Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1857.

THE STATE OF OUR COUNTRY.

The Cause of the Prostration of Business, and the Proper Remedy for the Future.

THE REMEDY.

Were Congress to enact the annexed thirteen lines into a law, and then should the entire country, North, South, East and West, not be raised, within a period of five years, from wide-spread bankruptcy, to an unprecedented degree of prosperity, we are willing to tender our head for football purposes. It would be a HARD MONEY BILL, in other words, a bill to keep Gold and Silver, on which our currency is based, in the country. It is evident that no nation can prosper deprived of a good *currency*. The lines that we submit for adoption by Congress, are as follows:

Be it enacted, *&c., That, leaving out of view both the export and import of gold and silver, whenever the exports do not exceed the imports in value twenty-five per cent, during any fiscal quarter of any fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to raise the duty on the value of all articles of foreign import, (excepting such articles as have been exempted from the provisions of this act,) 10 per centum, within thirty days after the expiration of each and every fiscal quarter during which the exports as aforesaid, do not exceed the imports as aforesaid twenty-five per cent.*

Enacted into a Bill it would not be *partial* or *sectional* in its character. The charge could not be made with reason that it would protect the Manufacturer at the expense of the Farmer, the Cotton Grower, or any other interest of the country. It would simply be a bill to retain a sufficient quantity of Gold and Silver in the country to keep our currency sound and business of all descriptions healthy. The laborer, mechanic, farmer, cotton and hemp growers, merchant and manufacturer, are deeply interested in having a good currency. To be good and sufficient, the currency must be based on a requisite quantity of gold and silver—or its representative of equal value. Gold and Silver by the common recognition of civilized nations, is the basis of their currency, in fact it is the basis in all countries where business is encouraged and prospers. The above would be a *reciprocity bill* in every respect, proclaiming to the world that we are prepared to trade with it on the basis which should govern every prudent man, community or country, that basis being, not to buy more than they sell, and provide the balance required for their own wants within themselves.—But the proposed Bill goes further. It will not only keep our Gold and Silver at home, giving us a good currency at a *cheap* rate, but as our country is one of the best markets of the world, it will compel foreign nations to import more largely our cotton, wheat, corn, in fact all the products and manufactures in which we excel, in order to procure a large market for their own.

The proposed Bill goes even further. It in effect, compels other countries to find markets *beyond their own limits*, for our products. England could not then draw on us for our Gold and Silver in exchange for Iron and Steel. France could not then draw on us for Gold and Silver in exchange for silks, gewgaws, &c. Both these countries which now draw largely on us for gold and silver to the extent of draining, would be compelled to take our cotton, provisions and manufactures in exchange for their commodities, and the surplus not required for their consumption, they would be forced to seek a market for elsewhere, in order to secure a larger market for their products and manufactures in the United States.—Thus while securing their own trade, they would help us by furnishing markets for our products.—The operation of such a system would be magical, securing our position, and placing us on a footing with those nations that export largely to our shores without reciprocity as far as this country is concerned.

In the above is embraced the remedy. We will now proceed to exhibit the cause of the present financial difficulties, and the necessity of adopting the remedy suggested, before our country can experience permanent prosperity. Our arguments shall be based on facts, figures and common sense, which are more to the point than the theoretic and knavish arguments of ignorance and demagoguism.

The history of this country, and in fact that of every other country, proves conclusively that prosperous periods exist when we sell more than we buy, by which means gold and silver are rapidly accumulated in our country; that the rates of interest are in proportion to the amount of money in a country; that the productive industry of a country increases as the value of money decreases; and that the productive industry of all countries diminishes in proportion to the increased value of money. These are positions which no thinking, *sane* man can deny.

In the first place, we will give the foreign trade of the country, together with the Imports and Exports of specie for the five years, from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, when prosperity prevailed throughout the whole extent of our country, and all kinds of business was healthy and remunerative. We have gleaned these figures from the Official Records, and we desire the reader to examine this table closely, as during these years we sold more than we purchased, and the flow of specie into the country from Europe was in our favor. During this period also, money was abundant—the Banks possessed more coin than they required—all good business paper was discounted freely, and many Banks, particularly in the New England States, offered to loan money as low as *five per cent.* in order to work their surplus capital:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

	Goods, Produce, &c.		Specie.	
	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1845,	113,567,510	144,375,726	4,629,792	7,522,994
1846,	317,914,065	109,883,268	3,455,023	29,472,752
1847,	322,424,349	196,741,598	24,121,289	1,907,024
1848,	146,526,704	154,190,468	6,030,221	18,841,616
1849,	141,535,199	140,351,172	6,521,240	8,404,546
	643,560,650	650,903,594	44,980,727	35,667,071
		643,560,650		35,667,071
		$7,342,935	$9,313,656	

Excess of Exports in Produce, Goods, &c, $7,642,935!
Excess of Imports of specie, $9,313,656!

In 1850 the Famine in Europe, which drew so largely on our produce, had passed away, the crops abroad were abundant, and the balance of trade has been running against us ever since. We were not prepared to believe that the disparity was so great until we summed up the figures for the last eight years. It astounded us, as it will no doubt surprise our readers. It is in fact, the foundation and great cause from which nine-tenths of the other evils have sprung. We append the Imports and Exports for the last eight years—running from 1850 to 1857 inclusive:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH FREE TRADE.

	Goods, Produce, &c.		Specie.	
	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1850	178,596,516	144,375,726	4,628,792	7,522,994
1851	210,191,340	188,915,259	5,455,023	29,472,752
1852	207,437,298	166,984,231	5,808,044	42,674,136
1853	283,777,615	233,489,292	4,291,332	27,488,978
1854	298,864,091	205,818,641	6,910,162	41,627,423
1855	257,732,148	192,731,125	3,659,812	53,057,418
1856	310,432,210	266,438,051	4,207,633	46,148,279
1857	338,428,342	293,812,222	12,461,709	60,136,924
	2,070,933,760	1,693,584,547	47,057,175	318,621,804
	1,693,584,547			47,057,175
	$377,349,213			$268,784,629

Excess of Imports, Goods, &c. $377,349,213!!
Annual average upwards of $47,000,000!!!
Excess of Exports of Specie, $268,784,629!!!
Annual average upwards of $33,500,000!!!

With such a Foreign drain it was utterly impossible for the Banks to transact any business, and redeem their notes in Specie.

The *London Times* sets down the American Securities held in Europe at the enormous sum of $450,000,000; on which there is an annual drain for interest of at least $27,000,000; making the drain for Goods and Interest about $74,000,000!!! annually.

In addition to the above, there is another important feature in this business, which speaks equally as loud as the above figures, in showing the necessity of a change in our present policy.

In 1846 we consumed $5 75 worth of Foreign products to each man, woman and child in the country—and our exports were about the same per head—the exports were greater per head, taking the aggregate for the 5 years.

In 1856, a period of ten years, the Imports of the country amounted to $11 75 per head, just doubling it in that period, while the Exports had diminished to about $8 50 per head, showing a decline in the productive industry of the country of about $3 25 per head of the population, which about equals the excess of importation in the above table, amounting in the aggregate to $377,349,213, which is about $47,000,000 annually.

The industry of no country on the face of the Globe could bear up under such circumstances, and had it not been for the influx of gold from California, we would have broken down years ago, under the present policy—but the crash has come at last, and it will sweep the whole country, like it did from 1837 to 1840, when the duties on foreign merchandize were reduced to 20 per cent, and the country flooded with foreign products.—There, no permanent improvement took place in the business of the country until the policy of the Government was changed—and we cannot conceive how any permanent prosperity can exist now without the adoption of some remedy on the part of the Government to remove this great evil, and we know of none that would be so effective as the one suggested above, which is free from many of the objections urged against the establishment of a permanent rate of duties on foreign merchandise. Its scope is not partial or sectional, but general and national, and is reciprocal in its character towards all other nations.

[It will be perceived that in the above we separate in the exports Specie from Merchandize.—This every thinking person will acknowledge to be a correct distinction. Although the impression is industriously disseminated, especially in the cities, that Gold and Silver coined is merchandise, yet we cannot take that view of it. Coined by the Government, it has a fixed value, and does not fluctuate like business, of which it is the *basis*. The withdrawal of the currency of a country from it, shows its condition. Export merchandise and we prosper. Drain us of specie, and a calamity such as we now experience, is upon us in all its force. As proposed, let us regulate our imports; keep our Gold and Silver at home, then a periodical crisis will be a thing unknown to the United States.]

EVERY TWENTY YEARS.—Were it not too serious a subject for mirth, it would be amusing to witness the devices of those who will not see the causes of the present financial disturbance. They persist in a determination not to appreciate the causes, and cling pertinaciously to the belief that every twenty years in the history of the country we must as the cycle rolls around, in the natural course of events, experience a crisis. In their estimation it is a chronic disease, having its periods of full and repose; but always reappearing, in its most virulent form, as the system is disordered. That commencing with 1817 it has appeared each twenty years, up to the present time, is as strange as it is true. That is, the regularity of the appearance of the financial crisis, is strange; but the causes are so plain that "he who runs may read." It is only those who are wilfully perverse, who will not see the causes, and affect to think that these convulsions of the monetary world must happen every twenty years.

If we glance briefly at the history of our country, we find that commencing with 1824, at which time Henry Clay's *American system* went into operation, every period of prostration has been preceded by some few years by a departure from the principles of a Protective Tariff. From 1824 the system which owes its birth to the immortal Clay, worked so well, that an increase of duties was urged. The proposition created hostility at the South. Then came Henry Clay's compromise bill, for a gradual reduction of duties to 20 per cent. In 1832 the Tariff was reduced to 20 per cent., and the country slowly sank in prosperity until the crisis of 1837 came surging upon us.—That led to the enactment of the Tariff of 1842, and once again, the country was beginning to flourish, and prosperity was with us, when the Tariff of 1846 was enacted. And what is the result? Just twenty years after the last crisis, we find ourselves in a position more deplorably wretched; ruin more wide-spread; more workmen unemployed, than at any previous period within our recollection. Some may attribute this state of affairs to natural causes; but it is attributable to the absence of an adequate Protective Tariff, and neglect to live within our income individually, as well as a nation. The extent to which we have been pursuing the suicidal policy of spending more than our income, is exhibited by the tabular statements of exports and imports which accompany the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury. During the last eleven years, from 1846 to 1856 inclusive, we have bought foreign wares and merchandize to the amount of $2,251,527,061; and in the same period we have sold to other nations breadstuffs and other productions to the amount of $2,029,172,896, leaving a balance against us, taking the eleven years together, of $222,354,165; while at the same time there was a drain of $277,644,596 in specie and bullion from the country—of which but $65,524,923 has returned to us, leaving our circulating medium and bullion $202,119,653 short of what it would have been under a policy that would have limited us to buying no more than we sold.

The history of the last twenty years is the history of the twenty preceding years, and will be the history of the coming twenty years, if we are not protected, and glean a profitable lesson from the experience of the past. Excessive importations, or the practice of buying more than we sell, has not only crippled our manufactures, created a stupendous line of abundant or cheap credit, by means of which unprofitable and costly railroads have been built, and the wildest speculation in land, encouraged along the routes of them; but it has stimulated individual extravagance to an almost incredible extent. A communicant writing from Lebanon to the *Press*, gives a proof of this when he refers to the statistical statement, No. 16, annexed to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows that the average annual consumption *per capita* of foreign goods, under the tariff of 1842, was only four dollars and fifty-four cents, while the consumption *per capita* under the low duties of the last eleven years has reached a yearly average of *seven dollars and seventy-six cents*. The difference in our use of foreign fabrics and wares, under the protective and free-trade periods, is three dollars and twenty-two cents *per capita* less under the former than the latter, which, multiplied by 24,000,000, the average of our population for the last eleven years, gives above $77,000,000 as our annual, and $847,000,000 as our total consumption of foreign goods in that time, over and above what, it is no more than fair to presume, it would have been under a policy that would have restricted us to living within our income, or have made our imports and exports to range as they did under the tariff of 1842. The balance of trade in our favor during the operation of the tariff of 1842, or for four calendar years under it, as per official statement, was $40,262,388, exclusive of specie either way, which is the true method of stating the account, instead of classing coin on either the debt or credit side of it. Including specie in our import and export account does not exhibit its true standing, from the fact that such a rendering of it does not help to show the true consumption and production of the country; but in order to bring out the successful operation of the tariff of 1842 in still stronger relief, it will be found, even after adding the import and export of specie, that the balance in our favor was $24,279,181.

Those who defend their favorite doctrine, "oh, it must happen every twenty years," must see even if they are indisposed to acknowledge the fact, that the revulsions under which the country has writhed periodically, during the past fifty years, are traceable in a great measure, to living beyond our income, or in other words importing much more than we export. And the fact is being recognized in the right quarters. The late circular of Duff Green, Esq., is full of misgiving as to the workings of the tariffs of 1846 and 1857. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d ult., contains an article that is full of protective tariff data, in spite of an effort to conceal it. The article referred to gives the imports and exports of specie from 1847 to 1857, showing a balance against us of $253,317,020, and then goes on to say that, until the return of the bulk of this lost treasure to our shores, "we cannot expect a return of an easy money market and sound system of business." But how are we to stop the drain of specie that has been going on—with the bare exception of two years—for the past thirteen? Such a tariff as we have now, and have had for years, will not do it, as bitter experience has proven; and the only method to reverse the stream of the life-blood of business, and keep it flowing into, instead of out of, the country, is to return to a tariff approximating in some respects, to the tariff of 1842, under the four years operation of which we gained specie to the amount of $15,933,209, while business of all kinds flourished uninterruptedly, and the balance of trade was largely *in our favor*.

Let the twenty-year croakers ponder these *facts*. "It is within ourselves that we are thus or thus." That we have suffered, still suffer, is attributable not to fatality, but to a blind persistence in a policy fatal to our prosperity individually and as a nation, and to a reckless extravagance, which must be checked. Reform those errors, and then we will see where the twenty-year advocates stand.

A GOOD AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.—Of the agricultural publications of the country, we know of none more useful, readable and invaluable to the farmer than the *American Agriculturist*, published in New York by Orange Judd. Notwithstanding the pressure of the times, which affects the newspaper as well as other branches of business, this admirable journal continues to increase in popularity, and in the extent of its circulation. We do not wonder at it, for each month it teems with information to the Gardener, the Horticulturist, the Pomologist, the Florist, and is even interesting to the non-professional reader. We recommend the *Agriculturist* to the attention of every practical farmer, assuring him that the dollar laid out for it, will yield him in benefit an hundred fold.

HENRY C. CAREY.—This gentleman, one of the most prominent and influential of the citizens of Philadelphia, arrived at New York on Tuesday, in the *Arago*, after spending the summer in Europe. The *North American* in noticing the event, says:

"During his absence Mr. Carey has visited the principal cities of France and Germany, and has enjoyed opportunities of familiar intercourse with the most eminent of their philosophers and statesmen. These opportunities have enabled him to gather from direct personal communication, the most recent developments of European intellect, and to bring his own rare powers into close but friendly contact with powers of kindred ability. In the discussions in which he has been engaged, as we learn both from foreign journals and our private correspondence, he has fully maintained the high reputation he had achieved at home as a profound and vigorous thinker, and a master of the art of conveying thought in precise and impressive language.

"Under all circumstances we should have welcomed the return of Mr. Carey, as one who had reflected credit on his native city by his attainments and character. At the present juncture we shall welcome him with especial pleasure, as one whose services will be of surpassing value in the great contest which, we every day see, is soon to be fought between the friends and the antagonists of American labor. Mr. Carey stands first among the foremost of those who have preferred the interests of their own land to those of other countries. For many years he has devoted himself to the illustration of those great truths in political economy which all added experience only serves to confirm; and amid the clamor of self-seeking partisans, and above the din of noisy demagogues, his voice has been heard proclaiming those truths with all the earnestness of prophetic inspiration.

"As Mr. Carey's opinions were the result of inflexible logic, acting upon the teachings of unerring observation, no temporary accidents could serve him from them; and in the midst of our late seeming prosperity, when the skies were brightest, and all things apparently augured a long day of unclouded sunshine, he foretold the storm which has lately swept around us, in terms which have proved fearfully accurate. The wide spread bankruptcy of our merchants and manufacturers—the universal suspension of our banks—the total overthrow of confidence—the deep distress of the laboring classes—and all the concomitant evils that have come upon us, he depicted with as much clearness as if he had seen them mirrored before him. Nor were his vaticinations the product merely of an enthusiastic temperament.—On the contrary, they were the grave conclusions of a rigidly disciplined mind, reasoning from causes to effects, and grasping at deductions which escaped the observation of short-sighted casuists.

"With the accumulated stores with which his summer's journey has supplied him, added to the rich material previously garnered in the progress of many years of watchful attention and deep study, Mr. Carey will be prepared to enter upon a fresh encounter in defence of his cherished doctrines; and if is not hazarding much to predict that the day is not distant when those doctrines will prove triumphant to the honor and salvation of the country."

OUR BOOK BINDERY.—We would feel under obligations to those having books, magazines, music, etc., which they desire to have bound, to hand them in to us. We will do work of that description as cheap as the price of materials and labor will permit. Persons having work of that kind which they want done, and are deferring it, might as well have it done now. It will enable us to keep persons employed who are dependant on their labor for support. The coming winter will be hard on the workingmen of the country, and it is the duty of each one to contribute his mite to alleviate the general distress. We are imbued with the inclination to assist all in our power, to get over the Winter as easy as possible, and we therefore, urge those who have binding they wish done, to hand it in to us now. By so doing they will assist us in keeping workmen employed, a duty which devolves upon us all as men with sympathising hearts in our breasts.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The American edition of the Review for October, has been issued by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. Copies can be obtained at Bannan's store.

"LIFE ILLUSTRATED."—This paper is one of the most interesting of the weekly publications of the country.—As it claims to be, it is devoted to Entertainment, Improvement, and Progress, designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-Reliance, and Activity; to illustrate life in all its phases. It is an elegant quarto of eight beautiful pages—a perfect model of excellence in size, shape and sentiment, and is, altogether, one of the most sound and sensible of live papers. It is a high-toned Pictorial Weekly, which ought to be read by every family. Publ shed at $2 a year, $1 for one half a year, and to Clubs of Four, it will be sent three months for One Dollar, by Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway, New York.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Stalking Around.*—Our boys mounted on stilts.

☞ *A large* number of wild ducks were seen during the present week on the Tumbling Run dams.

☞ *The Church Alley* culvert will be finished next week. It has reached Centre street from the Creek.

☞ *Thomas McGill* of Coal Castle, has been committed to prison, to answer the charge of maltreating his wife.

☞ *Court* for the trial of civil causes, Judge Graham of Carlisle, presiding, has been in session here during the week.

☞ *The* annual election for Directors of the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, will be held on Monday, the 16th of November.

☞ *Last week* the monster stack at Mr. DeHaven's mines near Minersville, was blown down, and damaged to the extent of some $50.

☞ *Mrs. James Mills* near Minersville, has grown turnips this season, some of them weighing each 7 pounds, and measuring in circumference 20 inches.

☞ *The proceedings* of the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society was received too late for publication in this week's JOURNAL. They will appear in our next.

☞ *Larceny.*—George Evans, charged with the larceny of a shawl at Pennsylvania Hall, the property of Mr. Seyfert, had a hearing before Squire Reed on Tuesday.—He was committed for trial.

☞ *Last week* at Miller & Adams' mines, in Greenbury Valley, by an explosion of fire damp, Thomas Bradley was killed, and Evan Price so seriously injured that he was not expected to recover. Both were miners.

☞ *The Miners' Bank of Pottsville.*—The stockholders of this Bank at a meeting held at the Banking House, on Tuesday last, voted unanimously to accept the provisions of the Relief Law, passed at the extra session of the Legislature.

☞ *Messrs. Thompson & Dengler*, bankers, of this Borough, have dissolved partnership. It will be perceived by a card in another column, that Mr. Thompson continues the business at the old stand, Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church. The business will continue to be conducted with care and fidelity by Mr. Thompson.

☞ *The Teachers' Institute.*—The Institute convened in the Methodist Church, Port Carbon, on Thursday. The attendance of Teachers was good. H. C. Hickok, Esq., the State Superintendent, a most indefatigable gentleman, and one having the welfare of education sincerely at heart, was present, and in addition to speaking in the morning, delivered an interesting address in the evening on Education. We should be pleased to have an abstract of the proceedings of the Institute for publication in our next.

☞ *The week* opened finely, with moonlight nights, and other luxuries in the weather line; but by yesterday had assumed a regular November aspect. Rain and mud were yesterday's features. Our meteorological record is as follows:

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat.,	Oct. 31,	44°	56°	40°—cloudy.
Mon.,	Nov. 2,	48	53	40—clear.
Tues.,	" 3,	42	58	36—cloudy.
Wednes.,	" 4,	34	56	42—clear.
Thurs.,	" 5,	40	50	56—rain.
Fri.,	" 6,	56		56—rain.

☞ *The members* of the Good Intent Engine Company tried their engine at Centre and Mahantongo streets, on Saturday last. It played a gallery stream to the height of some ten feet above the top of the pole at that point, making a total height of 110 feet. The performance was satisfactory. To give an idea of the head of water on the plugs in Centre street, we will notice the fact that subsequently, a hose attached to one, threw a stream to the height of some 80 feet. With our plugs and hose in order, we need have no fears of destructive fires, for an abundance of water from the plugs alone, coming as it does with immense force, would extinguish without difficulty, a fire discovered early.

☞ *The Young Men's Christian Association.*—An election for officers of the debating society connected with the Association, was held on Wednesday evening last, which resulted as follows: President, M. D. L. Dodson; Secretary, S. R. Whitney; Treasurer, D. D. McGinness.—The meeting evening of the Society was changed from Tuesday to Thursday, in order not to conflict with the Literary Society. We would urge every young man to become a member of the Christian Association. It will be beneficial to him morally, and intellectually. More time spent in improving the mind, and *less* in trivial and too often debasing amusements, would be a movement which would redound eventually, to the benefit and profit of youth, and make its declining years in life more happy. By all means, young man, connect yourself with the Christian Association.

☞ *Moonlight Parade.*—The Washington Artillery corps made a moonlight parade on Monday evening, and proceeded to Market Square for drill exercise. The Company turned out some thirty-five strong, and made a handsome display. The members should make it a point to attend on drill nights Thursday of each week, and thus make this Company as efficient in its exercise, as it is already formidable in strength. There is no reason why the Washington Artillerists, under the able command of a gentleman who takes great interest in military matters, should not be one of the finest corps in the State. It could readily be rendered so, if *all* the members would exert themselves only half as much as Capt. Nagle. We do not wish to detract from the merits of the Company. It is really, a credit to the County.—But we want to see it still stronger and more perfect in its drill. All the members in the Borough should attend the drills regularly. We hope they will.

☞ *Pottsville Literary Society.*—A large and intelligent audience assembled last Tuesday evening for the purpose of listening to the exercise, of the Literary Society of this place. The Lecture by F. R. Gowen, Esq. on "The Triumphs of Opinion," was happily delivered, and was an appreciative tribute to the labors and merits of the world's great men. It elicited the closest attention of the audience. The debate on the question whether a man ought to obey a law he believes to be morally wrong, was well sustained, on the part of the affirmative by F. P. Dawes, and J. M. Wetherill, and on the part of the negative by R. Potts, D. B. Green and J. Ellis. The question was decided in the negative.

The exercises for next Tuesday evening are as follows: Lecture by Eli Rowe; Reading by Henry Pleasants. *Debate*—Should immigration be encouraged? *Affirmative*—O. Little, Jno. Milnes, Jr. *Negative*—H. W. Foole, W. L. Whitney.

☞ *Second and Market* streets, and immediately in front of the Methodist Church are much afflicted on Sunday evening, by the congregation of rude and boisterous boys and young men. Apart from the inconvenience that our citizens experience in passing those points thronged by youths with "nothing to do," to the members of the Methodist Church, these assemblages are nuisances. They should be checked. If the youngsters referred to have not self-respect enough, to desist from the practice, the Borough authorities should take the matter in hand.

☞ *The Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County.*—This Bank is one of the soundest in the State. The following extract from the minutes of a meeting held on the 3d inst. shows that it is managed with all the caution and prudence that can be desired:

"FARMERS' BANK OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY,
Pottsville, Nov. 3, 1857.

"At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the *Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County*, held this day at the Banking House, in the Borough of Pottsville, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That this Bank will, during the suspension of specie payments under the Act of the thirteenth October, Anno Domini, 1857, redeem its notes and pay all demands at the counter, in such funds as the bank is required to receive for debts due, and authorized to receive on deposit.

"*Resolved*, That we deem it unwise at this time to declare a dividend, as it would weaken the bank to the extent of the sum divided; and that no human foresight can guard with certainty against loss or delay of payment in the present monetary crisis, we are of opinion that the best interests of the stockholders and our duty to the public require us to retain the earnings of the Bank until the crisis is past.

[Extract from the minutes.]

"J. W. CAKE, *Cashier.*"

☞ *On Monday* of last week, Charles Gorman, an employee of the Mine Hill Railroad Company, was killed at the upper plane of that road, by a train of cars. According to our cotemporary, the Ashland *Chronicler*, his history is romantic. It appears that he was born in Texas, and taken captive when a small boy by the Comanche Indians, and raised by them to manhood, when he was made a chief, and second chief in war. He learned the English language from a captive girl, whom they had taken from the Crow Fort tribe whilst crossing the plain at the Rocky Mountains; he dwelt amongst them until about two years ago, when he had permission from the tribe to go in search of his parents, whom he had understood from some Spaniards, had emigrated to Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Kulp in Ohio last Spring, and left her there, whilst he came on to this State to fulfil the object for which he left the tribe. But alas, for the instability of all humans affairs; "in the midst of life we are in death," and he who had scarcely known his earthly parents, hath now been gathered to his father's house, not built with hands, eternally in the heavens." If this article should meet the eye of the parents or the wife, it will be some consolation to their sorrow to know, that, although a stranger in a strange place, he was well cared for, in his hours of suffering by the "Brothers of the Mystic Tie," and others, and when dead, was interred with due Masonic ceremony. The funeral was very large, the members of the Masonic order, dressed in regalia, headed the procession in front of the coffin, and the officers and employees of the Mine Hill Railroad brought up the rear.

☞ *The Herndon Fund Meeting.*—Pursuant to a published invitation of the ladies of Pottsville, a meeting of ladies and citizens was held on Monday evening, Nov. 2, 1857, in the Presbyterian Church, (kindly furnished for the occasion, by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph McCool,) for the purpose of expressing, in behalf of the people of Pottsville, respect for the memory, and sympathy with the family of the late Captain William Lewis Herndon.

On motion, Rev. Joseph McCool was called to the Chair, and Robert M. Palmer was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, in an eloquent and appropriate manner.

On unanimous invitation of the meeting, addresses were made by Rev. Daniel Washburn, Robert M. Palmer, Esq., John Hughes, Esq., and Hon. James H. Campbell.

At the close of the addresses, Hon. James H. Campbell offered the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the recent loss of the Central America, the late Captain William L. Herndon, with noble generosity, recognizing the claims of the weak and helpless upon his manhood, saved the lives of all the women and children on board, and by resolution, skill and courage, *prevented, so far as human agency could, a terrible catastrophe from becoming more terrible, thus challenging* the admiration and gratitude of humanity, and giving to mankind a shining example of heroic devotion to duty; and

WHEREAS, The lamented Herndon has left an afflicted wife and daughter to share his loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That the skill and heroism of the late Captain Herndon, as shown in the discipline preserved throughout the peril and catastrophe of the Central America, and the honorable and lofty generosity with which he gave his own life and its best efforts for the preservation of the helpless beings confided to him, claim the admiring recognition of mankind, and will transmit to posterity the name and memory of this noble commander, true man, and christian gentleman.

Resolved, That while we deplore the national loss of one of the most useful, intelligent, and gallant officers of the United States Navy, we sympathize most deeply with the family of the late Capt. Herndon, in their terrible bereavement.

Resolved, That a nation should be the self-instituted guardian of the family deprived of its natural protector by his adherence to public duty and care for the general good; and that it becomes individuals, as well as governments, to recognise the trust bequeathed by the brave dead.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of humanity every where are due to the officers, and men of the Central America, the Brige Marine and Mary, and Bark Kilby, for their humane efforts in assisting to rescue the shipwrecked passengers.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint a Committee of five persons who shall be authorized by this meeting to collect and receive contributions, and to forward the same to the Treasurer of the Herndon fund, with a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of Capt. Herndon.

The President appointed upon the Committee, Mrs. Juliet H. L. Campbell, Mrs. Amelia Farquhar, Mrs. John Bannan, Mrs. Andrew Russell, Mrs. John Shippen, and on motion, the meeting added Miss Emily J. McCool.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Rev. Joseph McCool and to the Congregation in his charge, for the use of their church for the purposes of the meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the papers of this Borough, and of New York and Philadelphia.

On motion, adjourned. JOSEPH MCCOOL, *Pres't.*
ROBERT M. PALMER, *Secretary.*

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

THOMASTOWN, Oct. 30, 1857.

MR. B. BANNAN—*Sir*:—In the *Miners' Journal* of Oct. 24th, 1857, printed in Minersville, we found an article headed "Highway Robbery in Thomastown, Cass township." The people of Thomastown and vicinity all feel affected at such a libel against their character. He says that a farmer was robbed of the contents of his wagon, and that the people of that neighborhood are all highwaymen. *He does* not give an author's name, but maliciously charges it upon the people, who deny the assertion, and if the editor does not *some* out and give his author for the charge, the inference is strong, that he and they are determined to pull him out by the tail. The gentleman interested with the York Company's business in this vicinity are a quiet, inoffensive set, and the hand of the law is also here without interest, favor or affection to any of us. They require him to give the author of the charge, or they will proceed against him according to law. JOHN C. GILMAN.

11* *For the people of Thomastown.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Nutritious Vegetables.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some evenings since I heard a company of gentlemen conversing (among other topics interesting) on the relative nutritious values of the different vegetables in common use as articles of nutriment. It seemed to be agreed among them that turnips contained little if any nutriment, but that least not near as much as our common potatoes. After reaching home, desirous of knowing the fact I consulted the proper authority and found that turnips occupied a higher place in the scale of nutritious vegetables than potatoes, to wit:

Beans,	320	Barley	125
Corn,	200	Oats,	100—120
Peas,	220	Rye,	108
Brown Bread,	165	Turnips,	106
Wheat,	160	Potatoes,	84
Wheat Bread,	142	Rice,	81
Oats,	135		

The standard of comparison being human milk—100.

Now Messrs. Editors, if you deem this communication worthy of a place in your valuable JOURNAL, you may publish it for the information of the aforementioned persons, who are about to leave, these latter days of Times, to know how to obtain the most food for the least amount of money. Respectfully, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Population of Orwigsburg, 909.

☞ Population of Milwaukee, 44,542.

☞ Mrs. Fremont has reached New York from Europe.

☞ Thanksgiving in North Carolina, November 26.

☞ Mining in California is more than usually favorable.

☞ Silver coinage for Canada is in course of preparation.

☞ J. B. Hicks, of Reading, died suddenly on Saturday last.

☞ Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 155; in New York, 401.

☞ During October the police of Philadelphia made 1731 arrests.

☞ The European potato crop is said to be a failure this season.

☞ Public debt of Russia 9,933,000,000 francs about $1,386,600,000.

☞ Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, returned home in the Persia.

☞ The Lord Mayor of London, it is said, receives a salary of £7000 per annum.

☞ The news of the panic in New York has created but little surprise in California.

☞ A man in England died from a wound caused by striking his wife in the mouth.

☞ The Masonic Order, in the United States, it is said, numbers some 300,000 members.

☞ The crop of cereals in California is largely ahead of the demand for home consumption.

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has deemed it advisable to pass its semi annual dividend.

☞ The notes of the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua are redeemed in Philadelphia at the City Bank.

☞ The citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., in town meeting, have decided against an issue of small notes.

☞ A daily Republican paper will be published in Boston, the first number appearing next Spring.

☞ Counterfeit quarter dollars are in circulation. They are lighter than the genuine, and have a greasy feel.

☞ It is said to be the intention of the Mormons to go into the Russian possessions should matters prove serious.

☞ Mrs. Cunningham has given bail in the sum of $10,000, to answer the bogus baby charge at the next sessions.

☞ Charles A. Sumner, a relative of Senator Sumner, has assumed editorial control of the Sacramento *Sentinel*.

☞ The Pittsburg banks have resolved to accept the provisions of the recently passed act of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

☞ William Hill, Secretary of the State of North Carolina, died at Raleigh, on Thursday last, in the 84th year of his age.

☞ James O. Brayman, the Chicago editor, who stole letters from the post office at that place, has been sent to prison for four years.

☞ The intelligence from Buffalo, Chicago and other Western cities, shows that the grain is coming forward more rapidly than heretofore.

☞ The Reed Top Railroad Company is in the hands of the Sheriff. The financial storm had been too severe for them to bear up against.

☞ The Iowa City Republican states that the farmers in that vicinity are offering their wheat at forty cents a bushel, and cannot find purchasers.

☞ At Plymouth, Luzerne Co., on Monday, Andrew Lindsley was instantly killed by falling from a bucket when coming out of McFarland's shaft.

☞ Father Sawyer, the centennarian of the Maine congregational *clergy*, entered upon his *one hundred and third year* on Friday, the 9th ultimo.

☞ The Providence *Journal* advocates the establishment of a Calico Society, and urges the ladies of that city to wear the products of their home manufactories.

☞ Charles Schninger is under arrest in Philadelphia, charged with receiving property stolen from the residence of William Major in this Borough a year since.

☞ A maiden lady advertises in one of the country papers a baboon, three cats, and a parrot for sale. She is about to be married, and has no further use for them.

☞ A letter from Brownsville, Texas, says that Judge Watrouse's silver mine is no longer a doubtful affair. Sixty hands are employed in working it, and the silver is plenty.

☞ It is probable that the Free State men will have two-thirds of both Houses of Kansas Legislature, which will enable them to repeal the enactments of the former Legislature.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* has the following announcement in large type at the head of its second page, "This paper sent one year for three bushels of wheat, or six bushels of oats."

☞ An independant man is one who blacks his own boots and shoes, who can live without whiskey and tobacco, and shave himself with brown soap and cold water, without a mirror.

☞ The life of Lieut. Herndon was insured for $5000 at the New England Mutal Life Insurance Company in Boston. The policy was taken out in November last, and is for the benefit of his wife.

☞ One of the partners in a prominent Philadelphia firm that lately suspended, kept 2 carriages, 2 light riding wagons, 4 fast horses, 2 dogs, 2 coachmen, and 5 servant girls. It is no wonder that such men fail.

☞ *Permanent Cures* in all affections of the throat and lungs are constantly being made by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Great as is its reputation—its works are greater.—Many physicians speak of it in the highest terms.

☞ In Quebec there is not to be a single new vessel put, this winter, upon the stocks, and the effect upon the poorest of the poor—the greatest traders being now only the greatest paupers—will be awful, no fuel, no bread for thousands, and bitter cold weather to aggravate our misery.

☞ The prices of everything are going down. The particular *article in our eye*, is that of pork. The sales in St. Louis were very few last week, at only four dollars. One lot offered at that price found no purchasers. This is a terrible tumble, but the market will not justify any higher rates.

☞ The Postoffice Department has decided that under the present laws postmasters are not compelled to receive cents in payment for either postage or postage stamps, nor from any one person at any one time more than thirty cents in three cent coin. All beyond this rests in their discretion.

☞ In one of the Courts lately, there was a learned and long discussion, as to whether a witness should be allowed to answer the question, "What did Mary say?" Three Judges gave long and elaborate opinions in the affirmative, and the question being repe