

THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER

I WILL TEACH YOU TO FIRE THE BOWLS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL LIVE THROUGH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBMIT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. 1.

POTTSVILLE, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 10, 1838.

NO. 79.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, SEMI-WEEKLY.

THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, \$1 will be charged to all those who receive the paper free of postage. To mail subscribers \$1 per annum. If not paid within the year, 50 cents will be added to the price of subscription.

WEEKLY. Two DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50 will be charged.

All advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged 31 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one insertion. Longer ones in proportion.

All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out, unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisements will be charged \$12 per annum; including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of having one advertisement not exceeding 2 square inserted during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each issue for three successive times.

All letters to the editor must be post paid, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

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

A CARD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

JOHN SILVER,

THANKS pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he continues his itinerancy under the Pennsylvania Herald in Pottsville. He hopes his past reputation for keeping a respectable Establishment, acquired during the experience of 2 years in the same line of business, and a desire to please, may merit a continuance of their favors and patronage.

JOHN SILVER has made arrangements with Mr. Robert Harmer, of the "Cornucopia," No. 44, North Third street, Philadelphia for a supply of all the delicacies which the Philadelphia market can afford during the Summer season.

Bill of Fare.

Roast Beef cold,	per plate,	18¢
Conard do do,	do	12¢
Fried Ham & Eggs,	do	25¢
Green Turtle Soup,	do	25¢
Loabers,	do	—
Sardines,	do	—
Fresh Pickled Salmon,	do	—
Sweet Oysters,	do	—
Old Madeira Wine,	per bottle,	1 50
Old Pale Sherry Wine,	do	1 50
Old Brandy,	do	1 50
Old Port,	do	1 50
Old Cognac,	do	1 00
Chim-sane (Painnetto),	do	2 00
London Brown Stout,	do	—
Pepper, S. Smith & Son, 122 Arch St.	do	—

Appointments are always in readiness for Supper Parties, &c. and those who call may expect to receive every attention.

Pottsville, May 11, 1838. 38-ff

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 choice assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. which they are determined to sell at the very lowest price of the market.

HAZZARD & STRAUCH, N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken at the highest market prices.

April 1 2-6

Musical Instruments. THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale

4 keyed German Flutes, plain, Octave Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolets, Violins, Fics, Violin Bridges, Pits, Strings and Bow-hair.

Clarinet Reeds, Guitar Strings, Violin Bows—extra finish.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN, may 5, 1838. 34-

Wetherill & Brother, AT THE OLD STAND No. 65 NORTH FRONT STREET, EAST SIDE.

THREE DOORS FROM THE CORNER OF ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead dry and ground in Oil,	do	12¢
Red Lead,	do	12¢
Litharge,	do	12¢
Chronic Yellow,	do	12¢
Oil of Turpentine,	do	12¢
Patent Yellow,	do	12¢
Sugar Lead,	do	12¢
Copperas,	do	12¢
Oil of Vitrol,	do	12¢
Aq. Fortis,	do	12¢
Muriatic Acid,	do	12¢
Epsom Salts,	do	12¢
Soft Carb Soda,	do	12¢
Corros. Sub. Merc.	do	12¢
Refiners of Chamber, Sal Nitre, Brimstone, Borax,	do	12¢

&c. Offer for sale the above mentioned articles, together with a general assortment of Paints, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, and every other article in the Chemical and Medicinal line.

Being manufacturers of all the articles enumerated under the above head, they pledge themselves to supply their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

Window and Picture Glass, from 68, to 24-30.

Oct 21-1837 48-

Resumption of Business. THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Pottsville and others, who stepped forward to his assistance after the loss of his property by fire in December last, and would also acknowledge them and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Drug Business in the house formerly occupied by Charles W. Clemens, in Centre Street, in the borough of Pottsville, where may always be had a general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Glass, Medicines, Oils, Dye Stuffs, And every other article in the above line, which he is disposed to sell on very low and accommodating terms.

N. B. Physicians prescriptions carefully got up at the shortest notice.

WM. T. EPTING, Pottsville, May 30, 1838.

RAILWAY IRON—AND IRON FOR COAL SCREENS. 21 by 5-8 inches Railway Flat Bar Iron. 1 by 1 do do do do do do 1 by 1 do Suitable for Screening Coal.

All the Iron has counter sunk holes, and is cut at an angle of 45 degrees at the ends. Splicing Plates and Spikes to suit the above.

A. & G. RALSTON & Co. No. 4 South Front Street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, March 15, 1838. 21-f

GREAT BARGAINS!! Valuable Real Property in Pottsville, FOR SALE

THE undersigned offers for sale all that well known three story BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE and the appurtenances situate in Centre street, Pottsville, the property of the undersigned, together with nine other tenements in the rear of said building, and the lot of ground whereon the whole stands. The brick building aforesaid, contains thirty feet in front—finished from the basement story to the garret in the best style of workmanship, and both as a business stand and a residence, is most favorably situated. The foregoing property will be sold on low and accommodating terms. Part of the purchase money may remain on the property for a few years, if desired. Title indisputable, and possession can be given immediately.

C. M. JENNINGS.

BOOK-BINDERY. BANNAN has commenced a Book Bindery in connection with his Book Store, where all kinds of Books will be bound at the shortest notice at low rates.

Blank Books &c. of every description made to order at the lowest rates—and the trade supplied wholesale at Philadelphia prices.

April 11 27-

Notice To the Subscribers of the Town Hall of Pottsville.

A SECOND installment of Two dollars and fifty cents on each share of stock, is required to be paid to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in October next.

By order of the Board, JOHN T. HAZZARD, Treasurer. Sept 22



From the New York Evening Post. A HYMN FOR COMMUNION. By SAM. WOODWORTH, Esq.

Wine which cheereth God and man, Judges ix. 13 Our pure affections and desires The vintage of a grateful heart. Is all the worship God requires, And all that sinners can impart.

This is the wine that cheers e'en Him! The Fountain and the source of Love! For when affection's flame is dim, Winter pervades the realms above.

Our blessed Saviour bless'd the cup, With accents and with lips divine, On the last night he deign'd to sup And quaff the juice of Judea's vine, And pruned each believer then To drink new wine with him anon, In his own Father's kingdom when His work was done, and he was gone.

Lord, I accept the invitation, Given so solemnly to all, Who will partake of thy salvation, And humbly at thy footstool fall.

The figure is divinely true, For Scripture language is divine; And Cana's marriage guests could view, That wine is love, that love is wine!

FLOW ON, THOU SEA. Flow on, thou Sea! Unchanged by all destroying time, Alike in every age and clime, Vast mirror of eternity!

Vainly man tries thy fury to withstand, Thou lovest him in sport upon thy waves; Mocks to scorn the fabric of his hand, And fillets with his spoil thy ocean caves. Thou art born upon thy breast The mightiest of men: Long have they been at rest, Thou art as thou wast then!

The latest and the latest, Ocean! within thy grave Sleep, e'en when thy' bowing tempest, Above their dark bed raves! But, oh! hast thou never abused thy power? Alas! thou hast oft in thy rage Destroyed as fair and beautiful a flower As ever graced earth's page— Thou hast torn the fond girl from her lover's embrace.

Mock'd the patient's endeavors to save His darling, his child—thou, relentless, all trace Swallow'st up in thy watery grave. But, Ocean, with all thy power, Not uncontrolled thy will; Once, e'en in the wildest hour, Can say in their waves, "Be still."

And oh! when time shall be no more, What wonders will thy depths disclose, Then shall the waves' lighted road Awake thy dead ones from their last repose, Then shall they meet who never met before, Kings, princes, heroes, beggars, friends, and foes!

Roll on, thou sea! Alike in every age and clime, Unchanged, until decaying time, Sleeps in eternity.

The Turk and the Englishman—A Mr. Urquhart, who has travelled extensively and resided for many years in Eastern countries, has lately published a book of his adventures and observations, in which we find the subjoined curious and theatrical portraiture of Turks and Englishmen.

"Europeans commemorate the laying of the found-tim-stone: Turks celebrate the covering in of the roof. Among the Turks, a beard is the mark of dignity; with us of negligence. Shaving the head is with them, a custom; with us a punishment. We take off our gloves before our sovereign; they cover their hands with their sleeves. We enter an apartment with our head uncovered; they enter an apartment with the feet uncovered. With them the men have their necks and their arms naked; with us the women have their necks and arms naked. With us the women parade in gay colours, and the men in sombre; with them, in both cases, it is the reverse. With us, the men ogle the women; in Turkey, the women ogle the men. With us, the lady looks shy and bashful; in Turkey it is the gentleman. In Europe, a lady cannot visit a gentleman, in Turkey, she can. In Turkey, a gentleman cannot visit a lady; in Europe he can. There the ladies always wear trowsers, and the gentlemen sometimes wear petticoats. With us, the red cap is the symbol of license; with them, it is the hat. In our rooms the roof is white and the wall is coloured; with them, wall is white and the roof is coloured.

In Turkey, there are gradations of social rank without privileges; in England, there are privileges without corresponding social distinction. With us, social forms and etiquette supercede domestic ties; with them, the etiquette of relationship supercedes that of society. With us the schoolmaster appeals to the authority of the parent; with them, the parent has to appeal to the superior authority and responsibility of the schoolmaster. With us, a student is punished by being "confined to chapel;" with them, a scholar is punished by being excluded from the mosque. Their children have the manners of men; our men the manners of children. Among us, masters require characters; with their servants; in Turkey, servants inquire into the characters of masters. We consider dancing a polite recreation; they consider it a disgraceful avocation.

In Turkey, religion restrains the imposition of political taxes; in England, the government imposes taxes for religion. In England, the religion of the state exacts contribution from sectarians; in Turkey, the religion of the state protects the property of sectarians against government taxes. An Englishman will be astonished at what he calls the absence of public credit in Turkey; the Turk will be amazed at our national debt. The first will despise the Turks for having no organization to facilitate exchange; the Turk will be astounded to perceive; in England, laws to impede the circulation of commerce. The Turk will wonder how government can be carried on with divided opinions; the Englishman will not believe that without opposition, independence can exist. In Turkey, common law may exist without dissection; in England, dissection exist without common law. A European, in Turkey, will consider the administration of justice defective; a Turk, in Europe, will consider the principles of law unjust. The first would esteem property, in Turkey, insecure against violence; the second would consider property in England, insecure against law. The first would marvel how, without lawyers, law can be administered; the second would marvel how, with lawyers, justice could be obtained. The first would be startled at the want of a check upon the central government; the second would be amazed at absence of control over the local administration. We cannot conceive immutability in the principles of the state, compatible with well-being; they cannot conceive that what is good and just is capable of change. The Englishman will esteem the Turk unhappy because he has no public amusement; the Turk will reckon the man miserable who lacks amusements at home. The Englishman will look up the Turk as destitute of taste, because he has no picture; the Turk will consider the Englishman destitute of feeling, from disregard to nature. The Turk will be horrified at prostitution and bad-dirty; the Englishman at polygamy. The first will be disgusted at our laudable treatment of our inferior; the second will revolt at the purchase of slaves. They will reciprocally call each other fanatic in religion—disolute in morals—uncleanly in habits—unhappy in the development of their sympathies and their tastes—destitute severely of political freedom—each will consider the other unfit for good society. The European will term the Turk pompous and silly; the Turk will call the European sly and vulgar. It may therefore be imagined how interesting, friendly, and harmonious must be the intercourse between the two.

From the New Orleans Picayune. THE EXECUTION. Yesterday O'Neil and Welch, two of the wretches that murdered the Spanish Baron, some time since in the parish of St. Bernard expiated their crime at the scaffold. The spot chosen for the execution was near the margin of the river, from 12 to fifteen miles below the city, where the Terre au Boeuf road comes in.

There was an immense concourse of spectators. Besides the numbers who went in carriages, on horseback and on foot, there were four steamboat loads. The St. Leon, the Pouchatrain, the Livingston, and the Memphis started at intervals during the forenoon, (in the same order as we have named them) the Memphis having first called at Lafayette where she took in fifty passengers.

At a quarter before one o'clock, the culprits ascended the scaffold. When they dismounted from the car Welch was seen to smile—his countenance was lighted up with cheerfulness, and he seemed determined to meet his fate with boldness; but on ascending the scaffold and where the rope and coffin met his view, there was a marvellous change in his face and his whole demeanor became that of a sincere penitent.

O'Neil displayed nothing of carelessness; from the first he was evidently greatly affected; a deep and settled remorse was depicted in his every feature. Indeed the spectator could detect nothing of a vicious disposition in the face of either. They gazed for a few moments placidly upon the multitude around them, as if to solicit their sympathy.

They were attended by a middle aged clergyman of the Catholic Church, who did all he could to cheer and comfort them in view of their sudden dissolution. He mounted the scaffold with them, and was looked upon by both as their best earthly friend. They seemed anxious to listen to his conversation. They grasped him fervently by the hand and were evidently loth to part with him as the final moment approached. They were seated each on a chair for about a quarter of an hour after being on the scaffold, with the caps drawn over their faces, during which time their voices and gestures showed them to be praying. Welch was heard to say "The God of Heaven have mercy on my soul!" He also begged of the Priest to pray for him. Just before the cap was drawn over his face, he was presented by the Priest

with the crucifix which he kissed most eagerly.

At one o'clock precisely the order was given to remove the prop that supported the scaffold. They fell, and in a few moments life was extinct. O'Neil died in about four minutes, while the dying struggles of Welch, lasted about eight. Thus ended the career of two unfortunate individuals, who from the accursed thirst of money, shed the innocent blood of their fellow being!

In view of all the circumstances attending the occasion, we cannot but reiterate what is so often said about spectacles of the kind. The tendency of these public executions is obviously injurious. They blunt the feelings, and render the spectator worse rather than better. The only light in which the most of the attendants viewed the scene yesterday seemed to be, that of a rare chance for a pleasure excursion. Not a few on the boats were indulging in the utmost degree of jollification. Far better in our opinion, would it be to have despatched the culprits in the solitude of their prisons.

Noble Liberty.—It will be recollected that we published, a few weeks since, the fact, that a farmer in Belchertown cleared nearly \$5,000 on the product of three-fourths of an acre of mulberries. We have since accidentally learned another fact in relation to this individual, which we cannot refrain giving to the public. The gentleman alluded to makes it a practice to give one fifth of all his annual income to charitable objects; and this year, having been highly prospered, his contribution in this way, will not be less than two thousand dollars. Is there another case in the Commonwealth of equal liberality? We have withheld the name of this benevolent man, because we suppose his humility and unobtrusiveness would not covet the vain honor of having his name trumpeted abroad, in connection with his noble liberality, which we have made known to the public without his knowledge.—Hampshire (Mass.) Gaz.

From the New York Courier of October 5th.

The GREAT WESTERN left her moorings in the dock at the foot of Pike street, precisely at half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to sea. She has on board one hundred and twenty-five passengers, being all she could with any convenience accommodate. For some days past her agents have been compelled to refuse any more passengers, though numerous applications were made to them, and a premium offered on the established price of the passage. She has also all the merchandise on freight she can carry, and we are informed a larger number of letters than she ever carried before. Besides the freight and passengers, she takes out 50,000 sovereigns, remitted, no doubt, on account of the advanced state of exchange.

In a short time it will become as fashionable among the English nobility to travel in the United States, as it now is on the Continent. The Countess of Westmoreland, with a lovely niece, six servants, a traveling carriage, and a medical attendant, embarked to day in the packet ship Excident, for New York. She has engaged the woe of the lady's cabin for her own use. Her purpose is to travel for two or three years in the United States. She has some property in Prince Edward's Island, which she will also visit. She also visits Canada—the Falls of Niagara—and spends a winter in the south. I should not be surprised to see the Duke of Wellington, and half the Nobility, visit the United States in two or three years.—We are on the eve of a great change.—London Letter.

A Good Hit.—A capital anecdote was related to us yesterday. One of our Cincinnati belles, a beauty of the first water, was recently at Saratoga, and attracted much attention. Among strangers there was considerable speculation about the fair lady's identity, &c. A new comer, one day, observing the number of dandys dandling about her, and followed on her wake, inquired who she was. "That is the Great Western." "Is it! I presumed as much, from the number of seats she has in town." Cin. News.

Mexico and Texas.—Information has been received in this place, which justifies us in the belief that Mexico will soon recognize the Independence of Texas.

Every interest in the former would lead every one knowing the relative situation of the two countries, to believe that it will soon be accomplished, and therefore place Texas in an independent stand among the Republics of North America.—N. O. American.

To Prevent Incurtion in Steam Boilers.—After clearing the interior of the boiler and tubes, they are coated with a mixture composed of 18 pounds of melted suet and 3 pounds of powdered black lead. The advantages of this application have been so fully tested by experience that the Lords of the Admiralty have resolved that all the Government steamers shall in future be provided with the above ingredients.

From the Boston Patriot. HORRIBLE MURDER.

In Wayland, on the 29th inst. was perpetrated a murder of cold blooded barbarism that I had, I trust few parallels in the annals of crime. It was committed on the person of Mrs. Ann Smith, comparatively a stranger in this place, who had resided here a few months, having come from Sunbury, an adjoining town, at the suggestion of her sons, to avoid the violence of their father, who had been long in habits of intemperance.

On the afternoon of the 29th, it was ascertained that there was something about the house of the deceased, peculiar, and that attracted the notice of a female in passing; one of the neighbors having broken in. She approached and heard groans from within. The house stood at a considerable distance from any other habitation, where there is but little passing.

The female being thus alarmed, immediately roused the neighbors, who repaired to the house and found Nathan Smith living on the floor and his wife stretched as if on his bed, dead and weltering in her blood. Mr. Wm. Heath, 5d, the Coroner, was called in, and found that the deceased had received two stabs in the left side of her neck, one towards the back part, and the other having severed the jugular vein, three or more inches in depth, fully sufficient to have produced immediate death, and the husband with his own throat cut.

When the neighbors found the deceased, her breast was bare, and her youngest son, about five years old, lying as if upon it. This son was the only person who resided in the house with his mother. The father living in Sunbury, sometimes supported by that town, and sometimes sustained himself by his labor, never visited his wife, except for purposes of violence. Smith, the husband, was arrested and brought by the officers before the magistrate, before whom, upon the reading of the complaint, the prisoner made a full disclosure of all the circumstances. He said he came from Sunbury on the night of the murder, not a full disguised by liquor. That he left the middle of that town about ten o'clock in the evening, and went directly to the house occupied by his wife. About four rods from the house he left his boots—having cut a birch stick about two feet long previously, he approached the house, and as he knew the doors would be fastened, broke in the window and immediately entered.

The wife being aroused, began to dress herself, and made motions, as if desirous of escaping from her dwelling, as was her custom. She prayed for life; he replied, with an oath, "your life is in my power, and I will have it." He seized her, followed her up, and taking out a sharp pointed jack-knife from his pocket, struck at her, intending to strike her neck. He effected his purpose, and inflicted the wounds above mentioned. The deceased sunk back upon the bed with extended arms, and Smith leaped out of the window, went back into a field near the house and cut his own throat with the same knife, intending, as he now avers, to put an end to his own life. He bled till he fainted, and lay probably several hours in this situation. When he became conscious of his situation, which was sometime after day break, being cold and shivery, he crawled to the house and entered again at the same window, lay down upon the floor and covered himself with blankets, in which situation he was found by the officer.

In his confession he said he was conscious, when he returned to the house, that his wife was dead, as she did not move nor speak. He only regrets that he did not find one of his elder sons at home, but he pointed the same penalty upon him; he admitted he cut with the birch stick for the purpose of violence on the deceased, and he confessed that he had cut his own throat with the same knife, and inflicted the wounds above mentioned. The deceased sunk back upon the bed with extended arms, and Smith leaped out of the window, went back into a field near the house and cut his own throat with the same knife, intending, as he now avers, to put an end to his own life. He bled till he fainted, and lay probably several hours in this situation. When he became conscious of his situation, which was sometime after day break, being cold and shivery, he crawled to the house and entered again at the same window, lay down upon the floor and covered himself with blankets, in which situation he was found by the officer.

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