charged \$1 for three insertions and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger mees in proportion and advertisments will be inserted until prefered out unless the time for which they are to be continued in specified, and will be charged accordingly. Ye rry advertisers will be charged \$12 per annumiculating subscription to the page. With the privilege of keeping one divertisement and exceeding 2 squares sinding during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

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THE PHILADELPHIA & SUSQUEHANNA OPPOSITION LINE.

TRI-WEEKLY Reading Rail Road,



RAIL ROAD, AND NEW POST COACHES.

Pottsville and Danville

Via. Reading, Pottsville, Port Carbon,

Cooper's, Shamokin, Sunbary, Northumberland, and Cuttawissa.

THROUGH BY DAY-LIGHT. ________

THE Subscribers liaving made arrangements form this route in connection with the Paily Line of Pott, Shoener, Pinney, & Co. on its arrival in Pottsville from Philadelphia, for the purpose of transporting passengers from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, through the SHANOKIN COAL FIELDS. have started a Tru Weekly Line of Stages, to leave

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS, immediately on the arrival of the Philadel In Opposition Line, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to COUP-ERS, where two lines will branch off, one going to SHANGKIN, where it will arrive at 8 o'clock, and the presengers after eleeping there, will arrive at Price's Hutel, in Sunbury; and Lee's Hutel, at Northumber. LAND, early next morning, in time to take the Pack-

The other route from Cooper's, will proceed to Brady's Hitel, at CATRAWISSA, where it will arrive Bloomsburg, Berwick, in time to take the Coach in

RETURNING, paisengers will leave NORTHUM-SKRLAND at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the Dubut of the Partsville and Danville Rate Road at Son, bury at half past 9, proceed to SHAMORIN for dinner and arrive the same evening at Porraville.

From Carrawts of Returning passengers will leave at 9 A. M., dine at Coopera, and reach Porrs-VILLE to intersect, the next morning's Opposition Couch to Philadelphia.

RATES OF FARE.

From Philad's athro' to Northumberland, \$6,00 Potteville to Spohas', (Broad Mt) du la Coupe f s. to Shamokin, do to Sanbury, via Potteville 2,25

do to Northumberland, 2,50 do to Cattawissa, JACOB KRAM & Co. Skamokin, JOSEPH KIMMEL & Co. Patteville. JOSEPH PAXION & Co. Cattawissa. PROPRIETORS.

For seats in Philadelphia, apply at Sanderson's Hotel, 4th St., Mpont Vernon House, 2d St., Congress Hall, 3d St., United States Hotel and Marshall House, Chesnut Street. LT A daily line will shortly be established on the

Pottsville, June 29

EXCHANGE HOTEL, POŢTSVILLĒ

William G. Johnson

HAS taken this commodious establish ment recently occupied by Joseph Weaver. Change hill streets, and has materially improved its arrangement for the accommodation of customers.
The situation is pleasant and contral, being contig uous to the Post Office and Town Hall, and in the business part of the borough ; and three Daily Lines of Stages arrive and depart from the Exchange to and from Reading, Northumberland, Danville and

PRIVACE FAMILIES . who desire spending the summer months in the Coal Region will be turnished with parlours and chamners calculated to please the fancy and render confortable the most fastidious guests; and FRAVELLERS will always find those accommodations which are most desired, and the strict attention of servarits. It were superfluous to say that his TABLE and

Rea will always be furnished with the choicest viands and liquors; and with a wish and exertions to gratify his guests he antic, pates the patronage of Potteville, april 13, 1839.

Davy's Safety Lamps,

OF the best construction, and most approved kind also makes new gauses to old lamps, and other epairs done at the subscriber's Cock and Watch.
Maker Shop, in Centre street, Pottsville.
Jane t 23-tf JOSEPH COATSWORTH.

> A BARGAIN. For Sale or to Renk,

75 ACRES Coal Land, with Waggons, Schutes croone, Landing, &c., all in complete order for working, having 3 good Veins open, situated near Middleport and known as the Lewis & Built For terms apply to JAMES M. BEATTY, Pottsville,

or JACOB PETERS, Philadelphia, Assignees of Jacob Bull & Co.

A CARD. Pennsylvania Hall REFECTORY. JOHN SILVER.

ROPRIETOR, Respectfully requests his friends and customers will accept his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has received from them since he opened the above establishment. In making this request, J. S takes the opportun ty to inform them he has made extensive arrange nents for the Sagner Business, and will constant ly be supplied with all the delicacies and articles which the Philadelphia Market can afford during the



to receive every attention.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce this bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure - DR 101ft son.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schnylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL XV

ENGLAND.

Ourse Metch by the Officers of the Guard -Ar

Oarss Metch by the Officers of the Guard—Ar. cars instell took place on Wednesday afternoon from Patney down to Vauxhall by the Officers of the Guards, which was gallently and closely contested throughout. Lord John Scott and many other noblemen and gentlemen accumpanied the contending parties, and the match excited much interest among them. At starting Captain Hudson and Powell, Esq. went off with the lead which they malutained to Wandsworth, where Captain Spottiswood, and Captain Hamilton beautifully "drew the draft" by thopy followed closely by Captain Cartwright, who at Battersea Church Jook the advanced position.) The latter gentlemest continued in the foremost station some distance down the reach, but were unable to hold it, for Capts, Spottiswoode & Hamilton succeeded in again going ahead, and

Hamilton succeeded in again going ahead, and they ultimately won the match. A better and more interesting struggle cannot well be imagined. The

concending gentlemen and their friends afterwards repaired to the Red House to tinner, which was

served up in Wright's usual excellent style. So pleasardly and convivally was the time passed, that it was late before the festive board was deserted.

Political Integrity - The borough of Hull in the

reign of Charles II. chose Andrew Marvell, a young gentleman of little or no fortune, and maintained him in London for the service of the public. His

and entanding integrity and spirit were dreadful to the then infampus administration. Persuaded that he would be theirs for properly asking, they sent his old school fellow, the Lord Treasurer Danby, to

renew the acquaintance with him in his garret.—At parting, the Land Treasurer out of pure affection,

shipped into his hand an order upon the Treasury for \$1,000 and then went to his charlot Marvell looking at the paper, calls for the Treasure My

Lord, I request another moment." They went up again to the garret, and Jack, the servant boy, was called. "Jack, child, what had I for dinner yester day?" "Don't you remember sir, you had the little

shoulder of motion that you ordered me to bring from a woman in the market?" "Very right child.

What have I for dinner to-day?" 's Don't you know air, that you kid me lay by the blade bone to broil?" " 'lis so, very right, child, go away. My Lord, do you hear that? Andrew Marvell's dinner

is provided—there's your piece of paper, I want it not. I know the sort of kindness you intended.

live here for my constituents; the ministry may seel

Monastories in the Metropolis .- It is not gener

ents for Catholic ladies in London and its imme-

ally known that there are several religious establish

diate vicinity, where they devote their lives to the

ducation of the children of the indigent, the largest

of which is in Clarendon square, where 240 girls are

lothed, fed, and brought up as good and trustwor

thy servants. A monastic tastitution is now erect

ig in Bermondsey, adjoining the new Catholic liapel, for the Order of the Sisters of Mercy. The

ladies who are about to take possession of this establishment are pledged to visit and administer to the wants of the sick poor of the neighbourhood, regardless of their religious creed, their sickness and

poverty being their only recommendation to the

good offices of the nuns. A similar establishment is to be instituted at Whitechapel about Christmas

next. What will appear most strange is, that the females devoting themselves to this life are almost

all persons of family and fortune, who, from their

A New Versailles .- We hear that the Duke

to a striking similitude with that unique edifice.—
It is upwards of twenty years aince his Grace com

Devonshire is determined to convert Chatsworth in

menced the gigantic works now nearly completed

until the whole is finished, which a very few months

will do. The noble Duke has purchased furniture of

the most costly and gorgeous description, of which

considerable portion was the property of Louis le

The white damage table linen now used in th

courch of St. Cuthbert in the ferty of York, for the communion table, bears date 1721, and is consequently 118 years old. It is figured, and, although

worn in some places, is, on the whole, remarkable

IRELAND.

State of Art in Ireland .- It is a lamentable fac

masters is unknown here; not so with ou

in the happiest efforts of their Mill; he live

that Ireland eannot boast of a solitary patron of the arts, properly so called. A collection of pictures b

neighbours. The proud boast of an Englishma

nowja date is, that he possesses works of men of his

own country while they live and he is happy to see the gentus of Old England rival that of threece or

o see it, and is happy in rewarding it. Many pri

sorks of modern English artists not surpassed by

We should rejoice to find Irish gentlemen with the

his ridiculous and singentrous habit abilished, that

it may not become a proverb, to the everlasting dis-grace of the people. In Ireland there is one feature in the conduct of certain geotlemen respecting

Ev hundreds of old pictures to our certain knowl

edge, are sold annually by auction in Dublin, at the

ing for the want of employment, and even for their daily bread. The pictures which are sold in this

way belong to the black invisible genius in Holland, &c., and are purchased with avidity by the saveats

Extraordinary Drought of Fish.—Grange, Fethard, 27th August, 1639,—I hasten to inform you of the aight I saw this morning on the strand of Fethard. There has not been seen in the memory of the old ost fisherman here, such a take of 6-h as was hauled

in this morning in a net by men from the shore, all pitchards; indeed I do not exaggerate when I say

acre were about 200,000 if they could be counted.

People are congregating here from all quarters to

see the wonder; the person to whom the not belongs to selling them to joiters at 6. for every 500. I was

speaking to a fisherman between 80 and 90 years of

age, and in his recollection here he has seen nothing

ike its; he recollects one great take of cod, but noth-

tourcament testivals, the noble marquis took occa-

and indulge his humour in pranks. The following anecdote of hum, we are assured in authentic.

Dressed in the garb of a sailor he strolled on Thursday night into a baker's shop in Trvine, and in countries.

flour?" The reply was in the affirmative. "Flour?" reared the marque, with an oath, "infernal ground

hones, you scoundred! It was you, and, such as you, this, breight the cholera into this country."—
Whereupon the marquis, serzig a handful threw it into the baker's eyes, and catching him by the threat, threatened to annihilate him. The baker was confounded and nigh dead with fright, when

his wife bequeed upon the marquis, who threw a bandful of flour into her face also, and bolted. The

grey mare was the better borse, however, and deter-

out she sallied with a face as white as the driven

snow, giving vent to a string of complimentary epi-thets. The marquis at last torned back, and whis-

pering to the baker's wife that her husband was

delirious, slipped a five pound note into her hand,

to purchase a strait-wais coat for him.

ed not to let the introder off in that manner; so

with his request, the baker showed him flair. "Flour !" said the marquis, "is that

Tricks of the Marquis of Waterford .- During the

ing like the pres nt.

works of art which requires especial attentio

vate gentlemen in England possess collections of the

the paintings of any age or country in the world.

dorning any society.

Grand.

education and accomplishments, are expable of a

nen for their purpose, I am not one."

SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 2, 1839.

on the 5th Sopt, set up at Selkirk. The Statue (7) feet high) in a striking likeness of the poet. Sir Walter is in the costume of the Sheriff, in his gown, ther pieces of water were covered

with a roll of papers in his left hand, his right hand resting on his trusty staff. The following is the in-scription under the statue " By Yarrow's stream still let me stray, Though none should guide my weary way; Still feel the breeze down Ettrick breaks,

SCOTLAND.

A statue of Sir Walter Scott by Mr. Ritchie, was

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA

Though it should chill my withered cheeks," On the several sides of the pedesial are Sir Walter's arms—the arms of the burgh—on either compartments are emblematical allumons to the character of the poet and novelist—a winged harp, with the word Waperley under it, and a finely out Scotch thistle on another panel.

A Discovery. - One of the London reporters at the Tournament says very learnedly of the county of Ayr—"The country round is well cultivated, and appears full of inhabitants." We suppose our Cockney brother expected to find the fertile districts of the Lowlands presenting nothing but barren rocks, with a few miserable inhabitants running like goats among the crags, and arrayed in kilt and philabeg! We remember of hearing of an old gentleman who visited Inverness a few years ago, and who, when looking around on our beautiful and flourishing fields, lifted up his hands in amazement, exclaiming -Bles me! you have corn growing here the same as in heat Loshian !"

WALES.

A singular wedding took place at Bodenham, in this county, during the late deep floods. Arrange ments had been made by a worthy couple to get married; the cay was fixed and everything ready, when, unfortunately, the River Lug overflowed, and the spot where the church stood was deeply mundated on the very morning the happy ceremony was to took place! Determined, however, not to be disap pointed, a cart was hired, which conveyed the party to the doors of the church, where they found the water was very deep inside; they, however, prohes on which they stood whilst the cler gyman tied the nuptial knot in water proof boots ! At the Victoria Iron Works, Lower Ebbw Vale,

Monmouth, a toad was discovered by a moner 65 yards below the surface of the earth! The miner had blasted the supervening "hale" and "clod," and on removing with a bar, portions that had been split, he discovered a toad in a hollow of twice the ani mal's size. It was of a bright yellow colour, but on being brought to the surnee, it changed to a dull red; its motion was very sluggish. It is still alive, and in the possession of T. Hopkins, Esq. one of the Directors.

Mechanics' Institution .- At Swansea, Glamorgan-Mechanics Institution.—At Swansea, Giamorgan-shire, on Wednesday evening, a inecting convenied by circular addressed to those who had expressed them-elves in favor of establishing a Mechanics In-stitute in that town, was held. The Rev. John Jenkins M. A. having been called to the chair, addressed the meeting on the advantages of such institu-tions and the principles on which they should be conducted. Resolutions, expressive of the concurrence of the meeting in formation of a Mechanic Institution in Swannes, were unanimously agreed to and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th September, then to receive a report of a committee appointed to prepare a code of laws and resolution

The Druids -One of the largest and most respet. able processions of this Order almost ever witnessed took place in Merthyr, on Monday se'nnight. The attended at the church, where Divine service was performed for the occasion; each I age afterwards adjourned to its respective lodge room, where they partook of excellent dinners, and spent a very please ant and agreeable evening. Their strange, yet grand appearance, the majority of them having robes, flowing silvery beards, S.c. was a most im posing sight, and attracted a large concourse of spectators, while the windows of the houses by which the procession pussed, were filled with well dressed females whose smiles testified their enjoyment of the scene.

CONTINENTAL.

An August Authoress .- A letter from Dresden, dated August 19, states that the Princess Ameha of Saxony had just finished a new comedy in prose to three arts, entitled Die Slieftschter which was per formed by amateurs on the 17th ult. at the royal residence of Pilits, before their Majesties, the Royal Family and the Court. The august authoress and Prince John her brother, sustained the principle parts. It is intended to produce this comedy in the same enterprising apirit, but it is remarkable, that while Englishmen and Scotchiner, laud and assist their countrymen, we find Irishmen unjustly traduce and avoid each other. We hope shortly to see

The Monitirur Parisies states, that before the French government would come to any definitive as to the reform in the prison system, it has waited for the reports in the prison system, it has waited for the reports of intelligent persons who have been dispatched to Italy, Germany, Switzer land, Belginm, Holland, England, and the United States, for the purpose of studying the prising discip-fine in those countries. One of these reports, which is from V. Cerfberr, who visted Savoy, Piedmout, Lombardy, Venice, Parms, the Papal States, Tuscany, and Naples, is noticed by the Monttieur, M. Ceriberr states, amongst other things, that the pen-tientiary system is derived from Italy, Cloment IX having constructed in 1705 at Rome a large house of correction for young affenders. This essay, which was attended with the best results, found im which was attended win the next results, found in itators; for in 1755, under the reign of Maria The reas, and during the short peace which left a mo-ment's respite to the empire, the Austrian government built at Milan a prison similair for the crimin als of the States of Lombardy. Twenty years after wards the prison Ghent was erreted on a similar plan, and from thence the Americans derived the ides, which they have carried out with such practical success in the United States.

The Perpignan Journal gives the following report of the condition of Paganini, who is now at the baths of Vernet in the Bourbonnain; "Having lost all his teeth, the celebrated maestra eats with the greatest difficulty. At table his meat is mineed for him, either by one of his neighbours or his servant. His days are a new negrooms of his servant. His days are speat entirely in playing at billiards, or walking with a friend. He is much amused a nen reading the Charitori, but his gaiety soon passes off; and he then sinks into a state of depression, the entersion, the office and the success and state of contraction, the contraction of the fillness, and seeks for solitude. With his cap on his bead, and his cane, in his hand he retires to the environs of the baths, and remains plunged in deep meditation, interrupted sometimes by sodden morements as if he wished to shake off reflection. He then strikes the ground repeatedly

with his feet, like a man who on rising from his seat is afraid that his legs will give way under the weight of his body. The paralysis with he is af fected, and particularly the organs of speech, makes him talk with great difficulty. When he wishes to speak, he pinches his nose, and puts his mouth to the ear of his auditor, in order that he may be heard without his making too great an exerting of his feees his voice is extinct, and then he uses signs with his fingers."

A St. Petersburg paper states that the inhabitants of the vilage of Federowks, at the foot of a mountain on the banks of the Wolga, were awakened from their stept, in the night of June 16, by a noise resembling that of an earthquake; and on reshing oct.

the river. The motion was signifier to that of an im mense ratt floating on an agreeted sease. The modulation continued for three successive days and then subsided, but no more than seven houses were destrayed or rendered inhabitable. Many ponds and of carth, and where no water had been, small pools were formed. No lives were lost. The circumstance is accounted for by the willage having been built upon an alluvial soil, and the river haved the soil earth, had, it is supposed. at length tendered it partially hollow as as to give way under its own weight.

Plowden Halsey.

BY PROFESSOR PARE.

In the time of the last war with Great Britain. when the exertions in the immortal Fultun and others were directed to the improvement of scientific naval defence, and when the fleets of the enemy hove ered on our seaboard, bombarding our cities, plundering our vessels, and destroying our commerce; a novel and formidable plan was adoped to d stroy their ships and drive them from our coast. We refer to the torpedo and other machines for submarine navigation, by means of which the largest man-of-war might le blown to atoms, by a magazine deposited under its bottom, while not the slightest trace of an enemy should be visible. However inhuman or unfair might be this mode of warfare in itself, still it was but a just retaliation for the barbarities committed by the British and their savage allies in that bloody war. And although owing to its imperfection and secresy, our country at that time received but little benefit from it, yet the experiments then made prove that, with longer practice and additional improvements, it might be made a powerful means of seaboard defence. The most approved invention for this purpose, was the torpedo, (so called from its resemblauce to the fish of that name,) or the submarine vessel of Mr. Bushnell. It consisted of a concave frame, resembling two boats, one inverted and covering the other, so that the upper and under surfaces somewhat resembled the shell of the tortoise. It was large enough to allow a man to sit uprig t in the cavity, and to contain enough air to support life a considerable time, and when properly closd was entirely water-proof. It was propelled by means of spiral ours turning on axes, which passed into the cavity within reach of the operator, and acted upon the water on the principle of the endless screw.-One of these was placed at each end of the machine, to propel it forward or backward, and one at the top and bottom to raise or lower it in the water. Four keels, uniting at each end, gave it a constant direction; and it was loaded with a weight sufficient to keep it just beneath the surface of the water: but a part of this load might be disengaged from the outside, to raise the torpedo speedily to the surface. Attached to one end, was a control magazine, sufficient to blow up the heaviest ship, which could be fired at pleasure by the person in the topedo, by nears of the connecting machinery. When it was intended to blow up a ship by means of this machine, it was first towed as near as could be done with safety, to the devoted vessel, when the operator was inlosed in its gloomy cavity, provided with lights, and a compass by which he directed his course, having first calculated the direction and distance of a ship and ascertained the currents or tides and probformed two abreast, preceded by a car with two postilions, in which were seated four harpers who played Weish airs, &c. and accompanied by the insignia of the brotherhood, perambulated through the principal streets, and in the course of the morning attended at the church, where Drive residuals are the surface and look out through a small window, or take in fresh air if necessary by means of tubes prepared for the purpose. Having arrived directly unler the shin he would then for the propose. directly un ter the ship, he would then fasten the magazine to its bottom by means of a screw at the vertex of the conical chamber of powder. This screw was made so sharp, that by a slight exertion it would pierce the copper bottom of the ship and penetrate deeply into the timber. The operator rould then disengage the magazine from the torpedo, set the machine in motion, which would produce an explosion in a given time, and make his escape as soon as possible beyond the reach of its effects. Then, while all was joy and tranquility on the ship's deck, while officers and men were feasting and carousing, perhaps imprecating themselves or prolaning the name of their Maker, the spectator at a distauce starts at the vivid flash, the tremendous report, and sees the mighty vessel blown to the sky, filling the air with a thousand fragments, cleaving the ocean

> would soon have duven the whole navy of Great Britain awaye from the court of the United States, It was bear the close of the year 1614, that a British man-al-war was lying at the mouth of New London haroour, in Connecticut, causing great annoyance to the commerce of that city and the troops in the vicinity. Mr. Bushnell's machine had been invented and some experiments tried with it at New York, which augured favorably to its success. A secret fund was raised at New London, and a large sum privately offered to the person who would slow up this ship by means of the torpedo.

to the bottom, then sinking in the deep, with all

whom it contained, to me no more for ever. Such

At length a brave, patriotic and ambitious young man offered to attempt its execution. His name was Plowden Halsey, the youngest son of a large and honourable family, must of whom had sunk to the grave by a hereditary consumption, and left his mother nearly childless. Hazardous as was the enterprise, it was with much difficulty that the youth could obtain permission of his parents to venture his life, so dear to them, till at length that patriotic mother with tears in her eyes devoted her darling son for the good of her country. Immediately and secretly the necessary preparations were made for this hazardous undertaking, and the most confident hopes of success were entertained by all who had any knowledge of the project. But there is one who felt more deeply interested in the success of this scheme than the venturous hero himself or his affect tionate mother, one whose pillow was nightly bathed in tears at the bare apprehension of the danger to which her lover would voluntarily expo-e himself; while she esteemed him the more highly for the courage and boldness he evinced in his noble undertaking. She, the young, the beautiful, and smrable who had scarcely been willing to make the slightest return for the passion which he had so constantly cherished during a long and intimate acquaintance, now, that danger approached in its most frightful form, no longer scrupled to reknowledge her teciprocal affection, and to beseach him by his love and regard for her not to expose himself to the penils of his project. But the noble youth, while his eye beamed with a tear of tenderness, held more firmly his resolution to make himself worthy of so grateful an attachment. At length an evening arrived suitable for his fixed purpose. He had given a parting kiss

TO 41. having before him the alternative of death on the one hand, or affluence and glory on the other. The night chosen as the most favorable to success was dark and gloomy. Not a breath of air was stirring. and thick clouds covered the face of the heavens, portending a storm slowly approaching. A few light rill glimmering from the shallops, scattered thinly over the bay, and the hoarse cry of the watchman was heard in the deserted streets of the city,

ten o'clock and all's well, " as Halsey reached the place of rendezvous. A host, well manned, was in readiness to transport him as near to the enemy as could be done with safety; and having received him,

the cars were vigorously applied to the completion When they had arrived within the distance of ourscore rods from the enemy's ship, its towning masts appeared faintly in the surrounding dust, their direction was taken by the help of a dark lantern; the torpedo with its appended magazine was loosened | p. 1227 from the boat; young Halsey took his place in the fatal machine, its entrance was closed, its bullast adjusted by the men in the boat, and it gently sunk direction of the British ship. The boat's crew hasti- of Geology, p. 166. ly but silently lowed towards a place of renilezvous, previously appointed, and awaited the event. But hardly had they proceeded to double their distance fron the enemy's ships when the ram began to fail in torreuls, attended by a severe gust of wind, and the waves lashed the sides of their boat with increasing violence. Constantly watching the British ship, they at length saw unusual lights moving upon the forecastle, and heard a confused noise like the call if " all bands on deck." An starm gun was fired, I as improbable, since I have seen, with my own betraying the tearful truth that the watch had discovered the approach of the torpedo. Resting on their oars, the boatmen perceived that the whole crew were engaged in sweeping the ship's bottom, and with direct foreboding they concluded that the nemy had been informed of their danger and propared to escape it. At lenth by the motion of the lights it appeared that boats were manned by the ship's crew, and they moved off from the vessel irregularly, as if in pursuit of the torpedo. They had proceed some distance, and met each other as if to eize upon some object in the wanter, when a bright glare of light shot over the horizon; an explosion ouder than the pealing of thunder reverberated on the water; a vast hollow was seen where a moment at no very distant place, to be suddenly, at least in part, destroyed and distributed over consideration celed as if in a hurricane; the waves suddenly rose areas on the more common detritus."-De La Bacht's above the lights of the deck, and foaming as they adinced, tossed the frail American bark like the feathr in the whirlwind, and soon lashed the distant shore. The torpedo had exploded; and the boats which pursued it were blown to atoms and sunk in the ocean; and darkness again covered the sky amid the peltings of the increasing storm. The crew of the boat which carried out the torpedo, had been anxious spectators of the catastrophe; and a gleam of hope still remained that Halsey had separated from the magazine, and made his escape in the torpedo before that explosion took place. Under this impression they returned to the place of rendezvous, and waited for his approach; but the hours glided by. and still he was not seen. At length they procured a party of friends on shore, to look out at the rendezrous, and went back in their boat to the vicinity of the British ship. They rowed all around it, and protested by the darkness, called loudly for Halsey; but there was no answers. Morning appeared, but he came not; inquiries were made on all the adjacent ness to the maiden who loved him and the mother and his dirge the moaning wind of the midnight win- dience to their own affinities, to the production of ter. But he fell not unrevenged; Sampson-like, in mineral cost, without the intervention of vegetable was the warfare, which terified the stoutest heart, and dying, he drew down destruction upon his energies, elaboration. and they shared a common sepulchre. He fell not | Curbon is known to constitute a portion of those beside the urn which commemorates the fate of her over. His parents now slumber by the side of their ry cause. children; while their spirits enjoy free ceinmunion in a brighter world of happiness. Should our country again be invaded by a barbarous foe, may many American youths exhibit the patriotism, ardour, and ourage which proved so fatal to Plowden Halsey,

From the New Yorker.

Scientific Essays-No. 1. BI PROF. W. STRB POWELL, M. D.

PRODUCT. has been made up these seven years; but as my oranions are novel. I was advised not to make them primitive—at least, not to be dependent upon vegegenerally public till after more mature deliberation. My subsequent observarious and study have confirmed me in their truth, and rendered me entirely willing to submit them to the judgement and criticism of my fellow men. I do not expect they will be recrived as orthodox by the godfogists of the day who have remarks similar to those above to make. The have, by their labors, achieved more or less distinction of bitumen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and tion. On the contrary, I am prepared to expect that neglect, contempt and prejudice which have ever at- ity be attributed to a direct mineral cr. ation as graphsended a new discovery or a bold innovation in activity. But as it is referred to a vegetable origin, and ence or arts. I do not write for these whose reputa- looked upon as giving construance to the theory in tion is committed before the public, but for those who are endeavoring to form a judgement upon the sub- found under circumstances which positively oppose ject-those who have reputation to make-those who any such conclusion. Mr. Hakewell says that he are entirely uncommitted—those who here no pre-possessions or projudices to serve at the expense of vergo, in France, He father says that

Having come to these conclusions, it only remainto the maiden; -- had wept at his mother's grief, and ed for me to enlect a channel for their communication regard this hitmach to be as much a mineral and metted to tears at her tenderness as he hade her fare- which shall be respectable and extensive in its circu- stance as the sulphur which secon-passes volcanic efound that great part of the vilage had become de well, parhaps for ever; the torpedo was in readiners, lation. Their eppearance will indicate the choice I ruptions."—Bakçuell's Geal p. 121. tached from the mountain, and was moving towards and be descended with tremulous steps to thesh ore, have made, time will tast with the mountain, and was moving towards and be descended with tremulous steps to thesh ore, have made, time will tast which it was justicious. Huntail satellines.

etable origin, and much evidence has been collected and ingeniously wielded to support the theory. Ocessionally, however, an individual is found denying its truth and the mass evidence has been adduced of its untruth, but because its addission does not explain the various phenomena, which are connected with cal formations. Such is the case with Malte Brun, who says " the simplicity of this theory does not account for the complicated circumstances connected with the position of the coal." He farther remarks that -- According to Delimetherie the intermediate

beds which separate the strate of cost preserve, as well as those strate, a constant parallelism between is so much the more remarkable, that there are beds of coal that are searcely an inch to thickness, although often several leagues in extent. It has been conbeds were formed in the interior lakes, and crystalised in celm water."

This opinion has been frequently expressed; but in asmuch as it has not been sustained by facts and le-gitimate induction, it does, consequently, furnish no explanation of that complicated cause which produced the complicated circumstances that exist in connection with coal; and therefore it has exerted no influence against the apparently prima fucie character of the evidence that sustains the theory which attributes it to a vogetable origin -- ne will be seen by the following extracts:

"The vegetable origin of common mineral coal appears to be established by its association, with strata abounding in regetable impressions, by its close simi-iarity to wood coal, (which is uncountedly a regeta ble product) and leasily, by the decisive fact that come mineral in the Dudley coal mine is entirely composed of the layers of mineralized plants." - Bakewell,

. 1227.
... When we see the multitude of reeds filled and spriounded with soud-stone, having their thin, scaly bark converted into a true coal, it is impossible to beneath the water, and began to move slowly in the boult of its vegetable origin. - Ure's New System

" Bituminous co. I, belonging to the er's of the earlier secondary, seems now to have been formed, asthere is great reason to believe, from submerged and inhumed word, and other vegetables whose vestiges are so numerous in the mines. " Illiman's outlines f a course of Lectures.

"I have heretofore been inclined to attribute anthracite coal to a direct mineral creation. The opinwu of its vegetable origin appears, however, to u o eves, the incontrovertible and abundent proofs of vegetable life in these mines."- S.lliman's Visit to the Anthracile Region of Pennsylvania; American

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By general consent, the doal is considered as resulting from the distribution of a large body of vegetable remains over areas of preater or less extent, upon a previously deposited surface of sand, argitlaceous silt, or mud, but principally the latter, now compressed into, shale. After the distribution of the regetables, other sands silt or mud, were accumulated up in them; and this kind of operation was continued irregularly for a considerable time, during which there was an abundant growth of similar vegetables Geological Manual, published 1836.

Having placed the fact beyond dispute that a large majority of geologists, and the learned generally, entertain the opinion that mineral coal is a vegetable product, I will state the sources from which the evidence has been drawn to support it, and then examine them in detail. In the latter I will attempt that which never has been done-namely, to show that this opinion is not true.

1. The chemical composition of mineral coal. 2. The analogy that exists between mineral coal

and vegetable chargost. 3. The association of vegetable impressions with mineral coal. 4. Lignite, a species of coal representing vegetable

forms. 5. The accomulation and preservation of

ble matter called peat.

6. Accumulation of rafts of drifted trees. I. The fact, that the chemical composition of min eral coal s analogous to that of vegetable matter, has shores, but he had nowhere been heard of; the storm been regarded as strongly favorable to the theory that had passed, and the morning-sun shone out in all maintains coal to be a vergetable product. But it its glory, but its brightest rays were gloom and dark must be recollected that this is not the case with all the mineral coals; for authorite cout ins neither who bore him; for with those rays came the news historien nor oxygen, thu clements which are althat he whom they loved slept in a watery grave. ways present in vegetable matter. All the coals, Still there was hope; days relied away, and new ice except this, commin (beside carbon) hydrogen and quiries were made, but with the same result. He oxygen. If the presence of these two elements cars might have been driven to sea by the storm, or have the regarded as an indication of the vegetable origin been taken by the enemy; and under this b liet, in- of mineral coal, certainly the auscince of them should quires were made in England after the close of the as strongly contra-indicate it. If it can be shown war by his afflicted friends; but never since he enter- that neither carbon, hydrogen nor exigen was origed the fatal torpedo, has Plowden Halsey been beard inally derived from vegetable matter, then no direct of; and the unavoidable conclusion is, that he per- conclusion can be drawn from their presence in minished by the accidental explosion of the magazine, et al coals favorable to the theory in question. If all and that his mangled limbs lie scattered in the depths three be primitive elements in the composition of of the ocean. His requiem is the murmuring billow, the earth, then they may have combined, in ob-

in vain, for on the next morning after the explosion, limestones denominated principle, which are acthe enemy's simp withdrew from the harriour, and knowledged by all to have existed anterior to regitaleft it free to the use of the Americans. Neither did be existence. It constitutes, also, fro.n 91 to 96 he die unwept or unhonored. Prayers were offered per cant, of graphite or plumbago, a mineral which, to Heaven in his behalf by the city of his birth, and in Norway, is tound in quarte; in New-York, it. us name was in the mouths of many people. One feid-par; at Prankfin furnace, New-Jeney, in primoung and solitary being was seen evening and itive limestone; and near Philadelphia there is enough norming, buthing with tears a newly erected urn in of it to supply the present wants of the world, imbedchurch-yard of New London, inscribed with the ded in white granular or primitive limestone. These name of Plowden Hasley. But grief and anxiety tacts incontestibly prove that carbon is a constituoon withered the roses on her cheek, and she sleeps ent part of the primitive portion of the earth's crust, and of course does not depend upon any seconds. Again, graphite may be regarded, with much pro-

priety, as a variety of coal, judging from the great quantity of carbon that enters min its composition. f carbon, then, in every tangible form, depends upon regetable matter necessarily, how, we may inquire, came this graphite among the primitive rocks And if carbon, in the form of graphite, can obtain, independently of vegetable action, may it not possibly occur in the mineral coals in a similar manner MINERAL COAL IS NOT A VEGETELE | 1 consider these as pertinent questions in the examination of this subject.

The other elements of the common e als, hydro-Messrs. Editors :- Mr judgement upon this subject gen and oxygen, compose the waters of the great deep, and therefore will be admitted by all to be Lition.

The close shalogy which exists between mineral and vegetable far or butunen has been regarded as strong pro-umptive evid nee in favor of the opinion that coal is a vegetable product. Upon this topic I nitrogen being princitive, that substance may agreedquestion it may be well to state that it has been

"The sprient volcanoes of this region broke out from below the granite; and consequently, we should