has won two games, and his opponent, Mr. Calthrop of Connecticut, none. Mr. Murphy of New Orleans has won two; his opponent, Mr. Thompson of New York, none.—Mr. Morphy played sixteen games within the last twenty-four hours with Mr. Perrin, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Hammond of Boston, of which he only lost one.

THE Federal Government has united in the general movement of suspension so far as to stop redeeming its funded debt. The excuse is that between the rapid redemption of stocks and the slender receipt of revenue, the Treasury was being fast depleted, and Uncle Sam would soon be as poor as the rest of us.

THE following bill passed both houses before the final adjournment of the recent Relief Legislature:

AN ACT for the better security of Laborers, Mechanics, and others, in certain Companies.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of providing additional security for the payment of laborers, operatives, mechanics and other bona fide creditors for services rendered or to be rendered, supplies and materials to be furnished, for any coal, iron, canal navigation, railroad, or turnpike company, incorporated in whole or in part by the laws of this Commonwealth, that it shall be lawful and competent for any such company to execute a lien or liens, or instrument of writing sufficient thereto, with inventory attached and attested by the common seal of said company, if said company have such common seal, and if said company have no common seal then the said instrument of writing to be signed by the President, Board of Directors or Managers, and attested by the Secretary, to a trustee or trustees upon any or all such wagons, teams, horses, mules, cars, carts, boats, equipments, engines, tools and machinery used in conducting the business of any such company, to be held by said trustee or trustees for the sole purpose or purposes aforesaid, until said debts herein contemplated are fully discharged, by the sale thereof or otherwise: *Provided*, That the said instrument or instruments of writing be recorded in the office for recording deeds, in the respective counties wherein said companies transact business, within thirty days from the execution thereof. *Provided further*, That this act shall continue in force until the first day of February, 1859, and no longer, unless extended by a subsequent legislation.

AT the recent extra session of the Legislature, the following joint resolutions were introdiuced into the Senate by Mr. Straub, without committing himself to their support. Its friends denominate it a people's sub-treasury and intend it as a suggestive measure, the session being too short for action:

That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States, be instructed and the Representatives be requested to advocate and procure, if practicable, the passage of a law to the following effect:

That there be established at the Mint of the U. S., in Philadelphia, an additional office, to be called the *Gold Office*, in which the fiscal exchanges of the Mint in Philadelphia shall be transacted, and where depositors of the crude precious metals or of bullion, or of coin of the U. S., shall receive certificates of said deposits in sums of five dollars, and multiples of said sums by convenient gradations up to the sum of ten thousand dollars, all sums not coming within this purview to be paid or received in coin. These certificates to be repayable at the said office on demand, always in coin of the U. S.

That duties of the officers of the coin office to be confined exclusively within the object of the law for the faithful discharge of which, security shall be required, and a transcending or culpable failure in, or default or perversion of the same to be accounted a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a manner like that provided for in the act establishing the Independent Treasury of the United States.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Each steamer from Europe brings heart-rending accounts of the atrocities perpetrated in India.—The following appears in the London *Times:*

The Massacre at Cawnpore—A Distressing Narrative.

CAWNPORE, July 15.—My own dearest brother—I am the only individual saved among all the European and Christian community that inhabited this station. My poor dear wife, my darling sweet child Polly, poor dear Rebecca and her children, and poor innocent children Hammilton and Martin, as also o d Mrs Frost and poor Mrs. Osborne, were all most inhumanly murdered by the cruel insurgents on the day before yesterday, and thrown into a well, together with a great number of ladies and children, reported to be about one hundred and fifty in number. I am distracted. I am most miserable and wretched. I am like one in a dream. You could not recognize me if you saw me. My life has been spared by a miracle. I escaped only yesterday from my miserable prison, where I had been confined with heavy fetters on my legs for twenty-four days by the rebels, who nearly took away my life, but God alone prevented them and spared me. * * * *

Every officer and soldier, and every merchant, writer, or Christian drummer, &c, that had gone into the entrenchments here under General Wheeler on the 6th of June, has been killed. On the 24th of June I was sent out as a "spy" on certain conditions, and as I was dressed as a common Chinaman, if was not killed; for I was taken prisoner almost as soon as I came out of the entrenchments. After I came out on the 25th, it appears the rebel Rajah sent a letter to our general the day after offering to let him and all his people go to Allahabad, on condition that he would give up all his treasure, ammunition, &c., and vacate Cawnpore. Within three days This was accepted by the general, and the usual oaths were taken that no treachery should be used. The Rajah brought twenty-four boats, and gave carriage for the sick. On the 27th our people went on board the boats. (Oh! how I felt when in confinement, I heard that the English were going in safety. I could not keep my secret, and told the Subadar of the prison (agird that I was a Christian, and nearly lost my life by this exposure, for which more hereafter,) but had not time to let the boats go, when the enemy fired cannon upon them, and upset some; others they set fire to. Only one boat, I am told, managed to get away, but was afterwards picked up at a short distance and brought back.

About one hundred and fifty women and children, and one hundred European soldiers and officers and men of all classes were taken alive. The former were kept as prisoners up to the 16th July, but the men, (among whom was our poor Daniel,) had their hands tied behind them, were killed with *swords* and muskets and thrown into a ditch. The women received *pardon* from for a few days, but afterw ards they got dali and chupatics in small quantities. The rascals have had motives for sparing them so long. At the time of their being murdered, on the 16th inst., I am told that a number jumped alive into the well that was intended to receive their corpses, rather than be butchered and treated so inmercifully by the hard-hearted brutes were using them. Oh! when I think of it how my heart breaks. I get beside myself and wish I had not been spared to hear of such dreadful accounts. Oh! my dear Polly! how must she have killed you. So sweet a child never existed. How will I ever forget you! The faces of all I lost are ever before me. Oh! how dreadful is my state of mind. * * * I mighty have *mercy on me!* Oh, God! help thou me, whom thou hast spared. Thine affectionate, but miserable, * * H. J. SHEPHERD.

P. S.—My infant was shot in the head by a sepoy musket ball on the 12th of June, while we were in the entrenchments, and died in great agony in forty-eight hours.

From the London Times of September 30th.

The Late News from India.

The additional particulars received by the Foreign office, in the form of a despatch from the Indian Government to the Secret Committee of the East India Directors, throw new and, we must add, a gloomy light on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters in one quarter or another. Here and there the tide may be turned in our favor. An hero ic act, a desperate advance, or still more desperate defence, a brilliant victory *or a miraculous relief*, a timely panic in the foe, or an unhoped-for aid, may serve to console us for casualties of an opposite character. But when things are pushed to the extreme, and everything *everywhere* is staked on the cast of a die, we cannot expect the chance to be always in our favor. It is not built that is now the chief point of anxiety. Not only do Lucknow and Agra, with their gallant defenders, and their hundreds of women and children, monopolize interest. The whole line of communication is threatened and disturbed. We have had to retreat, to surrender points which till lately we were sure of holding, to detain reinforcements, to provide against new dangers, and reduce our position to the least and most manageable proportions of dominion. All this, of course, is only for a time. Give us the single month of September—let us have but *seven thirty days, and then* the result cannot be fear. But it is terrible to think what may happen in that interval—how much that can only be recovered at a fearful cost—how much that is irremediable may befall. Such is the distance that we are now almost powerless spectators. Whether the British Government has done well or ill, it can do little more. By and by we will venture to suggest what may be done; but first for the anxious particulars before us.

It is much to be feared that General Havelock has thus far gained no substantial advantage in return for the loss of many valuab e lives. At the last date, the 13th, he was still at Cawnpore, with his force reduced to 900 men, worn out with fatigue. It could not be reinforced in less than ten days *or a fortnight*—that is, in effect, till the beginning of September, the mismanaged affairs of Umballa and Ferozepore having had the sad result of detaining below the Queen's 5th and 10th Lancers, that were going up the river. Instead of advancing, and making good his progress, General Havelock was seriously threatened by several Gawpore. He was to be attacked on three sides—by the Oude insurgents on the north, and from Futtehpore, and by the Gwalior mutineers from Calpee. It is almost a source of relief to hear of the river navigation being employed for any other purpose than the quiet transport of men and material; and it certainly is a melancholy reflection that while we are encircling the earth with a belt of big ships, and have innumerable gun-boats and other craft of all sizes rotting and rusting, nobody knows where, there is not such a thing on the Ganges, or its tributaries, as a steamer adapted for the purposes of war. No doubt the navigation of these rivers, supplied by mountain torrents, and flowing through immense alluvial plains, with frequent inundations and changes of channel, is not very easy or always possible. But in August and September there is generally depth of water for vessels capable of steaming with two or three guns and a hundred or two men. Had the Company but a dozen of such vessels at this juncture! How gladly would England give twenty of the best of the line now lying helplessly at Indian ports, harbors and estuaries for as many vessels of one-twentieth their tonnage moving up and down the Ganges and its tributaries. It appears that on one such steamer at the command of General Havelock, and he had despatched it to prevent the Oude people, if possible, from crossing at Futtetpore; but he had no means whatever of preventing the Gwalior mutineers from crossing the Jumna at Calpee. Indeed, it is too probable that by the union of these three bodies he would soon find himself as much besieged at Cawnpore as Wheeler had been before him; and as our people are at Agra, Lucknow, and half a dozen other places:

But it is the general condition of the country, the questionable spirit, the conspiracies, the threatening demonstrations, and the doubtful allegiance, that impart the most anxious feature to this intelligence. In the whole of the Bengal Presidency, and in the neighboring States, it is evident that every native, high and low, is considering for himself, not what he ought to do, or which side he wishes to see prosper, but what he must do with a view to his own interest and even preservation. We must remember, in common justice to these people, that we cannot expect a devotion unto death from any native in behalf of foreign intruders, different in race, in religion, and not less in disposition and manner. We may be respected and even loved, by those immediately about us, but the range of personal influence must be very small, and all the social prejudices and political gradations are dead against us. We cannot therefore, be either surprised or very indignant to hear of friendly Feloohees here and there, taking steps that leave it doubtful to us, as it may possibly be to themselves, what line they mean to take. It is only wonderful that so many stand by us. Among the changes to be observed in the latest intelligence is the abandonment of Goruckpore.—In the previous report a considerable force of Ghoorkas from Nepaul had arrived there, and more were expected, on their way to join Havelock. It is stated that they were desired to occupy both Goruckpore and Azimghur, if possible, but if not, to abandon the former. That they have done, and it was certainly necessary, if they were to advance with a sufficient force to be useful further on. The Binapore mutineers were last heard of making for the Jounpore district, on the Calpee side, with every evidence of swelling the numbers against Havelock. Some native troops—infantry, cavalry, and guns—had been sent against them by the Political Agent, but with what hope of success it would be hard to conjecture. Various portions of the Grand Trunk Road are described as insecure, though there may be nothing to prevent the passage of British troops, it may be necessary to detain them and so add day upon day to the terrible task, possibly the sufferings, of our people besieged in Lucknow and Agra.

Delhi itself is now the bright spot in the prospect. There is no longer any talk of retreat. It was expected that on the 15th of August our whole force there would amount to 11,000, and early in September to 16,000—This was even talk of trying an assault on the 20th ultimo and one account says that we had actually invested the city, and cut off its communications. There had been more sorties repulsed, with fearful loss to the mutineers, and at some cost to ourselves. In the city they were disheartened and divided. Their magazine had been blown up, and five hundred artillerists destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre. They were in want of percussion caps, flints, and other stores. The King, it was said, had sent *of his Zenana.* The mutineers, compelled to fight us on their arrival, and even forced to prolong the conflict by the closing of the gates behind them have *to some extent* availed themselves of the opportunity to make off and commit their safety or pleasure elsewhere. Meanwhile we had been receiving from the Punjab, besides large reinforcements of Europeans and Punjabees, treasure, munition of stores. It must, however, be said that though we seem to command the country from the Sutlej to Delhi, the mutineers were established at Aligghur in the name of the King of Delhi. This is quite evident that, with the exception of half a dozen places throughout the whole region from the Sonaee to the Punjab we must be considered to have taken the field, and to be in fact, engaged in the task of reconquering India. When this is the case, we have no choice, if it be possible, but to press down harbors and estuaries for as many vessels of one-twentieth their tonnage moving up and down the Ganges and its tributaries. It appears that on one such steamer at the command of General Havelock, and he had despatched it to prevent the Oude people, if possible, from crossing at Futtetpore; but he had no means whatever of preventing the Gwalior mutineers from crossing the Jumna at Calpee. Indeed, it is too probable that by the union of these three bodies he would soon find himself as much besieged at Cawnpore as Wheeler had been before him; and as our people are at Agra, Lucknow, and half a dozen other places:

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WHEN the question is asked, what has produced the present monetary crisis, as an answer point to *the following facts.* From the Treasury reports it appears that the imports of last year amounted to the enormous sum of $348,000,000, more than three times the aggregate amount of any three years previous to the free trade tariff of 1846, and requiring an export of $69,919,128, nearly seventy millions in specie, to discharge the balance of trade against us. During the last four years we exported $213,364,384 in specie; and deducting the specie imported, still leaves the balance of upwards $186,000,000 in specie against us.—What country could long stand such a drain as this? For the four years preceding the tariff of 1846, the balance of trade was more than $28,000,000 in our favor and our imports of specie exceeded our exports more than $186,000,000:—Such is the difference between free trade and protection, as shown by official reports. The first year after the reduction of the tariff in 1846, the European farmer saved us; and after that the California gold still preserved us from the blow; until the reduction of duties last winter opened the door so wide for the importation of goods and exportation of specie, that even the gold mines of California proved no longer sufficient to ward off the stroke—the banks being diseased, were obliged to suspend, leaving the American people with depreciated paper and foreigners in possession of our gold—upwards of $68,000,000 having been exported during the past year. Such always has been, and such always shall be the bitter fruits of free trade. Will we ever learn wisdom from experience?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE MINING MAGAZINE for October is on our table.—This is a most invaluable publication to the mining community, containing as it does monthly a vast amount of statistical and practical information. Edited by Wm. J. Tenney; published by John R. Trow, 379 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.—This publication under the editorship of Dr. Hays, now occupies a high position among the Medical Quarterlies. It always contains a number of original articles, reviews upon medical works, and the latest intelligence both foreign and domestic, in regard to medical matters.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—The October number sustains the reputation which this Magazine has now acquired, containing as it does, a great deal of practical advice, given in language which all can understand.—The editor is earnest in his endeavors to contribute what he can to bring about a change in many of the habits and customs of our people as regards their health, and as what he says is so manifestly in accordance with the dictates of common sense, we are not surprised that the *Journal* is becoming popular.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for November is rich in illustration and literary matter. Messrs. Watson & Co. are unsparing in their efforts to keep up the interest which attaches to their *superior publication*, and we are pleased to know that they are successful. They are making extensive preparations for the New Year, and state that brilliant literary gems are in store for the subscribers for 1858. Knowing that they do what they promise, we can readily believe that they will give the public something fine. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE is a publication of which the country may well be proud. The contents of the November number are varied and interesting. Copies can be obtained at Bannan's store.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Our old friend Godey is untiring in his exertions to give variety, interest and value to his admirable Book, and its popularity in consequence, is undiminished. The November number before us has for its principal illustration, a charming thing, entitled, "The Governess," while the fashion and pattern plates are as usual in Godey, numerous and useful. The literary contents are from a number of favorite *contributors.* Every department of the Lady's Book is complete, and the talent and care bestowed upon it, renders it very justly, one of the most popular publications in the country. Copies of the November number can be obtained at Bannan's.

THE JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE for October has been received. The contents embrace a number of *interesting scientific papers.* The number before us contains the following extract from a late number of the London Mining Journal descriptive of Mozard's Safety Lamp for the use of Miners:

The object of this lamp is to prevent the collier, whether intentionally or otherwise, from allowing the inflammable gas to come in contact with the flame. The chief feature in the invention is the impossibility of the lamp being opened whilst the light is burning—a feature which renders it worthy of universal adoption. The lamp, in appearance, is like that of Muesseler, but has a chimney in the gauze top, as used by Glover and Call, and an ingenious method of locking the wick, which is flat, whereby the collier can obtain a steady bright light for many hours. The rod by which the wick is elevated is constructed that before the bolt, for preventing the top from being screwed on, can be withdrawn the wick must be thoroughly lowered into the wick tube, and the flame extinguished. The glass is about 3 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, and supports which carry the upper part of the lamp, as in the Muesseler, keeps the hand-ring cool, and the chimney within the gauze effectually prevents the flames being blown through.

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The Late News from India.

The additional particulars received by the Foreign office, in the form of a despatch from the Indian Government to the Secret Committee of the East India Directors, throw new and, we must add, a gloomy light on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters in one quarter or another. Here and there the tide may be turned in our favor. An heroic act, a desperate advance, or still more desperate defence, a brilliant *victory or a miraculous relief*, a timely panic in the foe, or an unhoped-for aid, may serve to console us for casualties of an opposite character. But when things are pushed to the extreme, and everything *everywhere* is staked on the cast of a die, we cannot expect the chance to be always in our favor. It is not built that is now the chief point of anxiety. Not only do Lucknow and Agra, with their gallant defenders, and their hundreds of women and children, monopolize interest. The whole line of communication is threatened and disturbed. We have had to retreat, to surrender points which till lately we were sure of holding, to detain reinforcements, to provide against new dangers, and reduce our position to the least and most manageable proportions of dominion. All this, of course, is only for a time. Give us the single month of September—let us have but *seven thirty days, and then* the result cannot be fear. But it is terrible to think what may happen in that interval—how much that can only be recovered at a fearful cost—how much that is irremediable may befall. Such is the distance that we are now almost powerless spectators. Whether the British Government has done well or ill, it can do little more. By and by we will venture to suggest what may be done; but first for the anxious particulars before us.

It is much to be feared that General Havelock has thus far gained no substantial advantage in return for the loss of many valuab e lives. At the last date, the 13th, he was still at Cawnpore, with his force reduced to 900 men, worn out with fatigue. It could not be reinforced in less than ten days *or a fortnight*—that is, in effect, till the beginning of September, the mismanaged affairs of Umballa and Ferozepore having had the sad result of detaining below the Queen's 5th and 10th Lancers, that were going up the river. Instead of advancing, and making good his progress, General Havelock was seriously threatened by several Gawpore. He was to be attacked on three sides—by the Oude insurgents on the north, and from Futtehpore, and by the Gwalior mutineers from Calpee. It is almost a source of relief to hear of the river navigation being employed for any other purpose than the quiet transport of men and material; and it certainly is a melancholy reflection that while we are encircling the earth with a belt of big ships, and have innumerable gun-boats and other craft of all sizes rotting and rusting, nobody knows where, there is not such a thing on the Ganges, or its tributaries, as a steamer adapted for the purposes of war. No doubt the navigation of these rivers, supplied by mountain torrents, and flowing through immense alluvial plains, with frequent inundations and changes of channel, is not very easy or always possible. But in August and September there is generally depth of water for vessels capable of steaming with two or three guns and a hundred or two men. Had the Company but a dozen of such vessels at this juncture! How gladly would England give twenty of the best of the line now lying helplessly at Indian ports, harbors and estuaries for as many vessels of one-twentieth their tonnage moving up and down the Ganges and its tributaries. It appears that on one such steamer at the command of General Havelock, and he had despatched it to prevent the Oude people, if possible, from crossing at Futtetpore; but he had no means whatever of preventing the Gwalior mutineers from crossing the Jumna at Calpee. Indeed, it is too probable that by the union of these three bodies he would soon find himself as much besieged at Cawnpore as Wheeler had been before him; and as our people are at Agra, Lucknow, and half a dozen other places:

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Illinois Central is the richest of Western Roads. It runs 627 miles through a princely domain, several miles in width, given it by Congress. It was built by the State of Illinois, which stands security for its debts. Into its Treasury are poured every year nearly $2,000,000 of receipts, while only about $1,000,000 is drawn out for expenses. Its stockholders have only been called upon for 40 per cent. of their subscriptions, and probably never will be called on for the rest. With unquestioned credit for millions, the paralysis of Eastern exchange leaves it unable to obtain even a few thousands for present emergencies, and it is compelled to suspend payment until the crisis is over.—*Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 13.*

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

We have been living too fast.

Money is tightening in England.

Population of Milwaukie, 44,542.

Deaths in New York last week, 453.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 192.

Genin, the N. York hatter, has *suspended.*

The Michigan Central Railroad has failed.

The tobacco crop promises to be good next year.

The cholera is raging in Guatemala and Salvador.

The widow of Henry Clay is seventy-six years of age.

India is a country that has never belonged to its natives.

A shower of grasshoppers recently took place in Kansas.

Sir R. W. Carden has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

All the New York banks have suspended specie payments.

The Reading *Daily Gazette* has been temporarily suspended.

The Bank of Pottstown commenced business on the 5th inst.

The Crane Iron Works at Catasauqua have *suspended* operations.

David S. Brown, a worthy merchant of Philadelphia, has failed.

Twelve thousand operatives are out of employment in New York City.

At New Orleans, cotton declined within ten days recently, 4¼ cts. per pound.

Harrod Holeman, a Kentucky newspaper publisher and noted duellist, is dead.

The war in India still continues — the English as yet, gaining no advantage.

The *Weekly Gleaner* is the title of a Jewish newspaper published in San Francisco.

Financial matters in the West are tightening, in consequence of the panic in the East.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* commends Col. Straub's course in voting for the Relief Bill.

In two months Flour has declined from $1 25 to $2 75 per barrel, according to quality.

Provisions are declining in price at Harrisburg. Wish we could say the same thing here.

The 2d of November is now the day fixed for the launch of the Great Eastern steamship.

Between Jan. 1st and last week 123; in Boston last week, 98; in Baltimore, last week, 99.

On Monday night the Richmond Custom House was robbed of over $20,000 in specie.

The amount expended by American travelers in Europe is estimated at $10,000,000 annually.

The Northern Central Railroad from Treverton Bridge to Sunbury is progressing to completion.

The whole number of public schools in Alabama is 2,260. The average daily attendance is 37,203.

The N. Y. Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday last, is more favorable than was expected.

In Shelby, Ohio, Henry Possau has been confined to his bed twenty six years. His disease is rheumatism.

Pinkerton, of the *Lykenstown Journal*, has retired from that paper. He is succeeded by Danfel Dougherty, the "Governess," while the fashion and pattern plates are as usual in Godey, numerous and useful. The literary contents are from a number of favorite *contributors.* Every department of the Lady's Book is complete, and the talent and care bestowed upon it, renders it very justly, one of the most popular publications in the country. Copies of the November number can be obtained at Bannan's.

Catherine Chancey, aged 25 years, committed suicide in Brooklyn on Monday. Cause, want of employment.

One firm of sheep raisers in Illinois, have sold over 80,000 pounds of wool at one sale at an average of 38 cents per pound.

The scaly bee has been discovered in India. The British Zoological Society are making preparations to catch him.

It was never determined until recently who struck Billy Patterson. No one doubts now that he was struck by the Panic.

John Sinclair, the Vocalist, died on the 22d ult, in London, in his 75th year. He was the father of Mrs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest.

J. H. Schroeder of Louisville, has fallen heir to half a million of dollars. It comes from Amsterdam. Lucky these hard times.

October the 7th, was observed in England as a day of humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the disturbances in India.

Gen. Walker is drumming up new recruits in the South for filibustering enterprises. Poor fellows. Food for powder, if not a rope.

Good manners are the outward and visible sign of good morals; we cannot lose the one altogether, unless we have lost the other.

The Illinois Central Railroad, is the most extensive single railway improvement in the country, made an assignment on Saturday.

Rev. J. S. Dubs, pastor of the German Reformed Church in Allentown, has married since May, 1856, *fifteen hundred and sixty-three couples.*

Rev. John Hoch, of Hanover, Montgomery county, Md., died in that town on Friday of last week, at the age of one hundred and *one years.*

Trust not the Flatterer. In the days of sunshine, he will give thee pounds of butter—and in thy hour of need, deny thee a crumb of bread!

Agatha Bawor, aged 14 years, was murdered near Mohrsville, Berks county, last week. Plunder appeared to be the object of the murderers.

There can be no doubt that the merriest place is immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, for there all bodies lose their gravity.

George Washington Parke Custis, the last member of General Washington's family, died on Saturday last at Arlington, Alexandria county, Virginia.

The Central American questions are all settled. That *de facto* government of Nicaragua is recognized, and Mr. Irissarri is to be received as Minister.

John Pellinger, an aged German, has been convicted in the New York Court of Sessions, on the charge of burglary, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

At a concert lately given at a fashionable watering place there was present 140 ladies, the united circumferences of whose dresses amounted to 1760 yards.

Failure now carries with it no reproach either as to mercantile honor or business sagacity. Strange to say, it implies neither dishonesty, incapacity nor insolvency.

A courtly negro recently sent a reply to a invitation, in which he regretted "that circumstances repugnant to the acquiesce would prevent his acceptance to the invite."

Lieutenant M. F. Maury announces from the *National Observatory*, Washington, October 8th, that a new Asteroid was discovered on the evening of the 4th, by Mr. A. Ferguson.

The London *Economist* thinks that the exports from Great Britain in 1857, will exceed $600,000,000. The amount in 1856 was $579,180,000, against $478,440,000 in 1855.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier* reports that there is a likelihood of changes in the Cabinet, and names Secretaries Cobb and Toucey as the persons who may withdraw.

The sensitive actor who could not sit in the same room with a tea urn on account of its hissing, has recently been so seriously injured by a burst of applause, that it is feared he will not recover.

Several of the manufacturing establishments in Newark and vicinity design recommencing operations next week, and will employ a large portion of their old hands. This is encouraging.

Hon. Louis McLane died in Baltimore last week, aged 72 years. He was a native of Delaware. During his life he shifted many offices of trust with credit to himself and to the honor of his country.

Quaint old Fuller says:—"Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched."

Frank Flock, one of the night watchmen of Toledo, drank forty-three glasses of lager beer in one evening, last Sunday, on a wager of *six dollars* that he could drink thirty-nine *glasses* in one hour.

Oxygenated Bitters.—For the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, this medicine is invaluable; its peculiar combination is the result of experience, and an intimate knowledge of the cause of these diseases.

Mr. John Mitchell, the Irish exile, has got himself in trouble in Tennessee. He undertook to castigate Mr. John Fleming, editor of the Knoxville *Register*, but found that person more than his match in a pugilistic encounter.

At a meeting in London of the owners of property in India, it was resolved to demand compensation for losses sustained by private persons in India, and complaint was made of the want of vigor on the part of the Indian government.

The Salem *Register* reports that the recent experience at the Salem savings banks is directly contrary to that of similar institutions in other parts. Instead of being withdrawn, the deposits have *considerable increased during the panic.*

John Farnum, of Philadelphia, brought David Longennecker's stock (being 3672 shares) in *Conestoga Steam Mill, No. 2, Lancaster county, Pa., for thirty-six dollars and seventy-two cents.* It was bought at sheriff's sale in Lancaster, on Monday afternoon.

It is stated that the owner of the celebrated racing stallion "Ethan Allen" refused $25,000 for him at the great horse fair at Elmira, New York. The horse has netted the owner over $10,000 the present year, and has made his mile in 2 minutes, 31 seconds.

Should the distress in the moneyed concerns of the world lead many to reflect upon the uncertainty of earthly things, and the need of the true riches which the world cannot take away —would not this be more than an equivalent for the loss of thousands and millions of dollars?

At New York there have been seized and forfeited, during the last six months, goods that had been smuggled into that port, or entered by fraudulent invo