

# THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SWEETEN ALL NATURE TO OUR ORE AND FURNACE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. 1.

POTTSVILLE, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1838.

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**SEMI-WEEKLY.**  
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All notices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

## On the Smelting of Iron with Anthracite Coal.

### Proceedings of the British Association.

On Monday, the first day of the meeting, the following communication "On the Smelting of Iron with Anthracite Coal," was made by Mr. George Crane, of the Yniscedwin Iron Works, to the Chemical Section of the British Association.

The great extent of the deposits of that description of fuel called anthracite, or stone coal, in the Mineral Basin of South Wales, accompanied, as it is, with iron mines in great abundance, and of good quality, has long made it an object of great interest to parties connected with that district, to discover some method of applying that description of coal to smelting purposes.

One of the earliest patents enrolled in this country for this object, was that of Mr. Martin, in 1804. From the mode detailed in his specification, there does not appear to have been any peculiarity in his process; he evidently expected to have succeeded in using this fuel by the only mode of blowing a furnace then known; that by cold blast. Another patent was taken out about twenty years afterwards, for a mode of forming a conglomerate coke, composed partly of the small of the anthracite veins, locally called culm, with a sufficient portion of the small of the bituminous, or binding veins, to cement the whole when coked in an oven together; had this latter plan been attended with success, its application would of course have been limited to those localities where the two descriptions of coal were to be found near each other.

The Yniscedwin Iron Works, which are in my possession, are placed upon the anthracite formation. Until I discovered the method of applying this particular description of fuel to the smelting of iron ore, I was obliged to avail myself of the coal of the bituminous veins, obtained from the adjoining parish of Rillybell, for the supply of the blast furnaces at Yniscedwin. During the fourteen years in which I have been engaged in the iron trade of South Wales, I have had my attention anxiously directed to the application of anthracite coal to smelting purposes, and at different periods, at a large outlay, tried a variety of plans, but without success, until the idea occurred to me that a hot blast, upon the principle of Mr. Neilson's patent, might, by its greater power, enable me to complete the combustion of this peculiar coal. I have now the pleasure of reporting to this meeting, that I have completely succeeded in the application of anthracite coal to the smelting of ironstone and ore.

That I have had no other fuel in a cupola blast furnace since the 7th of February last, is a result of the success of the experimental combination of hot, or heated air, with the coal in question, as fully detailed in the specification of my patent of improvement, enrolled in March last, has been in every respect so satisfactory a description, whether with regard to the quantity of the iron produced, the quality of such iron, and the economy of the process, that I am now, and have been for the last three months, actively engaged in making the necessary preparations for the introduction of anthracite coal, instead of the coke of the bituminous veins, upon the whole of blast furnaces which I at present have (three in number) at the Yniscedwin Iron Works; that I have renewed all my mineral takings in the anthracite part of the basin for ninety-nine years, and that I have made arrangements in contemplation for a large extension of the work, in consequence of the perfect success which has resulted from the experiment.

One of the three furnaces at present on my establishment, is a small cupola furnace, which we call No. 2, built from the top to the hearth with firebricks only; this cupola is of the following dimensions:—Forty-one feet in its whole height; ten feet and a half across the boshes; and the walls of the thickness of two nine-inch bricks; the hearth three feet six inches square, and five feet deep.

The other two furnaces, which we call No. 1 and No. 3, are thick stone-walled furnaces. Some years since I found that this cupola furnace, No. 2, had on the average of a long period, (I concluded from the smallness of its dimensions and the thickness of its walls,) taken so large an excess of minerals to the ton of iron produced, when compared with the quantity taken on the average of the same period by the stone-walled furnace, No. 1, standing within fifty feet of it, that I determined to erect a second furnace, similar to the latter one, in lieu of it.

The meeting will shortly understand why I am giving these details, which may appear not to be very interesting particulars: This cupola furnace, No. 2, not being at work when I arrived at the determination to try the experiment of the combination of the hot blast and anthracite coal upon the large scale, it was more convenient to put this furnace into blast for the purpose, rather than to interfere with the usual progress of my business by experimentalizing in either of the two other furnaces. The cupola furnace, No. 2, from the causes which I have before explained, had on the average of a long period taken cokes, the produce of five tons three cwt. of coal to the ton of pig iron, when the stone-walled furnaces had not required cokes to the ton of metal produced quite equal to four tons of coal. The consumption of ironstone and limestone had been greater in the former than in the latter description of furnace, but not to so great an extent.

I will make one other explanatory remark on this part of the subject. The two descriptions of furnaces have worked in so different a manner with the minerals of my neighborhood, that whilst the barrow of cokes, weighing about three and a half cwt. would take, when consumed in either of the stone-walled furnaces, a charge or burden of five to five and a half cwt. of calcined iron mine, of the descriptions obtained in my neighborhood, according to the kind of iron which I was desirous of producing, the same barrow of cokes in the No. 2 cupola, or thin-walled furnace would only carry from three to three and a half cwt. of calcined mine of the same kind. Under these disadvantageous circumstances, I have actually produced from the No. 2 cupola furnace the ton of iron in the smelting process, on the average of three months, with less than twenty-seven cwt. of anthracite coal. The heating of the blast, and the calcination of the mine, require, of course, upon my plan, the same quantity of fuel, which is necessary for the like processes in other establishments.

With regard to the quantity of iron produced, the result which I have to report is equally satisfactory. I must not, however, omit to mention that for the greater convenience of filling this cupola furnace No. 2, from an adjacent gallery, previous to the commencement of my anthracite experiment, I raised it in height from thirty-six feet six inches to forty-one feet; this might have had some effect upon reducing the excess of the consumption of fuel when compared with that which had taken place in the No. 1, and might have increased its power of smelting with my blast of one quarter pound upon the square inch pressure, only from its former average of twenty-two tons to twenty-four. Since I have adopted the use of anthracite coal combined with hot air, my make in the No. 2 cupola furnace, with the same pressure of blast only, has ranged from thirty to thirty-four and thirty-six tons, and one week we actually tapped within three cwt. of thirty-nine tons of grey iron from this furnace; its present weekly average may be expected to range from thirty-five to thirty-six tons.

With respect to the quality of the iron produced by the combination of hot blast and anthracite coal, the result which I have to communicate will be very satisfactory; it is well known in my neighborhood that my cold blast iron for all purposes, where great strength was required, was never deemed inferior to any smelted in South Wales; that which I have hitherto produced with hot blast and anthracite coal is, however, decidedly stronger than any other before smelted at the Yniscedwin Iron Works.

Relying upon the representations of chemists, that anthracite coal is almost entirely composed of pure carbon, I have always indulged the hope, that in the event of my ever succeeding in discovering a method of applying this fuel to smelting purposes, that I should be able to produce a quality of iron not very dissimilar to that formerly obtained by smelting with charcoal; how far the expectation will be realized further experience must prove; but, as far my experience of the quality of this particular description of iron up to the present time has gone, I am sanguine with respect to the result. I shall be happy at any time to offer every facility in my power to any parties who may be deputed by this Association, or by any other scientific body, to thoroughly investigate this important subject.

If I have not trespassed already too long upon the time of the Section, its members may not be uninterested in being informed

in what manner the idea first occurred to me of applying heated blast to anthracite coal. One evening after I had placed a piece of it upon my parlour fire (which had before been made up with bituminous coal) and had allowed it to arrive at a red heat, upon my applying as force a blast to this piece of coal as I could raise from a pair of bellows, I noticed the appearance of a black mark or spot upon that part of it where the air impinged upon it; on my continuing the like rapid current, in the same direction, I shortly blew the fire out of it. I at once perceived that the effect of the strength of the current of air, when cold; which we of necessity are obliged to blow into our furnaces to secure the passage of the blast through the high and dense column of materials contained in an erection like a blast furnace, instead of encouraging ignition, was actually unfavorable to it. On giving the thing but a moment's reflection, the question promptly occurred to me, What would be the effect of turning a blast into a furnace upon this coal, which would itself burn—which would itself melt? I at once determined that it was a thought which was really worthy mature reflection. The further consideration which I gave to the matter, and the further experiments which I shortly afterwards instituted, (which were continued at a great expense for some months,) have at length been crowned with full success, which I have now had the pleasure of reporting to this meeting.

The anthracite formation probably occupies about one third of the Mineral Basin of South Wales; it commences near the upper part of the vale of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, and proceeds in a westerly direction through the remainder of that county, thence through that of Cergarth, and crops out, as I am informed, in the sea, in St. Judes Bay, after passing through a considerable portion of the county of Pembroke. It is likewise to be found in France, Austria, Bohemia, and Sardinia, in the Old World; and very large deposits of it have been already discovered on the continent of America, particularly in the state of Pennsylvania.

**ENGLAND.**  
Exchange at New York, on London, 6 1/2 a 7 per cent. premium.

**HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES OF ROYALTY.**—For the benefit of our readers, we extract from the parliamentary returns respecting the Civil List, the different items of ordinary expenditure to meet the expenses of housekeeping by the Crown in the course of one year. These expenses are in the department of the Lord Steward of the Household, and their total amount for the year 1836 was \$2,065, that is, nearly 100,000 for table expenses, meat, bread, butter, eggs, coals, and candles, servants wages, &c.; bread, 2,050; butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs, 4,376; milk and cream, 1,478; butchers' meat, 9,472; poultry, 3,632; fish, 1,971; grocery, 4,644; oil, 173; fruit and confectionary, 1,741; vegetables, 487; wine, 4,850; liquors, &c., 1,843; ale and beer, 2,811; wax tapers, 1,977; tallow candles, 697; lamps, 4,600; fuel, 6,846; stationary, 824; turnery, 376; brazing, 890; china, glass, &c., 1,328; linen, 1,083; washing table linen, 3,130; plate, 355; the royal gardens, 10,569; Maunday expenses, 276; royal yachts, 45; board wages, 3,615; travelling expenses, 1,050; allowances for beer, bread, &c., 154; extra servants, hired persons, &c., 3,648; board wages to the yeomen of the guard, 2,230; commissions, 1,247; sundries and disbursements, 4,719.—Total, 92,065.

The Queen has had made for her own use the collar of the four orders of knighthood of which her majesty is sovereign:—viz. the St. George (Garter), the Bath, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick. They are made smaller than those usually worn by the knights. The jewel of each order her majesty has had some precious stones. The cost of a collar of the Order of the Garter is about 800; the rest are not so elaborate.

The expense of entertaining the Queen on her visit to the city of London amounts to 26,885.

We are happy to hear that some of our largest American houses have within the last few days, given out orders to the manufacturers to a great extent; and it is confidently anticipated that the spring trade with the United States will be a brisk one.—*Birmingham Ad.*

Within the last five weeks, George Dyson, esq. coroner of Halifax, has held no fewer than twenty inquests on children whose deaths have been caused by burning, principally through the negligence of their mothers and nurses.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, Lord James Brough was tried and acquitted of a charge of having indecently exposed his person on the morning of the 8th of July last, in the Haymarket. Several officers of the 90th Regiment, in which his Lordship is, spoke to his character, which Major Slade described as "quite pariah."

**Distressed State of Nottingham.**—The following was submitted to the board of Guardians on Thursday, as the present state of the poor in that town:

Within the walls of the poor house	947
208 men, with families of four on an average	1040
Fed twice a day	172
Children fed and educated	302
Out-door poor, aged, infirm, &c. about	1900
	3561

being one in fourteen of the whole population of the town.—*Nottingham Journal.*

**The two best friends of the Poor.**—The charities bequeathed to the Corporation of this town are now in the course of distribution; among other applicants for "the Mayor's coal," was an aged but sprightly Irish woman this week, when the following dialogue took place:—

"Please your Honor, I should like a bit of coal, if you'll but writ down my name."

"What is your name?"  
"Julia Callaghan, and I live in the Castle Forehead, Shrewsbury."

"How do you spell your name?"  
"Your Honor shall spell it just as you please, for I am no scholar, and I have but two friends in all this world; and that is God Almighty and eighteen pence a week."—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

**Trades of Leeds.**—Our cloth markets have been quiet as break this week as is usual at this season; prices continue stationary. There has also been a little improvement in the warehouses during the week.—*Leeds Mercury.*

It is her Majesty's intention to go in State to see the stag turned out the next time the Royal stag-hounds shall meet at Winstar.

From Mr. Bill's pamphlet on post office reform it appears that the number of letters chargeable with postage, that pass through all the Post-offices of the United Kingdom in a year, is about 20,000,000; that 7,400,000 number of newspapers, 30,000,000 total, 127,000,000. The annual expense of all kinds, £268,562.

On Monday, as Jane Hodson, a fine girl, 10 years old, was standing by the side of the steam engine at Marlborough coal-mine, the wind blew her clothes against the machinery, which caught her up, and cut both her legs off before assistance could be given. The poor sufferer shortly afterwards expired.—*Sheff. Mercury.*

The subscription towards the erection of a public testimonial to the military services of his grace the Duke of Wellington is making rapid progress.

The writs have been issued for the election of a temporal peer for Ireland, to succeed to the vacancy caused by the demise of the Earl of Clancarty.

**Married.**—At Balbriggan, Cavan, H. James Esq. to Jane, daughter of the late B. Farr, Esq. in Hyman's Exchange, where as bonds rise or fall, Our bliss they secure or they mar, He sure must be had's the most lucky of all Whose fortunes aye thus above Parry.

**Married.**—At Louth, Mr. Longbottom, of Deeping, to Miss Larder, of Louth; Longbottom, the deep, in, has got a long head, For, fearing the times might get harder, He wisely resolved to secure when we wed, Not only his love, but his Larder.

**COLOSSAL STEAMER.**  
A correspondent has obligingly favored us with the following graphic description of a Colossal Steamer.

"An immense steamer, upwards of 200 feet long was lately launched at Bristol, which is intended to ply regularly between England and America; but the one now building at Curling & Co's, Limehouse, for the 'American Steam Navigation Company,' surpasses every thing of the kind hitherto attempted. She is to be named, in compliment to our young queen, 'The Victoria,' and will cost from £80,000 to £100,000. She has at present 150 men employed upon her daily; and it is confidently expected she will be finished sometime in November next. The extreme length of this magnificent boat is 253 feet, and 237 feet between the perpendiculars; she has 40 13 feet beam between the paddle boxes, and is 27 feet 1 inch deep from the floor to the under side of the upper deck. The engines, two in number, are of 250 horse power each—with 6 feet 4 inch cylinders, and 7 feet stroke. They are to be fitted up with 'Half's Patent Condensers,' in addition to the common ones. She displaces, when 16 feet deep, 2740 tons of water; her measurement is computed at 1800 tons. At the water line, every additional inch will displace 184 tons. The average speed, it is calculated, will be 200 nautical miles per day; and the consumption of coal, for that period, about 30 tons. The West India coal is to be used; and it is calculated she will make the outward voyage to New York in 13 days, (consuming in the time 540 tons of coal,)—and the return, or homeward passage in about 12 days, with 360 tons of coal. Expectation is of course on tiptoe, waiting the advent of this gigantic steamer, in comparison with which other respectable small fishing boats.

**IRELAND.**  
**Religious Oaths.**—At the swearing-in of several attorneys in the Court of Exchequer, at the sitting after last, a young gentleman presented himself to be sworn who expressed to the officer of the court a desire to see the oath proposed to their being administered to him. The officer desired him to wait until the Junior Baron (Richard) should take his seat. The learned Baron on the application being repeated, desired the oath to be shown, when, after reading them, the applicant addressed the court to this effect:—"I am a Protestant, so is my mother. My mother, who is dead, had been a Catholic, so are my sisters. It is repugnant to my feelings to swear that the religion in which my mother lived and died, and which my sisters profess, is damnable and impious."—The learned Baron said the applicant might take what oaths he wished, and sign what roll he pleased. The young gentleman then took the Catholic oaths, and signed the Protestant roll.—*Cork Reporter.*

The bold and highly celebrated surgical operation of tying the femoral artery at the superior third of the thigh; for the cure of political anaemia, was on Tuesday successfully performed by Surgeon Franklin, at the Barrington.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A man named Bryan, went into the shop of Mr. Thomas Shaw, tobacconist, Francis street, and attempted to snatch a roll of tobacco from the counter. Mrs. Shaw, who was behind the counter, caught hold of the tobacco, and prevented him, when he drew a knife, and stabbed her severely in the hand. There was a girl named Anne Young, standing at the door with a basket of brogues—she immediately rushed in, and seized him round the waist, when he stabbed her in the side. She was, however, secured, and has been committed. Anne Young was very severely wounded.—*Dublin Paper.*

The Earl of Leitrim has offered liberal premiums to his tenants in Ireland, for the culture of green crops and house feeding cattle.

The total amount of subscriptions to the Irish election fund is alleged to be £13,900.

Kilreah has sent up £23 to the O'Connell tribune.

The Earl of Arden.—This distinguished popular young nobleman arrived on Friday night, the 24th inst. at Pottsville, where he will remain for some time, in order to superintend the improvements going on at Sandersoncourt, under the inspection of Mr. Frazer. Lord Arden purports to commence building next summer and restoring the family mansion to its ancient magnificence.—*Wexford Independent.*

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**WALE.**  
**Elopement.**—A young lady, residing with her mother, not 100 miles from Llandovery, was carried away by a young man brought up to the law. The young couple set off about three o'clock in the morning, in a chaise and four.—Having arrived at Lampeter, they partook of a cup of coffee at the Lion Hotel, and in a few minutes they were again on their route to Aberystwyth.—When within two miles of the latter place, they alighted from their chaise, and after paying the driver his fare, the chaise returned. The lovers (as it afterwards appeared) procured some clothes at a farm house, in order to travel in disguise; they again proceeded on their way but were thunder-struck; a post chaise stopping suddenly opposite them, and a man from within demanding of the strangers, (as he thought,) if they had seen persons answering to the description of the fugitives. The young man answered in the negative. The well known voice made the inquirer look at the strangers, and they were immediately recognised. The young woman was taken into the chaise and conveyed home, and the young man was left to bewail his unfortunate situation.

**The Iron Trade.**—We are happy to state that the iron trade is brisk, that orders at the last quoted prices are plentiful, and unless there be too great an anxiety, on the part of the masters to advance the price, are likely to continue so. We hope they will let "well alone." We have heard of several furnaces recently put into blast.—*[Merthyr Guardian.]* The demand for iron during the last fortnight has been extremely brisk, and there has been some advance in prices. The present price of common bars £9 per ton, shipped at Cardiff or Newport.—*Mining Journal.*

**Married at Last.**—Lately, at the parish church of Bettws, near Abergale, Denbighshire, Mr. Owen Williams, of Llansaintfrid, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Bettws.—Each party was above sixty years of age. They had courted above forty years; he having to go and return a distance of seven miles to see his sweetheart, and the journey he never failed to perform once a week. Thus, in the space of forty years, he walked 20,120 miles on love expeditions.

**The Queen's Slippers.**—We had some time since the pleasure of boasting that our city had the honour of producing at the same time, the President of the Royal Academy, the Poet Laureate, the Director General of the Post office, his Majesty's Chief Musician and Physician, and now we shall be enabled to add, that the worthy Cordwainers of Bristol "know the length of the Queen's foot." In a word, as they had received the Royal commands of his late Majesty for a pair of boots, so her present most gracious Majesty has been pleased to order from hence a pair of dress slippers! These slippers, which really almost rival the famous glass slipper of Cinderella, we have had the pleasure of seeing; they are the production of Messrs. Llewellyn and Nash, of St. John-street.—They absolutely seem the manufacture of Puck, Robin goodfellow, Queen Mab, and her band of fairies, rather than the work of the fingers and thumbs of mere mortals. They are of purple velvet, the Royal Arms and the Initials V. R. being embroidered in gold upon the front. The figures are admirably delineated, well relieved and the whole executed with great art, and exquisite delicacy. Around the insides are entwined wreaths of oak leaves, interspersed with acorns and roses, of gold and thread silk. The inside is of white satin, and exhibits, also in gold, the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, twining around the words "All hail to Victoria." This exquisite production will be enclosed in a box of sandal wood, with a golden lock and key, the cover being ornamented with the Royal Arms, superbly carved in ivory.—"This is the work of Mr. Low, of Denmark-street."—*Bristol Mirror.*

Lord Dunsannon died at his seat, Bryonkinnult, North Wales, on Thursday, the 17th inst. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Hon. A. Trevor, M. P. for the city of Durham.

Sunday, the remains of Mrs. Harries, late mistress of the Female National School, in this town, were consigned to the "house appointed for all the living." The funeral was attended by all the ladies' committee, as a mark of respect for the deceased, who was held in high estimation by them, and by her pupils, all of whom wore the "livery of woe," as a last tribute of respect to their lamented preceptoress.—The body was carried on a bier by four men, one of whom, a stout man named David Lewis, after he had taken his seat in a pew in Church, whilst the Vicar was reading the service, suddenly dropped down and instantly expired. His body was conveyed out of Church on the same bier on which a few minutes before he assisted

in carrying the corpse of Mrs. Harries.—His sudden death spread a sensation among the congregation, amounting to consternation, and the incident was impressively alluded to by Archdeacon Evans in the sermon which he delivered shortly afterwards. The cause of his death, we are told, was serious apoplexy.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

A remarkable instance of gratitude occurred at Abergavenny. A Mr. Crouch lost £565 in bank notes, and bills of an equal amount, together with a case, on the road; they were found by Mr. Williams, who shortly after met the loser to whom, after the necessary inquiries, he returned the property. The two proceeded to the Inn at Abergavenny, where Mr. Crouch, after examining the notes and bills, to see that all was right, gave Mr. Williams his hand and wished him good morning.—*North Wales Chron.*

**Glyn Nedd Schools.**—An examination of the children of the two schools of Glyn Neath—one of which is magnificently supported by the Misses Williams, the other by William Williams, Esq. of Abergavenny took place at Nyalas cottage, on Monday last. About sixty were examined by Miss Williams, and the Rev. R. Pendrel Llewellyn. They passed their "little go" in Scripture history, writing, reading and reciting in Welsh and English, with much eclat. Their singing and chanting elicited great admiration, and must have particularly gratified the "Syrén of South Wales," under whose auspices they are instructed. A very pleasing ceremony followed. It will be remembered that at the last Abergavenny Cymeriddion Meeting, there were three competitors for the golden harp given by Sir Charles Morgan to the best performer, not professional, on that instrument. The superior execution of two was such that the judges could not well award the palm to either, when Sir Charles liberally procured a harp of equal value for the junior competitor, and on this interesting occasion it was presented by Rees Williams, Esq., and Mr. Bevan (Caradawc) to Miss Davies of Merthyr, a young lady of 12 years old.—Miss Jane Williams enchanted all present by singing many of our mountain melodies and several times accompanied on her harp the beautiful but uncultivated voice of "Eos Fach." After an elegant and hospitable entertainment, a most animating scene took place in the hall, where an aged Harper "swept the sounding chords" for the light-hearted children gliding happily in the rustic dance.

May the land, whose early glory Blazoned on the scroll of fame, Glows in many a thrilling story, Set around its ancient name! May our own wild Wales ever Lovely scenes as this display! May her patriot bosoms never Cease to know their sacred day!—*(Cambrian.)*

**New Goods.**  
A general assortment of fresh and reasonable Goods, just received—consisting in part of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Mackerel, Salt, Plaster, &c. &c.**  
which will be sold low for cash. The highest price paid in cash for all kinds of country produce.  
JOSEPH WHITE & SON,  
Mount Carbon, Dec 2

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
EATON'S Geography of Pennsylvania, Frost's American Speller, and Frost's History of the United States. Together with a variety of other books, just received and for sale by  
B. BANNAN.

**WILL BE SOLD at Private Sale.**  
A good two story house and lot of ground, situate on Centre street. The lot is 20 feet front on Centre street, and 230 feet deep, extending to the Mount Carbon Rail Road—the house is substantially built, and well situated for any kind of public business.

**ALSO,**  
Two good two story frame houses and lots of ground, situate in Beatty's Row, Norwegian Street.—Each house and lot is 20 feet front; the houses are well finished, with kitchens attached to each house, and are situated in the most business part of town. All of the above property will be sold very cheap for terms, and particulars apply to  
ANDREW ROSSER,  
Jan 6 7  
Market Street.

**CALL AT THE New Establishment.**  
Corner of Centre and Market Streets, Pottsville  
THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store formerly occupied by Jacob Ball & Co., corner of Centre and Market Streets, where they are now provided with a general assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
which they are determined to sell at very low prices.  
B. BANNAN & CO.  
B. BANNAN & CO. are also agents for the sale of  
DETTONS for Tavern Licenses, just published and for sale by  
B. BANNAN

in carrying the corpse of Mrs. Harries.—His sudden death spread a sensation among the congregation, amounting to consternation, and the incident was impressively alluded to by Archdeacon Evans in the sermon which he delivered shortly afterwards. The cause of his death, we are told, was serious apoplexy.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

A remarkable instance of gratitude occurred at Abergavenny. A Mr. Crouch lost £565 in bank notes, and bills of an equal amount, together with a case, on the road; they were found by Mr. Williams, who shortly after met the loser to whom, after the necessary inquiries, he returned the property. The two proceeded to the Inn at Abergavenny, where Mr. Crouch, after examining the notes and bills, to see that all was right, gave Mr. Williams his hand and wished him good morning.—*North Wales Chron.*

**Glyn Nedd Schools.**—An examination of the children of the two schools of Glyn Neath—one of which is magnificently supported by the Misses Williams, the other by William Williams, Esq. of Abergavenny took place at Nyalas cottage, on Monday last. About sixty were examined by Miss Williams, and the Rev. R. Pendrel Llewellyn. They passed their "little go" in Scripture history, writing, reading and reciting in Welsh and English, with much eclat. Their singing and chanting elicited great admiration, and must have particularly gratified the "Syrén of South Wales," under whose auspices they are instructed. A very pleasing ceremony followed. It will be remembered that at the last Abergavenny Cymeriddion Meeting, there were three competitors for the golden harp given by Sir Charles Morgan to the best performer, not professional, on that instrument. The superior execution of two was such that the judges could not well award the palm to either, when Sir Charles liberally procured a harp of equal value for the junior competitor, and on this interesting occasion it was presented by Rees Williams, Esq., and Mr. Bevan (Caradawc) to Miss Davies of Merthyr, a young lady of 12 years old.—Miss Jane Williams enchanted all present by singing many of our mountain melodies and several times accompanied on her harp the beautiful but uncultivated voice of "Eos Fach." After an elegant and hospitable entertainment, a most animating scene took place in the hall, where an aged Harper "swept the sounding chords" for the light-hearted children gliding happily in the rustic dance.

May the land, whose early glory Blazoned on the scroll of fame, Glows in many a thrilling story, Set around its ancient name! May our own wild Wales ever Lovely scenes as this display! May her patriot bosoms never Cease to know their sacred day!—*(Cambrian.)*

**New Goods.**  
A general assortment of fresh and reasonable Goods, just received—consisting in part of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Mackerel, Salt, Plaster, &c. &c.**  
which will be sold low for cash. The highest price paid in cash for all kinds of country produce.  
JOSEPH WHITE & SON,  
Mount Carbon, Dec 2

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
EATON'S Geography of Pennsylvania, Frost's American Speller, and Frost's History of the United States. Together with a variety of other books, just received and for sale by  
B. BANNAN.

**WILL BE SOLD at Private Sale.**  
A good two story house and lot of ground, situate on Centre street. The lot is 20 feet front on Centre street, and 230 feet deep, extending to the Mount Carbon Rail Road—the house is substantially built, and well situated for any kind of public business.

**ALSO,**  
Two good two story frame houses and lots of ground, situate in Beatty's Row, Norwegian Street.—Each house and lot is 20 feet front; the houses are well finished, with kitchens attached to each house, and are situated in the most business part of town. All of the above property will be sold very cheap for terms, and particulars apply to  
ANDREW ROSSER,  
Jan 6 7  
Market Street.

**CALL AT THE New Establishment.**  
Corner of Centre and Market Streets, Pottsville  
THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store formerly occupied by Jacob Ball & Co., corner of Centre and Market Streets, where they are now provided with a general assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
which they are determined to sell at very low prices.  
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B. BANNAN & CO. are also agents for the sale of  
DETTONS for Tavern Licenses, just published and for sale by  
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