

was wounded. Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him, and his clothes shot through in several places, he was the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Hackett was killed on the spot, Col. Burton and Sir John St. Clair wounded, and enclosed I have sent you a list of the killed and wounded according to as exact an account as we are able to get.

Upon our proceeding with the whole convey to the Little Meadows, it was found impracticable to advance in that manner; the General therefore advanced with twelve hundred men, with the necessary artillery, ammunition, and provisions, leaving the main body of the convoy under the command of Col. Dunbar, with orders to join him as soon as possible. In this manner we proceeded with safety and expedition till the fatal day I have just related; and happy it was that this disposition was made; otherwise the whole might have either straggled or fallen into the hands of the enemy, as numbers would have been no service to us, and our provision was all lost.

Around number of horses was so much reduced, and those extremely weak, and many carriages being wanted for the wounded and on occasion of pursuing the ammunition and superfluous part of the provisions left in Col. Dunbar's convoy, to prevent the falling into the hands of the enemy.

As the while of the artillery is lost and the troops are so extremely weakened by death, wounds, and sickness, it is judged impossible to make any further attempts; therefore Col. Dunbar is returning to Fort Cumberland, with every thing he is able to bring with him.

I propose reminding here that my wound will suffer me to remove to Philadelphia; from thence I shall make all possible despatch to England. Whatever commands you may have for me you will do me the favor to direct to me here.

I am, with the greatest sincerity, your most obedient and most humble servant.

ROBERT ORME.

By the paternal disposition of the French and Indians, it is impossible to judge of the number they had that day in the field.

The General's character is to be disposed of, I should be glad to know if you would have it again. It has been at this place since our departure from hence. If you propose taking it again, I send it to you, and bring the General's coach back. Wash. Winn's compliments attend you, with Mr. Washington's.

P. S. Writing to you as a friend, I flatter myself you will excuse the hurry in which this is wrote.

To the Hon. Gov. SHARP.

Report on Ridgway's Improved Transit Theodolite. The Committee on Science and the Arts, constituted by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, to which was referred for examination an improved Transit Theodolite, invented by Thomas S. Ridgway, Jr., of Pottsville, Penn., Reporter.

The improvement consists in the addition of two graduated plates, varying in size, to the transit theodolite, which are placed parallel to the line of the axis, and between it and the telescope; the larger plate is permanently attached to the axis, and that portion of its surface which projects beyond the upper and smaller plate, is so attached to the telescope, as to admit in case of adjustment, of adjusting the line of collimation at right angles with the horizontal or bearing axis, when zero on the vernier of the upper plate coincides with 90° on the lower. The telescope revolves on an axis passing through the center of the plates, and of the bearing axis at right angles, confining the parts in their proper position with regard to each other, by means of a tightening screw. By this arrangement, any plane in which the telescope is made to revolve, may be accurately defined at any inclination with the horizon. A screw is placed under the plates, which, by clamping them together, reduces this instrument to the condition of the common theodolite.

Mr. Ridgway states that he has used an instrument of the above construction for upwards of twelve months, and found it to answer the purpose intended. He suggested, as a variation in form, to affix a vertical arc beneath the graduated plates of the original instrument; but the committee think that the awkwardness of the instrument, and the awkwardness of the mode in which the horizontal or bearing axis is placed on the horizon, are serious objections to this arrangement.

The great utility of this improvement is principally confined to mining operations, more particularly in tracing inclination, or dip, of a vein, is first taken by means of a drift or gangway; the instrument is then placed on the outcrop of the vein, and set to this course with infallibility. The telescope being placed in the direction of the stratum, any angle may be taken by means of the additional plates, thus pointing out the crop in elevation or depression, without resorting to the usual tedious method of calculations from levels.

It was suggested, that no means being supplied for readjusting the parallelism of the plates with the line of collimation, would be an objection to the instrument, but when it is considered that a slight variation in the adjustment would not materially affect the correctness of the observation, and also, that any accident to the plate would equally require the skill of the workman to repair it, as if it had occurred to any other part of the instrument, the committee are of opinion that the weight of that objection will be removed.

All the adjustments of the common transit theodolite can be made with equal ease and certainty on this instrument by use of the screw before mentioned attached to the plates.

The committee considered this instrument as well calculated for the purpose intended, and a decided improvement of the methods at present adopted to obtain the same results. The principle of the improvement is, that whereas the common instrument, revolving, describes a cone, of which the bearing point of the telescope is the apex, it is now made to revolve in the plane of its inclination, whatever that may be.

By order of the Committee. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary. June 13, 1830.

DISCOVERED AMERICANS. Daniel Webster. He is short and rather thick; his face marked by a rough, hard face, with prominent features; heavy eye brows; and large, penetrating, expressive eyes. The predominant character of his countenance is seriousness—almost solemnity.

Henry Clay—Tall, gaunt, and rather ungainly; but with a face that lights up well; mouth large, and eyes that almost burn, when he reaches the paroxysm of a discourse. His voice, uncommonly deep, sweet, and rich, and his gestures animated and natural.

Washington Irving—His countenance changes continually from languor to intelligence; the features play with unusual flexibility, and frequently assume a beauty characteristic of the author of the Sketch Book. His address is graceful, his appearance that of a perfect gentleman; and, though not a professed shiner in conversation, his remarks when off his guard, are replete with the delightful humor so charming in his writings.

John C. Calhoun—Tall, thin, and lately pale; and in appearance care-worn. His voice is pleasant, his face intelligent, the principle features being a pair of eyes, sometimes almost as piercing as Fanny Kemble's.

Mr. M. Duffy—Formerly a bold-looking man, careful of his personal appearance; but recently, in affairs seems to have monopolized his attention. He now wears his hair long, his dress neglected, and his general manner abstracted and gloomy.



NOTICE. THE Subscriber has engaged in making out Bills for subscription to the Journal, and Store Accounts to the 1st July, and earnestly requests all those indebted to make payment during the present month. There are a number of his patrons, whom he has not called on for a year past, during which time the expenses of the establishment have been greatly increased, and the Journal enlarged and improved; these outlays are to be met, and prompt payment from friends will give a new zest for renewed exertion from their humble servant.

BENJAMIN BANNAN.

UNION AND HARMONY. September Convention.

THE Democratic Whig Citizens of the County of Schuylkill, and all others opposed to the reelection of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States, are hereby earnestly requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the house of Henry Stager, in the Borough of Pottsville, on Saturday the 31st of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect one Delegate, to represent Schuylkill County in the Anti Van Buren Convention to be held in Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 4th of September, for the purpose of adopting measures calculated to promote an effective and thorough organization of the entire Anti Van Buren party, and to have the same fairly represented in the Democratic National Whig Convention, to be assembled at Harrisburg in December next, and thereby ensure the triumph of the good cause and the success of the best interests of the country.

WILLIAM KOCH, DANIEL HILL, CHARLES DENGLER, JOSEPH FERTIG, LEONARD SHOLL, Democratic County Committee.

POTTSVILLE LYCEUM. Order of Lectures. Lecture 18, Tuesday, August 27. "Light and Vision," by the Rev. James M. Miller.

State of the Coal Trade.—We feel it our imperative duty as Journalists, to offer no concealment to our distant friends, on the subject of the present embarrassed state of the coal trade. This is mainly to be attributed to the depression of our monetary affairs, although other causes have their full share of effect. It is an indisputable and lamentable fact, that many of our colliers are standing idle, or only worked to half their capabilities, that the miners for want of employment are daily leaving our region, and that coal has been actually offered at less than cost of mining, rent and tax, without finding purchasers.

These, taken in connection with the circumstance, that only about twelve weeks of the shipping season remain to supply nearly 400,000 tons, must necessarily produce a short supply, and increased prices. The backwardness or inability of the dealers below, has caused this alarming posture of our affairs, and it is to be feared that instead of from 100 to 125,000 tons more than last year's shipments, being sent down this season, which is the estimated quantity to meet the natural and average increased demand, there can not be more than 50 to 60,000 tons, (if even that amount) over the aggregate of 1838, be sent to market.

To prove the correctness of this statement, we need only refer our readers to the following comparative statement of the quantity of coal shipped from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions up to the present period, in the years 1837, '38, and '39:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Total. 1837: 297,121, 131,017, 428,138. 1838: 272,681, 109,188, 381,869. 1839: 256,794, 102,722, 359,516.

By which it will be observed that the shipments this year fall short of the shipments in 1837, by 47,681 tons, and only exceed the shipments of 1838, by 47,681 tons. In 1837 and '38 at this period of the season we were shipping from this region from 17 to 18,000 tons per week. We are now only shipping 9 and 11,000 tons per week.

The only way to prevent these calamitous results, is for consumers to give immediate orders for their winter's supply as far as their ability will extend to the present depressed state of the money market. This will enable the dealers to make purchases from the operatives here, and the market can then be supplied. We wish distinctly to be understood, as not asserting that the Schuylkill region, cannot send down her average of the whole demand, but to guard against apathy of the consumers, towards their own interests. Let them give their orders now, for they may rest assured that coal can never be purchased cheaper than at the present time, and the low price cannot be sustained much longer. It is therefore a subject for philanthropists to consider how far the poorer classes may be benefited, by the more wealthy laying in their supplies now.

We have no other objection to these remarks, than to urge an act of self protection on the consumer. We may be charged with an attempt to create a panic, fear of a short supply, in order to cause an overplus. This is ridiculous; all the interests of our country are injured by an overplus, as it must produce low prices the next season; a short supply is of no advantage to our region either, as the increase of price benefits the holder below when the Navigation is closed, and not the user here, who makes sales during the summer.

We therefore enter our protest against any further delay on the part of the consumers; and we shall guard our region against any future charges of monopoly or extravagant rates, and defend ourselves against the usual howl and cry of a choleric rate, or of repeating the duty on foreign coal, and the numerous other charges which are preferred, when in fact our staple is offered at a ruinous sacrifice, and no purchasers can be found.

Again we repeat let consumers give their orders, then the dealer and the miner can come to terms, and all the disastrous results of a short supply, and consequent high prices, will be avoided.

Pollard's Lyceum.—Our readers will perceive by a reference to the order of Lectures, that the Rev. Mr. Miller of the Catholic Church, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday Evening next, on the interesting subjects of "light and vision." This gentleman is a stranger among us, but if he be endowed with a title of the talents and acquirement of his lamented predecessor, he will occupy a prominent place in the esteem of our townsmen.

We received as a present this week a lot of potatoes, which weighed on an average near three quarters of a pound each. We generally can purchase three or four of the mealy beauties, but on this sample served the two halves of our family, and the heirs of our house and name.

The Anthracite Furnace, is again in operation and doing well. We trust no fortuitous event will again derange the experiment.

Union and Harmony.

We take great pleasure in directing attention to the call for an "Union and Harmony Meeting," which emanates from our Whig standing County Committee, and which will be found in today's Journal. There are few occasions in our political lives invested with more vital importance than the objects of the contemplated meeting. It is a call upon the virtue and patriotism of the great Whig Party, to surrender all minor considerations, all partialities and prejudices upon the altar of the public weal—to unite all the different elements of opposition against Martin Van Buren, and to organize that concentration of political strength, which we fondly hope, may gloriously subvert the present usurping administration, and place honest men at the helm of government. The secondary principles which distract our party, are not strictly political, and should have no bearing on our unanimity, and we trust all opponents of rancor, corruption and extended government patronage, will perceive the vital importance of consolidating their ranks and fighting under one banner and one leader. It is only necessary to impress this on our friends to secure a triumphant victory, and restore talent and public virtue to the Presidential chair of our country.

The corner stone of St. James' Church, Schuylkill Haven, will be laid on Saturday the 31st of August, inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Ballroom, Ascension.—It must be borne in mind by those, who are fond of "trifles lighter than air," that Mr. Wise makes his ascension from the Borough of Orwigsburg today. Those who have heretofore been deprived of an opportunity of witnessing the interesting process of inflation, will do well to take advantage of this occasion, and go early in order to see all the preliminary preparations. Objections are made by some to these exhibitions as being unproductive of benefit to the human family, but when we reflect on the vast scientific improvements of the present century, who will dare to fix bounds to the progress of ascension, or place limits to its future practical advantages? At all events, we look upon any exhibition of human skill, as worthy the attention of the community, and we feel that if an error be committed, it should be done on the safe side, and we must allow no probably result to be uninvestigated, for want of proper encouragement to the promoters in the research.

Democratic Whig Meeting.—On Monday evening last, at a meeting convened for the purpose of choosing delegates to meet those of Lehigh County, to select a congressional Delegate, Messrs. A. B. White, James S. Wallace, and Jacob Kline were appointed coadjutors on the part of Schuylkill County, with power to fill vacancies.

Schuylkill Navigation stock is selling in Philadelphia at \$96 per share. Two years ago it was selling at \$180. If a more liberal course of policy is not pursued on the part of the Board of Managers, the stock will go down to \$50 per share, where the Railroad will keep it. If the Company had reduced their toll two or three years ago, and even the coal dealers would, Schuylkill County would not be furnishing at least 7 or 800,000 tons of coal for the consumption of the country, instead of 425,000 tons—and they would not have been troubled with the competition of a Railroad, at least until the capacity of the Canal would have been insufficient to vent the trade of this region.

Beef.—The price of beef in our Borough, has been reduced, and may be now obtained from seven to ten cents, according to quality—the sole leather pieces being saved, and the fat bit ten.

The Elections.

Tennessee.—Polk has beaten Cannon by about 2100. Congress, 7 Whigs, 6 Locos.—Legislature, Locos.

Indiana.—Congress 5 Locos to 2 Whigs.—Legislature, Locos.

Kentucky.—Congress, 11 Whigs to 2 Locos.—Legislature, Whigs.

North Carolina.—Congress, 6 Whigs, 7 Locos. In the above States, the Whigs have lost eight members of Congress. They will, however have a clear and undisputed majority in the House of Representatives, if Rhode Island, Maryland and Mississippi, will only do their duty.

The Liverpool Steamer has arrived, and the state of the money market now depends entirely upon whether the sun shines in England or not.

Robert Dale Owen, the Locofoco infidel candidate for Congress, has been defeated in Indiana.

Mexico.—The Sch. Linn, arrived at N. Orleans, from Tampico, brings intelligence that Bustamante had gone to the city of Mexico to assume the reins of government, and that all the federal sympathizers had been ordered to quit the country. The Linn brought \$195,000 in specie, to New Orleans Merchants.

Pollards and Marriage.—The way they do things in North Carolina, is very peculiar. They save all the trouble of organizing political parties, by publishing the faith of married folks, as the two following samples will show:

In this county, last week, by Abel Cowan, Esq., Mr. Elliot, (first name not known), to Miss Misenhamer, (first name not known). All in favor of a U. S. Bank, and opposed to Locofocism! Go it, my soldiers.

In this county, on Tuesday, 16th inst., by Abel Cowan, Esq., Mr. Richard Lafayette Burroughs, (Shoemaker) to Miss Eliza Pool. All in favor of a railroad running west from Fayetteville, free schools, and opposed to Charles Fisher and the sub-treasury.

Common Schools.—In North Carolina, all the coffee counties voted against the introduction of common schools. An admirable comment this, on their wishes to prevent the light of education from being disseminated.

Life Boats in the Navy.—The Navy Department has issued orders to furnish many of our vessels with Francis' life boats.

Jail to Let.—The La Porte (Indiana) Whigs say, the jail in that place is now empty. Very creditable this to the morals of that region.—Baltimore Sun.

Or else to the ingenuity of the rogues, who manage to escape detection, so adroitly.

The old Post-Office.—In digging the foundation of the new General Post Office at Washington, a brass plate was found in the corner stone of the old building with the following inscription: "This first corner stone of the Union Public Hotel, was laid by the freemasons of the City of Washington and of Georgetown, on the memorable 4th day of July, 1793."—James Hoban, Architect.

Frontier Seizure.—The collector of the port of Oswego, has seized the schooner Guernsey, on suspicion of her having carried the actors in the Coburg affair over to the Canadian side.

Texas and Arkansas.—Dr. Branch T. Archer, and Messrs. C. R. Jones and Harrison B. are appointed commissioners of Texas, to run the line between that county and Arkansas.

Riot in Baltimore.—On the morning of Sunday last, the Nursery in this city, under charge of the Carmelite nuns, was frequented by a large crowd, in consequence of a report, that compulsion had been used to make one of the resident nuns remain in inmate; against her will. The Mayor was called, who took the sister, Isabella, formerly Miss Neal, of St. Mary's Co., in a carriage to the Washington Medical College, where she now is, under medical treatment. She is said to be insane.

The crowd continued to increase to such a degree, that the City Guard, and military were called out, by whose effort the mob was temporarily quelled—much excitement however prevailed.

Antiquities.—At Williamsport in Maryland, some workmen engaged in making an excavation found some pieces of old iron, fragments of earthenware and pieces of bone. The bayonet and tomahawk, though somewhat rusted, are firm and in good preservation.

Banker Hill Monument.—The Editor of the Boston Courier, says the directors of the association know nothing of the subscriptions or promises which are reported to have been made.

The editor is an officer of the association, and must therefore be acquainted with the facts in the case.

A Cute Trick.—A leader in the Monumental city stopped a baker, who was driving his cart fast, and representing himself as a police officer obtained a fine of five dollars from him, with which he made the exit.

The Empire State.—A great Whig Convention of young men was held in the third Senatorial District of New York, a few days since; 1800 delegates were in attendance.

Philadelphia Mechanics.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the mechanics and other citizens of Philadelphia, was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the county Court Room, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the construction of the steam engines intended for the frigate now building at the Navy Yard.

This was indicated by a recent letter from the Navy Department, stating that there was no top hamper in the vicinity large enough to make the heavy work. The Hon. Charles Taylor, the working man's friend was at his post, and addressed the meeting in an eloquent paper. Several resolutions were adopted which have not yet been published.

The meeting partook in no sense of a party political character. It was equally attended by all parties—and only one spirit prevailed—namely, a full, free, and unanimous determination to support the honour and interests of Philadelphia and her mechanics.

Important Circular.—We learn that the following from a printed circular dated London July 21st, 1839, is to be seen at the Philadelphia Exchange Books. The confirmation of the fact of the Bank of England having negotiated with the Bank of France, for a loan from two to four millions sterling, to be drawn for from hence, has led to a considerable discussion. The effect will be, to cause a return of specie and give an impetus to commerce.

Sails versus Steam.—The ship Rowlock, which arrived a few days since at Philadelphia, from Rio de Janeiro, made the passage in the wonderfully short time of 24 days. This is a degree of despatch, unexampled in the history of ship navigation, the distance being between six and seven thousand miles. The vessel is Philadelphia built, and commanded by a native Philadelphian, Capt. George Harris.

We think this passage, to be quicker than any average passage of a steam ship, especially when we consider the delays of the Bay Navigation, in reaching the Philadelphia docks.

Royal Nuptials.—The Duke of Nemours has demanded in marriage the Princess of Saxe Coburg, daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, Field Marshal in the service of Austria, father of the Queen of Portugal's husband, and that his union may be looked upon as certain.

Exclusive Whigs.—The following paragraph has let us into the meaning of this term. The U. S. Gazette says: "If there is a Whig in this city who has a right to vote in Rhode Island, we advise him to hasten to his duty next Tuesday. We make this paragraph short, so that it need not meet the eye of a Van Buren man with similar rights—he can spare a few days."

This we presume is exclusive Whig advice.

Salt.—The Globe is turning its attention to the article of salt. Does it want to purify the capital, or has it a perspective idea of the famous river that name it?

The Weather, during the past week has been warm, and favourable to the ripening of the corn.—The general impression of our farmers is, that the crop will be above the average.

Innocent Impostion.—A man in Chicago had \$45 stolen from him. He arrested a person on suspicion who turned indignantly around and exclaimed, "Sir, do you know what I am? I am a perfect gentleman! I am Mr. Gatewood, senator from Gallatin." This threw the other off his guard so completely, that he begged the senator's pardon and let him go. We need hardly add that the pretended senator was the actual thief!

An Absquatulator nabbed.—Parsons, who Swart, teased from Albany, with \$10,000, had been arrested at Pittsburg. He was about to issue his G. T. cards.

The Mechanic's Bank of Pittsburg, has no existence, but on the face of fraudulent bills now in circulation.

An Iron Steamboat, 145 feet long, and 25 breadth of beams, has been launched at Pittsburg, being the first built in the great valley of the West.

R. Canfield, formerly an infidel lecturer, has made a public renunciation of his errors and is now preaching the truths of Christianity; a good change truly.

Sudden Death.—Mrs. Susan, relict of the late Hon. Cesar A. Rodney, died suddenly at Wilmington, Delaware, in the 63d year of her age.

Melanie Shower.—A correspondent of the New Haven (Ct.) Herald, states that on the evening of the 5th, four observers, in the space of five hours, saw six hundred and ninety-one, many exceeding in apparent size, stars of the first magnitude. On the 10th, four hundred and ninety-one were seen in the space of three hours, by the same number of persons. On those nights most of the meteors appeared to radiate from a region about the head of Ursaes, (near R. A. 37 deg., N. D. 49 deg.). Few of them moves in paths which would not, if traced back, meet in that vicinity. The above occurrence had been expected.

Dr. Dyott, will be sentenced this day in Philadelphia.

The Governor has appointed General Adam Diller, of Lancaster, Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

The General of the safety committee—the chief of the Harrisburg mob, has received his reward!

Edward Kent of Maine.—The Whigs have again put this gentleman in the field for Governor of this State.

Old Democratic Berks, is in a bad way about her Delegate System. My good democratic friends, you must recollect that the people are now to elect your county officers, and therefore your political wire pullers may find some check to their manoeuvres.

Philadelphia is infested by an active and daring gang of burglars.

Judicial.—The Governor has appointed Jos. C. Brewster of Harrisburg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the demise of Judge Green.

Mr. Clay, was at Troy this week, and probably arrived at N. Y. on Wednesday, where great preparations are making for the reception. The Whigs of Virginia are desirous that he should visit that State, on his way home, and an invitation has gone forth from Hanover county, the place of his birth, inviting him to give it a call. The Richmond Whig thinks that he will find it impossible to resist the invitation to pass through that section of Virginia, where a most enthusiastic welcome awaits them.

The Charge to New Grenada, Gen. Semple of Alton Ill. has returned home.

The father of Mrs. Sigourney, Mr. Huntley died recently at Hartford.

Cheering.—Stocks rose this day week in New York, on an average two per cent.

Mr. Espy was to deliver a lecture at New Haven on Wednesday last. Subject—the recent tornado.

Extensive Seizure.—We learn from the Inquirer, that in consequence of information which transpired a few days since at New York, a Custom House Officer came on from that city, on Monday, to Philadelphia, and seized large consignments of woollen cloths at a respectable Commission-merchant's in Front st. It is but justice to say, that the firm to whom the goods were consigned, are not implicated in any fraud upon the U. S. revenue, they being merely the reputed agents and receivers for purposes of sale.

Ramour gives various amounts as to the value of the goods seized—from \$60,000 to \$100,000. It is, at any rate, the most extensive seizure ever made in Philadelphia.

The grounds for proceeding on the part of the Custom House, are said to be, chiefly, making entries at less than the true value. On that, the importer, for some years a resident of New York, is among the missing.

The affair has created a great sensation in our business circles, and we hope to be in possession of full particulars in the course of a day or two. It is yet possible, for aught we know, that the matter may be satisfactorily explained and the goods returned.

It is further stated that two or three merchants from Yorkshire, who arrived by the Liverpool, have been arrested in New York, on a charge of being connected with the alleged smuggling.

We trust that the transaction will render our Custom House cautious in receiving consignments from any parties who have been connected with smuggling, as the sale of such goods, of course, at inferior price, not only defrauds the revenue, but injures the fair trader and the upright American manufacturer.

Innocent Cauldflowers.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter addressed to our townsmen Capt. Thomas J. Baird, from Mr. Gregory, of Frankford, whose success in cultivating cauldflovers has been unprecedented. The following extract which we have been permitted to make, shows the plan of culture and the size of some of Mr. Lett's plants.

Frankford, August 9, 1839.

Sir—When I had the pleasure of seeing you at the store of Messrs. Landreth & Co., in Philadelphia, I promised to send you an extract from my Garden Diary, upon the cultivation of the Cauldflower, and I now feel a pleasure in so doing.

I purchased the seeds of Messrs. Landreth & Co., sowed it broadcast September 19th, 1838, in a bed of common Garden mould; October 26th, removed the plants into a cold frame of the same kind of mould; April 10th, 1839, transplanted them into the open Garden; May 29th, cut for the use of the Family.

These noble plants stood in the open Garden undaunted, and with their neighbours the cabbage, patiently endured the pelting of the storm.

My success is fully demonstrated by the following statement of the circumference of six heads of the Flowers, wholly divested of their leaves:

Table with 3 columns: Circumference, Weight. No. 1: 3 feet 1 inch, 7 lbs. No. 2: 2 do 7, 6 lbs. No. 3: 2 do 6, 6 lbs. No. 4: 2 do 6, 6 lbs. No. 5: 2 do 6, 6 lbs. No. 6: 2 do 5, 5 lbs.

The circumference of the largest Flower as it stood in the Garden, and taken at the extremity of its leaves, was 13 feet 7 1/2 inches.

I continued to cut abundance of fine Flowers from May 25th to the middle of July. Flowers of this immense size can only be obtained from full plants.

By the above it will be seen that the time has nearly arrived, to try the experiment as indicated in Mr. Lett's practice, and we trust our gardening friends will use every precaution to secure some of this noble vegetable. The cold frame referred to is made similar to a hot bed frame, with the exception of the manure in the interior, and must during the severity of winter, be well protected by straw, matting, &c.

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL. Philadelphia, August 14, 1839.

MR. BANNAN: Dr. Sir—Will you do us the favor of giving us a description in your valuable paper, of what is represented as a burning Coal Mine at Pottsville. I have many speculations upon it, and various opinions whether or not it is the Coal unbroken in the solid mass, or whether it is the propped wood and rubbish in the Mine that is on fire. I for one am very skeptical on the subject of Coal burning unmined. By throwing some light upon the subject you will much oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

In answer to our subscriber's query we will refer him to the Journal of July 27th for a full description of the Burning Mine. In reply to his more particular query as to unmined coal burning, we will state as our opinion, that the currents of air rushing through oil air shafts and the immense body of heat derived from the old wooden works, may so render the face of the coal friable, that it will continually shell off, and feed itself. It would perhaps be next to impossible to ignite a solid mass of coal in vein, unless it were for the heat occasioned by the immense quantity of props, rail way work, &c. in the mine, but these circumstances will doubtless give it such headway, that in connection with the other causes mentioned, it will burn for a great many years.

The Mauch Chunk Courier says, a very heavy breach occurred in the Delaware Canal a few days since about three miles below Easton. We are informed that about sixty yards of the towing path was completely carried away—owing, it is supposed, to the damage sustained by muck rats which so numerous infest our Canals every where. About three weeks, from the time of the breach, will be consumed before the requisite repairs can be made and the canal refilled with water, which will, in a manner, suspend the operations of this region for that length of time.

Tomato Pills.—The Philadelphia Times, in speaking of Dr. Miles' Tomato Pills, says: "Feeling it our duty at all times to make known to the world at large, whatever may tend to advance their comfort and happiness, and as at this season, sickness stalks abroad in all its varied complexities, we think we cannot confer a greater blessing on mankind, than by calling attention to an advertisement in another column, of Dr. Miles' justly celebrated Tomato Pills. From the accounts we have received of their effects in various complaints, such as sick head-ache, dyspepsia, we feel no hesitation in recommending them to the world as a safe family medicine."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The Steam Packet Liverpool arrived at New York on Monday morning. Her date from Liverpool are to the 1st of August; from London, to the 31st of July, and from Havre to the 27th. Her news is both interesting and important. The Money Market was better, cotton had advanced, the Sultan Mahmood is dead, his fleet given up to Mehmet Ali, his army routed, and the British occupied at Birmingham and Newcastle. We repeat, that the prospect of the crops was not so favorable. The weather had been bad both in England and France, and much anxiety was felt as to the harvest.

We subscribe every thing of importance, chiefly gathered from the New York Express.

It would appear, from our necessarily hasty glance over our files, that there had been but little novelty in the market, relating to Money and Public Securities.