Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For Raising the Country from Bankruptcy.

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 foot-ball 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.*

In conversation with an intelligent Democrat in reference to the above bill, the other day, he stated that he could not see any objection to the above supplement to our present Revenue Laws, unless it would interfere with trade by rendering prices uncertain. This is an objection worthy of consideration; but instead of having that effect, we incline to the opinion that it would operate directly the reverse, and tend to make prices more stable and uniform under our present revenue system. The present Tariff is based on the *ad valorem system*, of levying a certain per centage of duty on the value of an article at the time it is imported. For instance, if Iron is worth $60 a ton, the duty levied, say at 26 per cent., the present rate, would be $15 60 per ton. If the price is $30 a ton, the duty would only be $7 80 per ton. Such is the operation of our present Tariff policy—when Foreign manufactures are high, and our products do not require protection, the duty is high also—but when foreign products are low, and our manufactures require protection from these low rates, the duty is diminished in proportion, and our productive industry becomes completely prostrated under the operation of such a policy. Stability in business or in prices is utterly impossible under such a system. Prosperity in any branch of business, will, of course, be in mere "spurts," when prices, from some cause or other, are enhanced abroad,—which, of course enhances the rate of duties, also, thus affording protection when it is not required, and diminishing it when prices of foreign products fall, and when it is wanted. Strange and unaccountable as such a policy must strike every intelligent and thinking person, nevertheless, *it is the present policy of our Government.* Pass the above bill and its tendency will be rather to equalize trade and prices: When foreign products are high, with high duties, they will not be imported largely, and the balance of trade is not likely to be against us—but when foreign products are low, where the duties are low, also, and the trade is turning against us, the above bill would come into force and check the downward tendency of prices, and thus protect the American producer. Such would be the effect of our HARD MONEY, or Reciprocity Bill, engrafted on the present government policy.

There are some persons who apprehend that if duties are too high, they enhance prices above a healthy standard, and foster speculation, and the very objects of duties are defeated by such a state of the productive business of the country. This argument has some force, but not a great deal, because when prices reach that point, the country is generally prosperous, consumption is largely increased, and besides foreign goods are no longer excluded, because protection to extremely high prices then ceases. Our bill meets this objection, also. It is only applied when prices are low, and as soon as an equilibrium in the trade of our country with foreign countries takes place, it ceases to apply, and thus permits the apprehended difficulties arising from this aspect of the subject.

We commend this subject to the thinking men of all parties, now that Congress will soon convene, and the matter of Relief in all probability, will be pressed on our Representatives.

THE WHIG PARTY AND A NATIONAL BANK.—The *National Intelligencer* and other influential journals advocate a re-organization of the Whig party, and resuscitation of a National Bank. The necessity of either step is not apparent. In the American-Republican party we have all the principles of the Old Whig party, pruned of those measures of national policy that have become obsolete.—Shorn of its obnoxious ultraism, we have the American party coalescing with the Republican, in common opposition to the Pro Slavery, Expediency party, which is preposterously termed Democratic. All the purest and most cherished of American principles have been retained, and only those expunged that are manifestly unjust to a large body of worthy citizens. To that extent, therefore, the American-Republican party is identified with the principles of the Old Whig party. If we turn to the principles of the Republicans, we find in their opposition to the extension of Slavery on this continuent an echo of the sentiments promulgated, not only privately, but on the floor of Congress, by the most eminent statesmen of the country, whose names, fame and sympathies, allied them to the Whig Party.—Let us mention but a single name in the bright galaxy of Americans—HENRY CLAY. He was opposed to the extension of Slavery. So is the American-Republican party. He was the champion of American Protection.—The American-Republican party is the defender of that principle. There is not a principle of the Old Whig party, of importance at the present day, that is *not* embraced in the creed of the American-Republican party. We cannot, therefore, perceive the necessity of a re-organization of that party, even if it were entirely feasible. Still, there is really nothing in a name, and we are as ready to fight for time-honored principles under the name of Whig, as of Republican, if it tends to combine a more formidable opposition to the party through whose misrule the country has been plunged into difficulty, and the rights of the people subverted.

As regards the resuscitation of a National Bank, the experience of the principal nations of Europe, proves it to be the only correct plan for regulating the currency of a country. Conducted for national accommodation, and to the interest of a nation, a National Bank is an institution whose workings prove beneficial. But, perverted from its true purpose to subserve party purposes, in fact being a mere machine for private ends, it becomes a powerful engine for mischief. We would not oppose the institution of a National Bank, could we be assured that its conduct would be for the general good, and it be kept free from party corruption.

IRON IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Republican* says that orders have been given to stop operations at the Iron Mountain, and the number of operatives thus discharged will amount to four hundred and fifty. At the Laclede Rolling Mill, in St. Louis, and the Coal Banks, the number is stated at four hundred. A good many of these men have families, and the prospect for them, as well as others, is a gloomy one, unless the price of provisions, &c., should experience a rapid decline.

THE RECENT HORRIBLE MURDER AT THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.—Smith, the murderer of Mr. Carter of Tamaqua, is incarcerated and awaiting trial. We are the apologists of no grade of crime. In fact we would be among the first to expose and denounce outrages against society and the law. In the affair which had its terrible finale at the Philadelphia hotel, we have so far but the assertions of the murderer—but one side of the story. It is to be hoped for the sake of justice, for the sake of every man who holds his life and reputation dear, that no mock sympathy, nor hasty prejudice will weigh in the scale of justice which *should* be meted out in this case. We have had in this country too many cases of murder, in which the accused in pleading a private wrong which may or may not have existed, has created a current of popular sympathy in his favor, which carrying the press and the court with it, has ensured acquittal manifestly to the detriment of the majesty of the law. We trust therefore, with our intelligent cotemporary, the Germantown *Telegraph*, that there will be no sympathy of this sort for a criminal guilty of as deliberate and shocking a homicide as has ever been committed in this country; but that all will be anxious to see the law fully vindicated, and an effectual check thus put to these terrible occurrences, which of late have become, in contempt of the law, the common mode of redressing wrong, whether real or imaginary. It should be borne in mind by the reader, that the statements of a murderer, of the causes which led him to perpetrate the crime, are not reliable—and that if the accused was guilty even to the extent charged, there is ample law to punish him. But if the law is to be set aside by those who may consider themselves aggrieved or outraged, and the revolver and the bowie knife to be the arbiter in these cases, it is no more than fair that all should be placed upon the same footing, by the repeal of the law. The redressing of private offences will then be placed in every man's hand; but success will depend upon personal prowess and the skillful use of firearms. Is the public prepared for this? If nay—then persist in the maintenance of the law upon all occasions.

HOW THE ARDENT IS MADE.—A doctor of New York is advertising freely the fact that he can produce at a moment's notice any liquor required. The poisonous drugs he uses are of course not revealed—but the "Dr." advertises as follows:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO RECTIFIERS, LIQUOR MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,——'s Flavorings to produce at a moment's notice every desired Liquor. The undersigned has lately made great improvements in this branch of business.—The flavorings are put up in packages of 5, 10 and 40 gallons, and but the addition of Spirit 1st or 4th proof, and Liquors, such as Cognac, either dark or pale, Holland and English Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Monongahela, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Apple, French, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines will be instantly produced. It requires no skill, but an addition of a good spirit, say 50 gallons to each gallon of the respective Flavoring.

The best Cognac oil, green, yellow and white warranted genuine, as low as any other importer in the U. S.

Essences of every Liquor. Extract of Cognac, 1 lb. of which produces 200 gallons of Cognac.

Raw Whisky may by Dr.——'s age and body preparation be made smooth with but a trifling expense.

The price of Flavorings are extremely moderate, and directions in full supplied by——.

Well, that is cool. It has been known that liquors were manufactured to an alarming extent by using poisonous drugs; but here is a fellow advertising the fact to the world. Can men pour the vile stuff down their throats, after such an exposure?

MAYOR WOOD of New York has succeeded in rousing up a rebellious spirit in that city, in his endeavors to secure his re-election, so much so that the government troops have been detailed to protect the government property. The feeling against him is very strong, in consequence, and the opposition are uniting to defeat him if possible. The names of prominent and influential Democrats are suggested, and it is possible that the machinations of Wood to obtain again the *Mayoralty*, will be most signally defeated. He should be, for the New York *Mirror*, a Democratic paper, points to Fernando Wood as the wretch who has prompted the thousands of Foreigners in that city to parade through its streets with threats of vengeance against the very class of people who have given them employment. If their demonstrations, as is surmised, are gotten up for political purposes by the Wood clique, New York owes a duty to herself, which she can discharge, by defeating Wood.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ARTHUR'S LADY'S MAGAZINE for December is before us. The principal illustration is a charming bit entitled "Home Country Church." The colored fashion plate is beautiful. The pattern plates are numerous and useful. The literary contents are from the pens of Virginia F. Townsend, Mrs. Helen L. Hostwick, Mrs. M. S. Whittaker, and other able writers. We cheerfully recommend this Magazine to the attention of families desiring a publication embracing in an eminent degree, variety, interest and usefulness. The Home Magazine for its peculiar merit, cannot but prove a most welcome visiter. The publishers are making great preparations for the coming year.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—Foreign critics have paid to American magazines, the greatest compliment—great because true—that they are the finest in illustration and neatness in appearance of any published in the world. Prominent among them is Graham's, edited by Charles G. Leland, Esq., and published by Watson & Co., in the Bulletin Building, Philadelphia. The December number contains a very beautiful illustration entitled, "Christmas Festival;" a superb Fashion plate; pattern plates; and a quantity of illustrated literary matter.—"Mary of Burgendy," a historical sketch by Joseph J. Reed,—is interesting and instructive. Among the other matter are contributions from Ruth Buck, N. W. Taylor Root, M. Hellprin, Karel Bohumir, Elizabeth Wilmot and Mary W. Janvrin. The Editor's department are spicy and entertaining. Watson & Co. have brilliant literary gems in store for the subscribers for 1858; new attractions generally for the New Year; two splendid premiums—*portraitized* Gen. Washington and Henry Clay—to *every* $3 subscriber, and 60 beautiful colored fashion plates for 1858. The terms are one copy, one year, $3; two copies, do., $5; three copies, do., $6; six copies, do., $10. Copies of the December number can be obtained at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

Burglars entered and robbed the dwelling of John Brock, Esq., in Ashland, last week.

An Adjourned Court, to last one week, will commence in this Borough next week.

William Richardson, on Thursday of last week, fell to the bottom of the shaft of Wm. Donaldson & Son, and was killed.

The Anthracite Bank has accepted the provisions of the Relief Law passed at the late extra session of the Legislature.

On the 31st ult., a steam Saw-mill, in Brush Valley, the property of Mr. R. East, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $2,500

Conner & Patterson's colliery which has been at a stand for the past two months, commenced the breaking and shipping of coal on Tuesday of last week.

On the 4th inst., the "Dry House" connected with the powder mill, of Lewis H. Koch, located on Mill Creek, above St. Clair, was blown up. Loss about $500.

On the 6th inst, Henry Campbell a miner, employed in the colliery of Bancroft, Lewis & Co., was seriously injured by a fall of coal, having his right hip bone severely crushed.

The Borough Council having decided to run the Church Alley culvert up as far as Second street, it will not be finished until next week. It has now crossed Centre street on its way up.

The Washington Artillerists—in full uniform—and the Scott Rifle Company, will attend divine service in the Presbyterian Church—Rev. Joseph McCool's—on Thursday, November 26th,—Thanksgiving Day.

A rumor has reached us that a person suspected of being concerned in the recent Berks county murder, has been arrested in this county. We are in possession of no particulars however, in reference to the matter.

On the 14th ult., a tumor weighing two pounds, seven ounces, was removed from the breast of the wife of Christian F. Seber, of this county. The operation was performed by Dr. J. C. F. Schirner of Tamaqua. The lady is recovering.

R. D. Schoener, has opened a fine assortment of Flour, Feed and Groceries, at his Soap store in Norwegian street, Pottsville, which he will sell at the lowest rates. He calls particular attention to his Indiana White Wheat Flour, which is a superior article, and is sold as low as other choice Family Flour. We saw excellent Crushed White Sugar at 11 cents per pound, and Mould Candles, 9 to the pound, at 13 cents per lb. We understand that candles are generally sold only 8 to the pound, which make short pounds. Give him a call.

The weather of the week has been seasonable,—Novemberish. Our meterological record for the week is as follows:

	P., R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.		
	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Sat.,	Nov. 7,—50°	60°	50°—cloudy.
Mon.,	" 9,—68	68	68—rain.
Tues.,	" 10,—44	46	45—clear.
Wed.,	" 11,—34	51	36— "
Thurs.,	" 12,—36	54	38— "
Fri.,	" 13,—48	—	—cloudy.

Who Wants to Laugh then Gloomy Times?—If there are any they can have an opportunity by visiting the Town Hall this evening, on which occasion, Miss Margaret, the Magnetic Lady—who by the way is a daughter of Anderson, the Wizard of the North—will give her experiments on Electro-Monology and como-ecantojectics. The entertainments of this lady are spoken of by the press of England and this country in terms of praise, and as the price of admission is low, we presume that notwithstanding the pressure in the money market, the Hall will be crowded this evening. Go and enjoy a laugh. It will do you good.

A movement is on foot to have a series of Assemblies during the coming Winter. The paper for them is being passed around. The subscribers are requested to meet at the Pennsylvania Hall this evening, for the purpose of electing Managers.

The funeral of Mr. Richard Carter took place in Tamaqua on Saturday morning last. The body was interred with Masonic ceremony. Mr. Carter was 6 feet, 2 inches in height, and weighed about 250 pounds. At the post mortem examination it was discovered that though healthy-looking, his lungs were ulcerated, and his death had he lived out a natural life, would in all probability have been caused by consumption.

Fine Vegetable.—We received a few days since a fine lot of roots, comprising Beets, Black Spanish Radishes, Carrots, &c.—raised on the farm of Doctor G. W. Brown of Fort Carbon. They were not quite as large as some we have seen, but they are selected as a fair average of the crop, and we hardly think they can easily be beaten. The Doctor raised this season fifteen hundred bushels of roots on his farm, and has at least, 1200 bushels for sale. His carrots are very fine indeed. Our soil appears to be particularly adapted for the cultivation of root crops—and those who pay attention to it will find it equally as profitable to cultivate the soil in Schuylkill county, as to seek their fortunes in the West.

Middleport Literary Society.—On Wednesday evening this Society was re-organized by the election of the following officers:—*President*, ROBERT FLETCHER; *Recording Secretary*, F. W. BECHTEL; *Corresponding Secretary*, John Jones, Jr.; *Librarian*, Dr. J. J. Wright; *Treasurer*, Dr. E. K. Weber and *Register*, Chas. Bensinger. The following question was selected for next Wednesday evening's debate:—"Are the people of New York city justifiable in pursuing the course which they do to get work or bread."

Affirmative:—C. Bensinger, D. Koch, J. Edwards, Dr. Weber and F. W. Bechtel.

Negative:—John Jones, J. I. Wright, J. F. Boyer, J. R. Porter and M. Bensinger.

New Coal Operation.—The *Miners' Gazettee* says that Mr. M. G. Hellner, a well known operator in this county, commenced the shipment of coal from his new breaker erected in Big Run, about a mile and a half from Ashland, on Tuesday of last week. The *Gazettee* also states that the Mine Hill Extension of railroad from the Planes through Big Run, has been completed. The first train of cars passed over it on Tuesday week, laden with coal from M. G. Hellner's breaker. This road will add much to the wealth of that vicinity, not only in the transportation of coal from this breaker, already in operation, or from those in progress of erection, but it will, no doubt, be the means of causing new veins being opened at different places along the line.

Pottsville Literary Society.—The lecture room of Thompson's Church, was thronged on Tuesday evening last, by an intelligent audience, for the purpose of listening to the exercises of the Literary Society. Eli Bowen, Esq., lectured on the three astronomical and three geological days or the Creation. The subject was treated by Mr. Bowen in an able manner. It was in fact, a practical lecture, abounding in information, and interspersed with thoughts beautifully expressed. The large audience listened with undivided interest, until the conclusion of its delivery. After a reading by Mr. Henry Pearson, a debate ensued on the question—"Should immigration be encouraged?"—with C. Little, Wm. Miles, Jr., the affirmative, and H. W. Poole and W. L. Whitney, the negative—which was decided in the affirmative.—The exercises of the Society, we are pleased to see, are attracting that interest this season, which they merit. The lectures in particular, so far, have been admirable.

The following are the exercises for next week:—Lecture by Lin. Bartholomew; reading by C. H. Graham.

Debate:—"Was the execution of Charles I. justifiable?"

Affirmative:—Wm. Hodgson, Jas. Ellis.

Negative:—Jas. Seibert, F. B. Gowen.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Judge Graham of the Carlisle District, presided on the bench at our Special Court held last week. He gave general satisfaction by his ability and the suavity of his manner—and his rulings on points of evidence, and charges to the jury were marked by great clearness and the strictest impartiality. There were but three cases tried, but they consumed nearly the entire week. We give a report of them.

Jacob Kline vs. the Borough of Pottsville.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages done to his property by the Borough. The plaintiff owns a house and lot on Rail Road street, above Callowhill, and between Laurel street and Wynn's alley, on the west side of Norwegian Creek. The house front on Rail Road street. When the creek is high the cellar is filled up with water, and the plaintiff contended that by the building of a culvert by the Borough over the creek at Callowhill street, which, during time of high water, did not give a free passage to all the water, it was backed up into his cellar, thereby causing great damage to his property, and entirely destroying a spring in the cellar—and on this ground he brought this action for the damages he sustained.

We append an extract on the charge of Judge Graham, in which he lays down the points of law on cases of this kind:

"This is an action in which the plaintiff claims damages for an injury he alleges he has sustained by reason of backwater from a culvert which was lately thrown upon his premises and into the cellar of his house, which he alleges was caused by a culvert erected by the Corporation of Pottsville, in Pottsville where the stream crosses Callowhill street, about 640 feet below the houses of the plaintiff.

"The defendants allege that they not responsible in damages for consequential injury by reason of its construction. That they were invested by the Legislature in the act of incorporation with the power of improving, repairing, keeping in order and regulating the streets, roads, lanes and alleys of the Borough and that was adjudged upon them as a duty. That in the honest and proper exercise of this duty according to the best of their judgment, this culvert was constructed for the improvement of the street over which this stream flowed, and if the plaintiff is injured, it is an injury to which he must submit for the public benefit and cannot be compensated in damages

"To the Commonwealth belongs the franchise of highways as a trustee for the public, and streets regulated and repaired by authority of a municipal corporation are as much highways as rivers, railroads or canals. No suit can be maintained against the Borough of Pottsville, nor against the agents whom the Commonwealth may employ or to whom it may delegate its powers or prerogatives.

"This Corporation therefore, is not responsible for consequential damages arising from an act they were authorized to perform, and if they erected this culvert for the purpose of improving the street and enabling the public to pass over the stream more conveniently in the honest performance of their duty, the plaintiff cannot recover damages for the injury of which he complains."

The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Com. of Pennsylvania, for the use of Samuel Heffner vs. C. M. Straub, Wm. Mortimer, Henry Geis, P. W. Hughes and the other bail of Sheriff Straub.—This was an action brought by Samuel Heffner against Sheriff Straub and his sureties for damages sustained by him by reason of an improper return made by the Sheriff on a writ placed in his hands to be executed. In March, 1830, Peter Lazarus, administrator of George Gina, deceased, obtained a judgment against Saml. Heffner, on which execution was issued, defendant's property levied on and extended, and the plaintiff put into possession of it for so long a time, until out of the yearly rents and profits he could satisfy his judgment. The judgment was paid off, and the defendant then sued out his writ of possession for the purpose of recovering back the property. The writ was placed in the Sheriff's hands commanding him to deliver possession of the property to Heffner, but he returned that he could not deliver possession, because the property was in possession of George Betz, and ——Neijert, who were not claiming or holding under the plaintiff.—Such was the plaintiff's return, but the defendants contended that the suit was improperly brought, because it had been commenced against the Sheriff and his bail previous to this, and the law, for the purpose of preventing a multiplicity of suits on the Sheriff's Bond, had provided that after the institution of one such suit, other parties might come in, suggest their causes of action against the Sheriff and his bail, and become plaintiffs in the suit already instituted—and that therefore, the institution of a second suit was improper. The Court coincided in this view of the law, and directed the jury to find in favor of the defendants.

Com. of Pennsylvania, for the use of Samuel Thompson and John Mason, and jointly, for the use of Sylvanus S. Ward vs. C. M. Straub, late Sheriff, and his bail.—This action was instituted for the purpose of recovering damages for the seizure and sale of the property of the plaintiffs by C. M. Straub, late Sheriff. The Sheriff under an execution in his hands, against the firm of Ritch & Mead, levied on several cargoes of coal, nearly 500 tons in all, down in the neighborhood of Schuylkill Haven and sold them. The plaintiffs proved that the bills of lading had been transferred over to them, and that they had purchased the coal from Ritch & Mead for a fair consideration before the execution against Ritch & Mead was placed into the Sheriff's hands. The coal when levied on by the Sheriff had been overtaken by the great freshet of September, 1850, and had been wrecked near Schuylkill Haven. The defendants contended that the sale of this coal by Ritch & Mead was a fraudulent one, and made to defraud creditors—that even if it were not fraudulent, inasmuch as the coal was to be delivered in New York, by Ritch & Mead, no delivery of possession of the coal could be presumed from the fact that the bills of lading had been assigned over to the plaintiffs, and that therefore, the coal until *actually* delivered, was liable to be levied on and sold by the execution creditors of Ritch & Mead. The coal had been levied on in the first instance as the property of Caleb Parker, and the defendants showed that Ritch had come forward after the levy and also after the sale to the plaintiffs, and made affidavit that the coal belonged not to Parker but to himself, after which the coal was attached and sold as the property of Ritch & Mead. The Court charged upon the main points of law arising in the case in favor of the defendants, and the jury found in favor of the defendants.

The Schuylkill County Alms House.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITORS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL:—Please publish the following statements made with accuracy, for the benefit of the tax-payers of this County, so as to enable each one for himself to date mine, whether a change of affairs in the management of the Alms House should, or should not be made, at the earliest possible period.

The writer of the communication who may hereafter follow it up, and show most glaring mismanagement or fraud, either ignorantly or fraudulently, committed by the present Board of Managers, prefers however, at this time, to present the naked truths as they exist, so as not to interfere with the deliberate conclusions each one may deduce therefrom for himself.

Estimates and costs of the Alms House yearly, from its first establishment:—

1832,	$3,350	1847,	5,500
1833, (Main building erected)	16,800	1848,	5,500
		1849,a	7,000
1834,	7,000	1850,	8,500
1835,	7,193 69	1851,a	9,476
1836,	6,000	1852,	11,700
1837,	6,236 65	1853,	11,500
1838,a	7,000	1854,	14,000
1839,	6,500	1855,	12,000
1840,	5,000	1856,	11,153
1841,	5,000	1857,	20,000
1842,	5,500	[$21,639 paid on the 1st Oct. last. Estimate of Directors for 1858.d	30,500
1843,	5,500		
1844,	6,500		
1845,	5,500		
1846,	6,000		

a. Of this amount $1,858 was expended in the erection of a Barn; b. Of this amount $1,000 was expended in the erection of a Kitchen and Dining Room; c. Of this amount $976 was expended to pay the Dower; d. Of this amount $1,500 claimed for improvements, and $9,000 yearly debts that will be due on the first day of January, 1858, leaving, according to the estimate of the Directors, $20,000 to start out with in the year 1858.

Amount paid by the County Treasurer up to the 1st Oct., 1857, at which time a large amount remained due and unpaid, on Orders drawn by the Directors, having three months of the year, without the means of a single copper under the control of the Directors, the last year's estimate having already been overdrawn $3,189 as appears from the following statement:—

Treasury paid up to Oct. 1, 1857:—

Out door relief,	$1,472 35	Beef and Cattle,	$411 94
Medicine,	676 49	Hogs,	44 23
Physician salaries,	325	Flour,	2323 64
Salaries Directors		Merchandise,	6286 11
extra pay,	351	Wine and Whisky,	32 65
Salary of Clerk,	433 3	Tobacco,	372 62
Do. Steward,	800	Coal,	809 56
Hospital attendance,	166	Hay,	213 36
Nursing,	313 69	Hats,	35 85
Baking,	156 66	Chairs,	13
Labor, &c., outdoor,	656 89	Hardware,	137 84
Counsel,	42	Stoves, &c.,	158 49
Smith, Saddler and Tailor work,	435 98	Boarding paupers abroad,	142 44
Lumber,	35 00	General expenses,	341 50
Carpenter work,	117 97	State Lunatic Asylum,	291 50
Mason work, &c.,	20 40	Printing,	33
Leather,	56 56		
Shoemaking & mending,	212 58	Am't paid 1857,	$21,669 77
Justice and Constables' fees,	86 14	Probable Amount due on the 1st January, 1858,	12,000 00
Taxes,	195 41		
Interest,	14 28		
Potatoes,	341 90	Expenses in 1857,	$33,669 77

I will here close with the prediction, that it will be found at the end of the year that the estimate of the Directors for 1858 will fall short over 10,000, unless a very material change in the administration of the affairs of the Institution be made.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Specie is quite plenty in Boston.

Thanksgiving in Texas, Nov. 26.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 105.

Deaths in New York last week, 373.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith is in ill health.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 165.

Bears are very plenty in Maine this year.

The total bonded debt of Missouri is $16,532,000.

The theatres of Boston are doing a bad business.

Subscriptions to the Shamokin Bank are in progress.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drew are playing in New Orleans.

Pumpkins sell in Boston at six to seven dollars a ton.

Upwards of seventy-five steamboats are lying idle at St. Louis.

Mr. Murphy of New Orleans, is the chess champion of America.

The Typographical Association of Harrisburg is being revived.

Meetings of the unemployed poor continue to be held in Philadelphia.

Clemens Businger was accidentally killed in Berks county last week.

Two hundred and fifty vessels are lying idle at the wharves of Boston.

In the Ohio election there was a falling off of 72,000 votes from last year.

A passenger railway is in course of construction in Sixth street, Philadelphia.

The Councils of New York have provided work for many of the unemployed.

Thanksgiving in Iowa, North Carolina, Delaware, and Michigan, November 26th.

A little daughter of Mr. DeHaven of Minersville, was severely scalded last week.

Raisins sell in Boston at $2 25 per box.—Last year at this time, they brought $4 25.

The Rev. Dudley Tyng, delivered a lecture in Cincinnati last week. Subject—"Young America."

New Orleans is overrun with printers out of employment. Printers will make a note of this.

The Farmers' Bank of Reading, last week declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

Col. Forney will lecture in Reading on Saturday, the 28th inst., for the benefit of the Rifles.

A Mr. Mill was killed on Saturday last by Mr. Bird near Montgomery Station, Lycoming county.

Mrs. V. Best continues to publish the Danville *Intelligencer*, with Oscar F. Kepler to edit it for her.

The entire cost of the capitol at Washington when completed, will have been ten millions of dollars.

Suicides are uncommonly abundant this Fall. Hardly a day passes without the record of two or three.

The Cincinnati *Times* discourages the emigration of women to the west. The times are too bad out there.

J. Cornelius C. Rockefeller, of Sunbury, has been admitted to practice in the courts of Northumberland county.

The Peru Mining Company, of Illinois, have struck a third vein of coal, at the depth of 345 feet from the surface.

An Irishman was challenged to fight a duel, but declined, on the plea that he did not want to leave his mother an orphan.

The Constitution of Minnesota has been ratified by the people. It received over 40,000, with only about 1000 against it.

The number of Odd Fellows in good standing in Illinois, is over 13,000, with 233 lodges. The relief afforded last year, $12,000.

Mrs. Smith, wife of the man who murdered Mr. Carter, is at present residing with an aunt in West Goshen, near West Chester.

The story of the farmer who had taken a "permanent sit" on a chair, for blasphemy, has fizzled out. Verdict of jury—humbug.

Corn is offered at twenty-five cents a bushel by the farmers along the Wabash Valley, deliverable at their own expense in Vincennes, Ind.

Mr. Henry String of South Carolina advertises that a gay young fellow had run off with his two daughters. Two strings to one bow.

Gardner Furniss, the hero of the New York Hotel scandal case, is said to be a favored applicant for the Secretaryship of Legation at Hague.

Sixty dollars worth of cigars were stolen from the office of Maj. Dewart, in Sunbury, last week. Can the Major ejaculate, "peace to their ashes?"

The Furnace and Iron ore land of Samuel R. Woods, at Red Bank Point, Northumberland county, have been sold by that gentleman for $200,000.

Applications for admission to the alms house of Montour county were become so numerous that extra wings are being added to the original building.

A meeting was held at Mohrsville, on Thursday, and a committee appointed to make further investigations into the matter of the murder of Miss Bayer.

It is said that in case the Mormons do resist the United States troops, a large force will be immediately ordered to Utah, under the command of Col. Harney.

Cucra, the Cuban, on trial in New Jersey for the murder of De Gran Val, has been found guilty of man slaughter. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1000 and costs.

A lady in Holmes county, Miss., hung herself a short time since, from mortification on account of her husband having been caught playing cards with a negro.

The Philadelphia Post-office is to go to the old Pennsylvania Bank Building, South Second street. The Government have ordered the alterations to proceed.

A party of Harrisburg sportsmen are making arrangements to visit the mountains in the neighborhood of Cold Spring shortly, after bears and other wild game.

"Bread or Batile" demonstrations, in the shape of riotous processions, have commenced in Philadelphia. They are regarded as ludicrous rather than alarming.

Perhaps Young has only sixteen wives at present. In consequence of hard times, he seems, like some of the newspapers, to have dropped off a column or so.

The Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad was sold in Sunbury, at Sheriff's sale, last week, to Edward Wetherill Brothers, of Philadelphia, who were the second shortgage holders.

In Philadelphia on Saturday last, William Wainwright late president of the Commercial Bank, was charged on the oath of Robert H. Bently with taking usurious interest.

Thomas Allibone, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is charged with having absconded with $200,000, and a writ of domestic attachment has been issued against his estate.

The *Charleston* (S. C.) *Evening News* mentions the arrival of a hundred men from New York, in search of employment. They were so poor as to be obliged to sleep in the station house.

The case of Charles D. Phillips, tried at West Chester last week, before Judge Haines, for the murder of J. Cleaver Bartholomew, near Paoli, Chester county, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

A. M. Eastwick, President, and Joseph S. Riley, Cashier of the City Bank of Philadelphia, have been held in the sum of $1000 each, to answer the charge of usury, violation of official oath, &c.

Sick Headache and Debility.—Among the numerous advertised medicines for these complaints, none can be found so efficacious as the Oxygenated Bitters. They produce the most agreeable and invigorating effects.

A Yankee, who had just come from Florence, being asked what he had seen and admired, and whether he was not in raptures with the Venus de Medici, replied, "Well, to tell the truth, I don't care about those stone gals."

It is feared that the low price of wheat at present will not only prevent the western farmers from bringing what they have got to market, but will likewise prevent them this fall from sowing as much as usual for next year's crop.

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, member of Congress elect from Chicago, is sinking fast, and no hope is now entertained of his recovery. The circulation of blood in one of his lower limbs has entirely ceased, and mortification has set in.

A boy, three and a half years old, recently murdered a woman in Paris, because she said something that displeased him. He plunged a knife into her heart. This is entirely the most precocious little monster the world has yet produced.

"It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good." The panic has so far very appreciably diminished the quantity of rum sucking, and before it is ended we expect to see some old rum suckers recover their natural complexion and appear before the public with clear eyes. When bread and beef become luxuries, alcohol will have to cave.

The railroad fare eastward from Pittsburg, has been raised by the Penna. R. R. Company to *three cents a mile* on all local tickets, and the following prices for the points named.

To New York,	$13 00	To Lancaster,	$8 50
Philadelphia,	10 00	Baltimore,	9 50
Harrisburg,	7 45		

A meeting has been held in Danville, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present enormous and unreasonable prices asked, in the Danville market, for the necessaries of life, and to devise some means to make the Danville prices of provision more uniform with the rates prevailing in neighboring towns.

By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Beaver Meadow Railroad near Hazleton, last week, Thomas Healer, the engineer, and Andrew Diebble, fireman, were killed instantly. Henry Brown, brakeman, was so severely scalded that he is not expected to live. Mr. Alexander Silliman of this Borough, left the engine a few moments before the explosion.

The San Francisco (Cal.) papers say that there are hundreds of servant girls in that city worth from five to ten thousand dollars each their ordinary wages being now twenty-five dollars a month.

An old gentleman recently died in Lehigh county who had been suspected of having considerable money in his house, although no one knew the amount. On examining the premises after his death, no less than *eleven thousand dollars* were found in specie, which he had doubtless been saving and coinsing *ing* for many years.

It has been ascertained that the late frightful conflagration at Chicago, resulting in the loss of property to the amount of half a million, and twenty lives, originated in the drunken spree of a couple of clerks and prostitutes, who in the phrensy of their orgies protracted through the night, overthrew a spirit lamp, causing its explosion.

The State of Illinois is said to have produced during the present season 203,000,000 bushels of grain—more than six bushels to each man, woman and child in the United States. The single county of Winnebago produced one million, six hundred bushels of wheat! and yet the whole amount going forward to market is less than it has been in some years when there were not even middling crops.

One Tucker, the keeper of the Clinton Co. Poorhouse, in New York State, has been arrested for the seduction of a pauper in the institution. The victim is *enceinte*. Tucker has a wife and children. The Plattsburg *Republican* says the female was taken last week before a magistrate, and testified that Tucker had kicked, struck and bruised her in a shocking manner, with the view of producing an abortion.

At a recent wedding in Trenton, the bride received presents of splendid sets of jewelry, a complete tea service of heavy silver, a box containing silver spoons, knives and forks, five dozen each; several sets of exquisitely beautiful and very costly lace, together with a complete outfit of household and table linen. To crown the whole was a purse of $500, another of $800, a third of $1000, and a check for $10,000.

A Mormon Elder, writing an account of his journey and companions at Utah, tells of preaching in places having the hardest string of names we ever encountered. He tells that he has visited and preached in the following places in Texas: Emptybucket, Rakepocket, Sweetwater, Buckmont, Possumtrot, Busard roost, Hardscrabble, Nippentuck and Lickskillet, most of which, however, he says, are simply one-horse towns.

The late Mr. Andrew Crosse was accustomed in his laboratory to employ electrical forces in the production of crystals. As an early period of his experiments on crystalline formations, he was often disappointed, from the fact of his having employed too strong an electric action. He used to say:—"You cannot hurry nature; too rapid an action throws down the substance in an amorphous state; some only spread the blight which has fallen upon the commercial, mining, and manufacturing interests of the State. Their garners are filled with all manner of stores, and I would affectionately remind them of the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, *It is more blessed to give than to receive, and to whomsoever much is given, of them shall much be required.* It ought to be generally known and seriously considered, that the Treasury of the Hospital is now almost empty. May such efforts be made to replenish it, that we shall neither have the power nor the disposition to refuse to contribute an unmanageable debt, nor be constrained to contract materially the succor which in former years we have been accustomed to dispense to the sick and needy.

In view of the appalling financial crisis through which our country is now struggling, there is, I think, another lesson which we ought to learn. It is the duty of humiliation under the hand of that Great Being who has thus signally rebuked our sins and folly as a people.—For years, our intense devotion to material pursuits and interests, our presumptuous self