Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1858.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Manufacturers, operators and workingmen, learn that in the United States House of Representatives, this week, Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution setting forth that the existing tariff was found inadequate to supply the government with revenue, and it a source of embarrassment to the country, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill revising the tariff, substituting home for foreign valuations, and specific for *ad valorem* duties, and so augmenting the duties on articles which come in competition with American manufactores and products as will afford increased protection to American industry and labor; whereupon the House refused to suspend the rules by yeas, 86, nays, 101—the Democratic representative from this District, dodging the question, which proves conclusively, that even if we are starving, we have nothing to expect from Northern Doughfaces. The above vote may be considered a strict party one.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Administration is again begging messages being transmitted to Congress on Wednesday, requesting a further loan of fifteen millions, and our National debt already approaching forty millions of dollars, such is the hostility of the Democratic party, under the whip of the South, to an adequate Protective Tariff, that the Treasury may become hopelessly bankrupt, and the people starve yet it will not enact what in thirty days would give confidence to the country, and set again in motion the machinery of our work-shops.

No, that is not what the Administration is desirous of seeing enacted. Mr. Cobb has commented upon the feasibility of raising means to carry on the Government, by direct taxation, and then our ports can be thrown open to free trade with the world. Mr. Cobb wisely thinks that we are not prepared yet for such a system, but hopes that the day is not distant when such a plan for deriving revenue can be adopted. And the Democratic party North meekly says "amen," to what would render us serfs. The system of direct taxation is a favorite theory of the Southern Democracy, to supplant the necessity of the impost of duties upon imports, and the Northern Democracy who are controlled completely, by their Southern allies, are assisting vigorously, to prosecute the idea to a successful issue. Else why their votes against a revision of the Tariff, when Government and people alike at this moment are seriously embarrassed?

Workingmen, you have been juggled with long enough on this question of Protection. You were deceived, shamefully deceived in 1844, by the Democratic party, when their banners, upon which was inscribed that lie, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," flaunted brazenly through Pennsylvania. The fact is, you cannot trust that party with the matter. They are loud in protestations; but the moment a Democratic Representative, or Senator,—witness that tool, Bigler—enters Washington, he is whipped into the traces by the South, and soon becomes as tractable as the veriest slave of the Carolinas. We do not wish to have this matter a party question. It should not be. It is too important to become buncomb at the hustings. It is a matter that affects the happiness and prosperity of our families. A Protective Tariff must be enacted however. It must remain upon the statute books, without liability to every change of party and Administration. The Opposition might gain power for a term or two, enact what is required, which would be liable to annihilation, as the Tariff of 1842 suffered, upon resumption of power by the Democracy. To obviate that probability, we must teach the anti-Protectionists a severe lesson, a lesson they will not soon forget.—Commence now, workingmen. Resolve not to vote for a single candidate for office, nor assist in any way to elect to office, from constable up to the Presidency, any man who is on a Democratic ticket. Cut them all.—Commence at the root of the evil, and the festering mass will sooner and more effectually be extirpated. Workingmen, the work rests with you. Will you commence next Fall? If you do, and effectually cut the Democratic party, which cannot and dare not afford you what you need, your banner will ere long float in triumph above the dome of the Capitol at Washington, upon it inscribed, **"Protection to American Industry."**

EDITOR'S TABLE.

LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This admirable magazine, contains in the June number a really beautiful illustration, entitled, "The Happy Family." In design and execution, we do Arthur but justice, when we say that it is superior to anything of similar character for the month. The principal fashion plate is also very fine. The number of illustrations is ten. The literary department is as usual, varied, chaste and interesting. We have frequently spoken of this Magazine as peculiarly fitted for the family circle, and each number renders the conviction stronger that we are correct. Copies of the June number can be obtained at Bannan's.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—A veteran in American magazine literature, is this Book. With the June number, which is before us, the *fifty-sixth* volume is concluded. To the ladies this publication is indeed, very valuable, giving each annually, many dollars worth of valuable information regarding the toilet, and domestic economy. Every lady should receive the Book regularly. The June number contains an illustration entitled "The First Step," designed for the Book by Miss Lilly Martin Spencer, an artist of considerable note. The fashion plates are numerous and useful. Godey promises a rich number for July.—Persons wishing to subscribe, should commence with the new volume. Copies of the June number can be obtained at Bannan's store.

LELAND, the sprightly conductor of Graham's Magazine, says that he owes us one. Well, we will take a "slow note" for the debt, if he will *promise to enliven us and his hundred thousand readers, ad libitum*, or until the Pacific Railroad is put through, with his cheerful, genial, wide-awake "Easy Talk." By the way, Graham for June, which we had not space to notice last week, is worthy of the month of flowers, and we hope its presence will assist in settling the weather, for so far take it all in all, we have a most ill-natured Spring. Leland speaks of the *warm-hearted* notices Graham has received from the press. Well, it deserves them. We always praise sincerely, what is worth praising, and Graham merits, richly merits what we say of it. Copies of the June number can be procured at Bannan's.

THE POTTSVILLE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—A prominent topic in several of our late exchanges, is the recent meeting of the American Society for Advancement of Science at Baltimore. Our exchanges notice as one of the most interesting papers read on that occasion, one by Professor Peirce upon Morphology. That this branch of science, which is just beginning to attract the attention of American savants, will, in the hands of Professor Peirce, receive rapid development, none can doubt. But whilst we take a just pride in the original productions of our distinguished countryman, we feel called upon to present the claims of a gentleman whose reputation for science though not great, is still dear to us. The "Studies in Organic Morphology," by our townsman, Mr. John Werner, was if we mistake not the first elaborate attempt to bring into notice in this country, the labors of European Morphologists, and to make original contributions to the imitation of organic forms by mathematical curves. To the *zeine* of Mr. Werner's work Professor Peirce has himself borne testimony in his notes acknowledging the receipt of it from our Scientific Association, which published it.

We have always understood that a manuscript of a portion of Mr. Warner's work, was placed in the hands of Professor Peirce, long before the publication of it, but how much attention Professor Peirce had given the subject before the receipt of the manuscript, we do not know.

We make these remarks not in derogation of the originality or importance of Prof. Peirce's labors, but simply as a matter of justice to Mr. Warner and to the Scientific Association, an Institution which had done much to foster taste for science in this community, and which deserves the earnest support of our citizens. In this connection we may perhaps, be allowed to speak again of the Society's last publication, "The Fossil Plants of the Coal Measures." All who wish for a scientific and reliable guide to the study of the Coal plants, should secure a copy at once. The work is to be had at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

Fire.—The Minersville *Advocate* says that on Wednesday morning, the Mount Pleasant Hotel, occupied by Hellner & Knabb, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents.

The Public Schools.—All the old teachers were this week re-elected, with the exception of Mrs. Heebner, formerly Miss E. Wynkoop, who having resigned, Miss Colt was elected to fill the vacancy. Samuel Garrett, Esq., was elected Collector and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

**The *President* and *Managers* of the Schuylkill Navigation Company paid this County a visit this week. One object of their visit was to settle damages growing out of the filling up of the Company's dam at Port Carbon, a matter which has been in litigation for some time.

Distressing Death.—A lad died in this Borough on Monday, from the effects of drinking a large quantity of whisky. It appears that an older boy got hold of a quart of spirits on Sunday, in the absence of the adult portion of the family, and both drank it. On the following day the youngest of the two died from the effects.—Another sad phase of the Rum traffic.

Arcadian Institute.—This educational establishment, at Orwigsburg, under the management of E. Schneider, is fully under way for the season, but there are still a few vacant seats, which the worthy Principal would like to see filled. We confidently recommend the Institute as one to which parents can send their children, perfectly assured that full justice will be done them, mentally, morally and physically.

Lovers of the Fine Arts will remember that a sale of Statuary, Vases, &c., will take place at the Town Hall to-day. The collection is a fine one, imported by Sig. Vito Viti, and there will undoubtedly, be considerable competition to-day in bidding. We are requested to state that if the stock is not disposed of to-day, that the sale will be continued on Monday next, morning, afternoon and evening.

The Washington Yeagers.—This admirable corps, commanded most ably by M. Strouse, Esq., will give a military and citizens' dress ball at the Town Hall, this Borough, on Monday evening next, 24th inst. The list of managers embraces gentlemen of approved taste and ability, and as extensive preparations have been made for the occasion, we presume everything will pass off merrily.

The Turkish Admiral.—The Turkish Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha, has respectfully declined the tender of the President, of a passage home, in the United States steam frigate Wabash, as in addition to his wish to participate in a buffalo hunt on the western plains, he intends to visit the Coal mines of Schuylkill County, and inspect the "Bee Hive," Mrs. A. E. Wardell, Proprietress, Centre street, adjoining the Pottsville House, where everything useful and ornamental in the Variety line can be purchased cheap.

The "old tune" this week. Rain and mud. Yesterday however, was a tolerable decent day, cold and blustering, with a stiff nor'-west breeze. After all, we will have to wait for Madame June to usher in Summer, in fact. Our thermometrical record for the week is as follows:

P. R. R'D., TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Sat.,	May 15,—	62°	80°	72°	—clear.
Mon.,	" 17,—	60	68	58	—cloudy.
Tues.,	" 18,—	56	64	58	—rain.
Wed.,	" 19,—	56	68	58	— "
Thurs.,	" 20,—	60	68	54	— "
Fri.,	" 21,—	56	60	52	—cloudy.

The Miners' Bank.—That this is an admirably managed institution, is a fact as well known and as freely acknowledged abroad, as it is at home. The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday, thus speaks of the Bank:—"One of the most prudently managed banks in the interior of Pennsylvania is the Miners' Bank of Pottsville. Prior to the panic it regularly divided five per cent. every six months among its stockholders, and it has now declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. Taking into view the depression of the coal trade from all manner of adverse causes, and the utter prostration of mining interests, the fact that the Miners' Bank is still able to make a handsome dividend speaks well for the attention and skill of its managers."

A Serious Matter.—The attention of our worthy Chief Burgess is directed to the fact that in the evening it is absolutely unsafe for a respectable female to proceed through any of our streets, unattended by a gentleman. At any moment, a lady who should happen to be alone, is liable to insult and annoyance. But a few evenings since a fellow saved himself from a thrashing, after having followed a lady to the door of her residence, by making tracks in double quick time before her husband was informed of the fact. It is cowardly, unmanly and beneath the spirit of a true American, to assault an unprotected woman, and we inform those men who are in the habit of practicing the mean trick, that if our authorities do not take the matter in hand, and check the nuisance, that when they least expect it, they will get a hornet's nest about their ears. So look out.

**The *Miners'* of Ashland are moving for higher wages, and during the week have been marching through the County, coercing men who are satisfied with their situations, to stop work.—This is all wrong. The men of Ashland have a right undoubtedly, to "turn out," peaceably, and obtain higher wages, if they can; but they have *no right* to traverse the County dictating terms to men and employers, who make contracts with which they are satisfied. Such a proceeding is going too far. The cause of this movement is the boatmen's action, which suspending almost entirely, shipments by Canal, of course stops the Ashland Collieries, which ship by that route. This throwing the miners out of work, they have endeavored to increase the rate of wages by the demonstration stated. They should adopt the advice of the St. Clair workmen,—make a demonstration at the ballot-box next Fall for a Protective Tariff and against Democratic wages, Ten Cents a day.

Preserving Flowers.—Our fair readers, all of whom we know, love flowers—the season of which is now at hand—will be interested in the following manner of preserving them from wilting, which a cotemporary assures us is highly successful. The plan is this:—Procure a flat dish of porcelain, into which pour water; place upon a vase of flowers, and over the vase a bell-glass with its rim in the water. The air that surrounds the flowers being confined beneath the bell-glass, is constantly moist with water, that rises into it in the form of vapor. As fast as the vapor becomes condensed it runs down the side of the bell glass into the dish; and if means be taken to enclose the water on the outside of the bell-glass, so as to prevent it evaporating into the air of the sitting-room, the atmosphere around the flowers is continually damp. The plan is designated the "Hopean Apparatus." The experiment may be tried on a small scale by inverting a tumbler over a rose bud in a saucer of water.

Proceedings of Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, May 18th. Present, Messrs. Nice, Fellnagle, Kinsley, Hoover, Evans, Reppler, Haywood, McBarron, Shertle, Mennig, Christian and Evert, Mr. McBarron, President *pro tem.*

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

An election for officers was then entered into.

MR. SHERTLE was elected President of the Council,

Mr. Harts was elected Clerk.

Mr. Lewis was elected Borough Surveyor.

E. O. Parry, Esq., was elected Borough Solicitor.

Mr. Worman was elected Supervisor.

Mr. Seltzinger was elected Collector.

The Standing Committees of Council, as appointed by the President, are as follows:—*Street Committee*—Messrs. Fellnagle, Hoover and Christian. *Com. on Accounts*—Messrs. Nice, Reppler and Haywood. *Com. on Lamp and Watch*—Messrs. McBarron, Mennig and Kinsley. *Com. on Fire Apparatus*—Messrs. Mennig, Fellnagle and Evans. *Com. on Borough Survey*—Messrs. Kinsley, Nice and McBarron. *Com. on Market House*—Messrs. Evans, Evert and Reppler.

On motion of Mr. Haywood, it was resolved that the appropriate committee investigate into the fitness of the present watchmen for their positions, and report at next meeting.

Com. on Account, on unfinished business, was discontinued, and the business handed over to new Committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.—On lot at Centre and East Market streets, continued; on bill against B. Pott continued; on bill of Samuel Heffner for taking water from Bard Patterson's spring, discharged.

Com. on re-issue of Borough orders, was continued.

Com. on report of S. Lewis for grades in High street, was continued.

Com. on Council Supper was discharged, and bill ordered to be paid.

Street Com. on repairing planking over Norwegian Creek, was continued.

On the subject of opening Spring street, Council resolved itself into Com. of the Whole, to visit the ground on Wednesday morning.

The Com. on granting fire plug in Market street for sprinkling purposes, was discharged.

Mr. Shertel, the new Borough Treasurer, presented his bond of security, which was accepted.

A Statement of the Financial Affairs of the Borough was read by the Clerk, and referred to Com. on Accounts.

Mr. Crist, Chief Burgess, read a statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with his office, for the current year, which was approved. The Council then ordered that Mr. Crist be paid $27 79, being the balance due him of $150 per annum, which the Borough pays him for his services as Chief Burgess.

Mr. Crist then submitted a list of police officers, from which he requested a Committee of Council to select 24. A Committee composed of Messrs. Fellnagle, Nice, Haywood and Hoover, was appointed to attend to the matter.

Mr. Crist suggested that if a special police force of ten men was given him, he would effect a reform in the streets at night, which reform is certainly needed.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Fox & Brother,	$24 42
F. B. Kaercher	125 00
C. Worman & others,	55 55
Pottsville Gas Company,	300 70

L. C. Thompson's bill, $3 20, was referred to the Com. on Fire Apparatus.

Council then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Hibbert Chalfant vs. John Odgers.—On the 7th of February, 1855, the defendant confessed a judgment to the plaintiff for $1035, and a few days after the plaintiff issued an attachment execution, and summoned Roderick R. Williams and Edward Davis, among others, as garnishees. Williams and Davis were coal operators on the Diamond Tract, having bought out Odgers, the former operator, in September previous, for which they agreed to pay about $1000; payments to be made in the mode prescribed by the article of agreement. The balance still allegeed to be due to the defendant was attached by the plaintiff. But the evidence showed that after a part of the money had been paid that the garnishees abandoned the operation, and that by the terms of their agreement with the defendant, they were only liab'e to pay in case they took sufficient coal out of the place to pay the amount at a certain rate per ton. The jury found in favor of the garnishees.

Jane Harrison vs. John Temple.—This was an appeal from a Justice of the Peace. The plaintiff had loaned the defendant a sum of money, which it appeared had been repaid, leaving the interest unpaid, and which the defendant refused to pay. The jury found for the plaintiff—$25 15.

Benj. Cook and Thomas Owens vs. James Russell.—This was an action on a promissory note, to which no defence appeared. Verdict for the plaintiffs—$135 30.

Frances Barth for the use of John C. Conrad vs. Michael Cochran.—This was an action on a mortgage dated March 5, 1853, for $500, to recover a balance of $250 with interest, still due and unpaid upon it. The defendant purchased a lot in Market street, Pottsville, from Barth, for $1200, and the mortgage was given as part consideration of the lot. The defendant refused to pay the balance still unpaid because he had not received all the ground to which by his deed he was entitled, it calling for a lot, 25 by 190 feet, whereas the rear end of the lot, fronting on Logan street, was less than 25 feet by one foot and several inches, the rest being occupied by Barth's buildings. The plaintiff contended that the defendant was precluded from setting up this defence, because the boundaries of the lot on the ground were considered to be all that was intended to be conveyed by the deed, and bought by the defendant; but the Court not coinciding in this view of the law, the jury deducted $40 from the amount due on the mortgage, and found a verdict for the plaintiff of $311 41. A motion for a new trial has been made by the plaintiff in this case.

Mechanics' Savings Fund vs. Margaret Murphy.—This was also an action on a mortgage. In December, 1851, the defendant being the owner of three shares of Stock in the Mechanics' Savings Fund, of Pottsville, purchased three loans of $200 each, from the association, paying a bonus of $100. To secure the payment of this she gave a mortgage, by her attorney-in-fact, Michael Murphy, on some property in Pottsville. The loan was to be repaid by the monthly dues on each share, the interest on the mortgage being payable also monthly, and in default of payment fines were imposed in addition. After a time the defendant neglected to pay her dues, interest and fines, and the mortgage was sued out in order to compel payment. The jury found for the plaintiff—$31 monthly dues, $90 interest, and $36 60 fines—in all $207 60. A motion to show cause why judgment should not be entered for the defendant has been made, on some questions arising in the right and powers of married women.

Mechanics' Savings Fund vs. Edward T. Taylor.—The defendant being the owner of ten shares in the Mechanics' Savings Fund, purchased ten loans of $200 each, from the Association, paying a bonus of $903. To secure the payment of the loans the defendant gave a mortgage for $2000, on the 20th March, 1855, and payable on October 1st, 1855. The defendant failing to pay up his monthly dues, interest and fines, the mortgage was sued out on July 30th, 1856. The evidence showed that the defendant had paid back to the association about as much as he had actually received, with the interest on that amount. The defendant contended that as the mortgage had been sued out within a year and a day after the same had fallen due, that the verdict should be in his favor, while the plaintiff contended that by the articles of the association the defendant had waived his right to the year and day. The Court decided that the defendant had not waived the right, and the plaintiff must take a non-suit.

Peter Kern and Joseph C. Kern vs. Francis Spencer.—This was also an action on a mortgage dated March 26th, 1853, for $2000, given by the defendant to the plaintiffs, on property situated at the corner of George and Race streets, being lot No. 80 of Loeser's Addition to Pottsville. The defendant refused to pay on the ground of failure of consideration—that by the deed he was to receive a certain house, erected on lot No. 80, being at the corner of George and Decatur streets, but it appeared of fact the house was not wholly on lot No. 80, but partly on other ground not belonging to the plaintiffs. The deed described the property as situate on the corner of Decatur and George streets according to the plan laid out by Charles Loeser in 1829, and according to which plan other lots were sold. Decatur street was never laid out, but Race street was laid out, occupying ground perhaps somewhat different from Decatur street as originally planned—and it was contended that the lot sold to Spencer, in Race street at present, was not the lot sold in 1829 as a lot in Decatur street, but the Court charged that the original owners having sold the lots according to a certain plan, neither they nor their grantees could change the location of the streets to the injury of the purchasers of lots, and if Race street was not where Decatur street was originally, that the purchasers of the lots would have the right to run their lots up to Race st. The jury found for the plaintiffs the sum of $2252.

Paul Neagard vs. William DeHaven.—This was an action on a mechanic's lein for roofing with tin the foundry of the defendant in Minersville. The balance still alleged to be due being between One and Two Thousand Dollars. In September, 1855, the defendant made a contract with the plaintiff to roof his foundry, to be completed in ten days after it was begun. There were a great many delays in the work after it had been begun—and it was not entirely completed until the following Spring or Summer, having been commenced the Fall previous. Owing to the delays of the plaintiff in finishing his contract, the defendant's machinery suffered a good deal from the rain, the walls of the building were somewhat injured, and some of the workmen lost time when the weather was bad—the damage amounting to between Three and Four Hundred Dollars. The jury found for the defendant.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Workingmen of Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties.

As the Congressional election is approaching, allow the voice of many mechanics in our immediate vicinity, and all workingmen whom we have heard express themselves, to suggest the name of BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, for the representative of our district, as the People's Candidate, knowing that he favors Protection to American Labor.—His life is known to every citizen in the County, for his prominent worth as a business man, a citizen, and as one whom the workingman can safely trust.

PALO ALTO.

We are not aware of Mr. Haywood's views in regard to the above suggestion, but we heartily approve it, and believe that the workingmen of this Congressional District will also approve it.—Mr. Haywood was an old line Whig, and since the demise of that party, has been conservative in his political opinions, but a warm friend of Protection. He is just the man to represent this District in Congress. He is practically, a workingman; an able debater, in fact a man who will make his mark in Congress, and apply a powerful shoulder to the wheel of Protection. In Benjamin Haywood the workingmen can confide, and they know that their interests are his. Let our next cry from this Congressional District be, "Protection to American Industry, and a man in Congress with the ability to urge, and the bravery to defend." The principle is too important to be a mere party matter. It should receive the spontaneous support of the people, as a matter with which their prosperity is entwined.

PINEGROVE FAIR—TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

PINEGROVE, *May* 17, 1858.

EDITORS MINERS' JOURNAL:—According to the notice in your paper, the Ladies of Pinegrove held their Fair on the 6th and 7th inst., in one of the capacious rooms of our elegant public school building. Though the weather was unauspicious, the result was, that their most sanguine anticipation were fully realized, as far as the receipts were concerned. We believe it to be an event unexampled in the County and perhaps in the State, where the ladies volunteered and succeeded in procuring means for the purchase of a Bell, for a public school edifice. Many an hour had been spent in stitching to accomplish this object. The general appearance of the Fair room, was all that could be desired; the attendance full, the liberality generous, and we hereby return the thanks of the citizens of Pinegrove to the ladies, for their generous, self sacrificing spirit, in inducing them to accomplish so desirable an object. Indeed if it were in our power, we would have that bell chime a matin and vesper song of praise to them every day.

At the same time the Teachers' Institute of the County convened in the same building, and though the attendance was comparatively small, what was lost in quantity, was made up in quality. From witnessing their exercises, listening to their lectures and enjoying their public discussions, we have come to the conclusion, that there is not another County in the State, that can boast a better corps of teachers, than those that were present at this Convention. In addition to their acknowledged proficiency as Teachers, they were ladies and gentlemen, making our homes pleasant, and receiving with gratitude the attentions of our citizens. We were particularly pleased with a lecture on Geology by Mr. Philips, of your place.—Without any special pretension, it was replete with interesting information on that noble, but too much neglected science.

One source of regret on our part, was the absence of our County Superintendent, with the teachers, who are to attend the proposed Normal School in Tremont. His official position points to him, as the natural head of this institute, as it would give him an opportunity of testing and improving the capacity of his teachers, and do much towards awakening a general interest on the great subject of education. We however, give him our best wishes for the success of the laudable enterprise in which he is now engaged, as it will do much to improve the teachers of our County.—Though the number in attendance may not be as large as was anticipated, the cause is to noble a one to languish, and we hope that he may not be discouraged, for eventually it must succeed.

We have secured the services of a gentleman, as Principal of our schools, who has been connected with one of the best colleges of the State, and expect to have one of the best schools in the County.

PINEGROVE.

GOTHAMITE BUBBLES.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Henry Wm. Herbert—Death of Anson G. Phelps—The Swill Milk Business—Mr. Farmer's Charitable Enterprise—The Outrages upon American Merchant Vessels—Religious Statistics, &c.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I have not for a long time been so startled as I was on Monday last, when the fact was announced that Henry W. Herbert was known through his contributions in the *Spirit of the Times* of this City, and a pleasing writer upon horses, dogs, fishes and all kinds of sporting had "shuffled off this mortal coil," by his own hand. Although my acquaintance with Mr. Herbert was of the most limited nature, yet in spite of my knowledge of his faults, I thoroughly respected him for a manliness of character, which held his enemies at bay, while it securely knit to him the few that were admitted into his confidence. There can be no question of the fact that the influence of a long-protracted melancholy amounting almost to a frantic despair, this was the consequence of a domestic difficulty operating upon an exquisitely sensitive mind, which unfortunately ran to extremes of joy or sorrow, all through his unhappy life. Indeed, those who have only seen the occasional results of his uncontrollable impetuosity of feeling, and looked upon his unusually stalwart frame, have never given him credit for the better nature which overwhelmed him in sorrow at the reaction.

Herbert's residence was at a place called "The Cedars," a lovely country seat near Newark, N. J. The following which I extract from the Newark *Advertiser*, will give your readers the cause of the unhappy occurrence, and some idea of the character of the man. The *Advertiser* says:

"The incident more immediately affecting his mind commenced with his second marriage, which occurred at the House of Prayer in this city on the 15th of February last, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Shackleford, performing the ceremony. The bride was Miss Adelia R. Budlong, a young lady from Rhode Island, with whom Herbert had formed a sudden romantic attachment during a visit she was making in New York. It appears from his own statement to the writer of this, about the time of the occurrence, that he relieved her from the assault of some ruffian in one of the New York avenues, and accompanied her to her hotel; a correspondence followed, and resulted in the wedding, which was comparatively private, only four gentlemen of this city being present by invitation, with two from New York, in addition to the bride's mother and brother. They came from New York, in the 2 P. M. train, which was delayed by an accident for about an hour on the way, and it was late in the afternoon when the ceremony was performed.

The parties proceeded immediately to Mr. Herbert's cottage at "The Cedars," about two miles above the centre of this city on the Passaic river, and for a time they were perfectly happy in each other's society. Some six weeks after this ceremony, the reptile spirit of calumny crawled into his quiet home; it is alleged that some one, represented to be a lady, took occasion, probably without any idea of the tragedy to follow, and poured into his wife's mind a recital of the worst feature of his life in the usual exaggerated gossip, and on his return he found her alone and melancholy.

She told him what had passed, but refused to reveal the person. This fired Herbert's inflammable temperament, and in the heat of his impetuosity, he threatened to destroy himself if she did not reveal the name. She in turn became frantically alarmed, and ruptured a small blood-vessel, or produced a hemorrhage of the lungs. This in turn alarmed Herbert, who did all he could to restore her health and relieve her mind; but from that moment she determined to leave him, and did so during his absence in New York.

According to his representations he passed out of his back gate, which leads into the Cemetery, and she accompanied him to the fence, bidding him an affectionate adieu, with a kiss. On his return she had gone and the full guilt of desolation and despair unshadowed his sensitive spirit. He strove in vain to bring her back, and thinking it would promote the object, he left his cottage, which he thought might have been too lonely for her, and took apartments at the Stevens House, New York, (late Delmonico's) near the Bowling Green. Here he used every effort of his ingenuity to recover his wife, but she steadily refused to meet him, and finally instructed her attorney to inform him that she would receive no further communications from him. This last drop overflowed the cup of his bitterness; the future seemed all hopeless, and he then meditated his own destruction.

On Saturday he purchased a Colt's revolver for the purpose, and had determined to shoot himself in the Cemetery, at the gate where he parted with her he loved so well. On Sunday he sent for his friend, Philip H. Anthon, who remained with him during the day and till 2 o'clock on Monday morning. At that hour he was conversing with him on the subject that absorbed his mind, and suddenly went out into an adjoining bedroom; the snap of a pistol was immediately heard, and the unhappy man came reeling back into the sitting room, exclaiming—"I told you I would do it!" He sank down and after a few groans expired.

Among the private letters left by him was the following to his good friend and neighbor, Miles P'Anson:

MY DEAR MILES P'ANSON: The time has come, and I call upon you with the last words of a dying countryman, to come and perform your promise. My last friend, do not fail me.

When you receive this I shall be lying dead in the cemetery I could not be easy in New York, and I must not be buried in the Potter's Field or Potter's Land.

Have me dressed in the clothes which I have put in the carpet bag, with the little packet I have sewn to the shirt upon my breast, and the pin cushion with 'Herbert' pricked upon it under my head—a plain oaken coffin, with this inscription only: "Henry William Herbert—aged 51."

Let me be buried in your lot; send the coffin down by the steamer; no funeral and nopomp. I send a note to Mr. Shackleford; he will perform the service.

I inclose a draft for ten pounds sterling on my sister, which will pay all expenses; I have written to her.—Come the moment you receive this, or you will be too late and they will transport me into a hole away from humanity. She has refused all reconciliation absolutely and forever, but she is not to blame, and it is my last request that no friend of mine shall blame her or defend me, except to say what I solemnly swear with my dying breath, that I did not marry her for money—that I did not know when I married her, and do not know now, whether she has any money or how much—that I never had a word of dispute with her about money, and never said one unkind word until that Monday, when I threatened my life if she would not tell me who had accused me to her falsely.

God forgive and God bless her. I forgive all men who have wronged me, and ask forgiveness of all whom I have wronged. Every thilling I owe in America will be paid from the lease of the house, and the books which I leave behind me, ready to be published.

Give my best parting love to all my friends, think of me sometimes as a most miserable man, yet your true friend,

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

May 15, 1858. Stevens House.

I wish to have a very small, very plain headstone of Little Falls, or Belleville stone, with this inscription:—

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,
of
England,
aged 51 years,
Infelicissimus.

Will you take care of Vixen. She has been my only comfort. She has never left me for a moment. I am sure she knows I am wretched.

God bless you and your wife.

The following is the last letter he ever wrote:

MY DEAR MILES: You will find me in the Cemetery, just outside of the garden gate, where I stopped for the last time to look at her beloved face—

As you go for the Coroner, telegraph to Philip H. Anthon, No. 15 West Twenty-fourth street, these three words—"*Herbert is dead.*"

He will know what to do. Your old friend,

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

Poor Herbert! The vultures of the press may tear the body of the dead lion with their cruel talons, the body that with life in it they feared to face; but thousands will assist in drawing over thy faults the mantle of oblivion, while Pity's tear will fall, and Pity's hand will strew flowers upon the sod that covers a manly breast.

Death deals remorseless blows. He cuts down the bud, while at the same stroke he fells the staunch oak. Our community was startled to-day by the announcement that at a late hour last night, Mr. Anson G. Phelps, while sitting in his own house, suddenly fell dead. Although for some time past, Mr. Phelps had occasionally experienced a strange sensation about the heart, his health has been good, and his decease was most sudden and unexpected. He presided last week over the anniversary meeting of the Colonization Society, of which he was then re-elected President. Mr. Phelps was one of the most distinguished of the young merchants of New York, for philanthropy, public spirit and wealth. He was a son of the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., whose munificence, both during his life and in his bequests by will, are "praised in all the churches," and the subject of gratitude in very many homes. Both father and son were members of the firm, Phelps, Dodge & Co. It is not saying too much, to say that no man of his age could be more missed from mercantile, religious and philanthropic circles of our city than Mr. Phelps. It is but a short time since Mr. Phelps endowed the Union Seminary with $50,000 to found theological scholarships.

The publishers of Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* of this City are earning and deserve the warmest thanks of housekeepers for their fearless exposures in connection with the swill-milk trade here. The disclosures are disgusting, it is true, but how else can the traffic be stopped, if the thing is not laid completely bare! The milkmen are up in arms, and threaten violence to those interfering in their *legitimate* business, but it will be useless. Public attention and indignation have been aroused by the disclosures, and swill-milk establishments are already ceasing. How thankful we are, you of pure milk districts can form no adequate conception. By the way, I will give you a specimen of a growl from one of the Brooklyn milkmen, who are indignant at the interference of the Mayor with their private arrangements for providing the citizens of New York and the adjacent cities with swill milk. Here is the document *verbatim et literatim*:

BROOKLYN, May 13th, 1858.

MAYOR TEEMAN had better look out for hisself, or he will get hisself into troubel with the respectabel boddy of milkmen let him mind his own business or he will be put under

XXX
WE SWARE
XXXXXXXXX

Potties upp

Rich specimen of literary progress, is it not? O, a brawny set are our milk-*maids*.

As you are aware, a Mr. Farmer at his own expense, opened during the past winter in this city, an eating house, in which all were welcome to "eat drink and be merry," the latter not in a Rum sense, but to indulge in that satisfied feeling one experiences when an empty stomach has been filled. Well, as a matter of curiosity, and as an incentive to others to go and do likewise, I transcribe the result of Mr. Farmer's charitable enterprise during the past winter:

The number of persons who came with and without tickets,	168,276
Families supplied at home 1084, averaging them 4 to a family,	4,336
Sick persons supplied at home,	811
Total,	163,423
Number of meals in saloon,	213,011
No. meals to families and sick at home,	17,822
Total,	230,833

The provisions supplied were of the best quality, and consisted of beef, pork, fish, hams, soup with bread and potatoes, also coffee for breakfast and supper. The average cost was 7d. and a fraction per meal.

In closing his saloon, Mr. F. gives it as his opinion that more good can be done by individual action than by the present popular system; and I see no good reason why a free saloon should not be maintained in each ward the coming winter for the benefit of the unfortunate.

The outrages on American Vessels by British cruisers, continue to excite much indignation here, and there is a prospect of a sharp correspondence between Gen. Cass and the British Government, on the subject. If one half of what is reported by the sailors be true, the case demands prompt action by this Government. Orders have no doubt been given for an increase of force in the Southern seas. The Cuban ports will be visited by our steam frigates in rapid succession, and further outrages will probably be prevented, by showing of teeth through grinning port holes.

The statistics of the New York M. E. Conference, which has been in session in this city for six days and adjourned yesterday, show a total of 27,214 members, and 9,120 probationers, and an increase of 548 members and of 4,652 probationers during the past year.

Mon petite garden is flourishing extensively.—By July I expect to have quite a crop of—well, no matter, I will let you know when they come up. With the highest regards,

Yours Truly,
RIP VAN WINKLE.

Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam, a scientific combination of the active principle in the Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, is doing wonders in the way of alleviating all lung diseases. It seems to cure those obstinate cases that nothing else will reach.

THE ART OF ARTS.—

When lovely woman longs to marry,
And snatch a victim from the beaux,
What charm the soft design will carry?
What art will make the men propose?
The only art, her charms to cover,
To give her wishes sure success;
To gain, to fix a captive lover,
And "wring his bosom," is—TO DRESS.

If dress is omnipotent with the gentler sex, it is also powerful-ness-days, who patronizes not the fashionable Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.—*Boston, April* 18, 1852, *No.* 48 *Union St.*—MR. SETH W. FOWLE—*Dear Sir:* Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave.—Last July I was attacked by a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent Pains in my side. My friends thought so much reduced that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis I heard of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might now live many years. Respectfully, MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family. WILLIAM DENNETT,
MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

JOHN G. BROWN, Druggist, Agent for Schuylkill County; also, J. C. HUGHES, Esq.

Save Your Horses.—We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensible article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other liniment.

J. W. HEWITT.
Foreman for American, Harnden & Wells', Fargo & Co's Express."

Gentlemen:—I had a negro man worth $1,200, who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has entirely cured him, and I can now take the above price for him.

JAMES DORRANCE.
Respectfully yours,

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere. Beware of any other "Bragg's Liniment." It is a base imitation. B