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annoting during with year, and the timestroin of a samine, one in each paper for three successive times.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise to attention will be paid to them.

All actices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratts, will be charged 25 cents each, except Mariages and Deaths. Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.

THE PHILADELPHIA & SUSQUEH ANNA

OPPOSITION LINE.



Pottsville and Danville RAIL ROAD, AND

NEW POST COACHES. Via. Reading, Pottsville, Port Carbon, Cooper's, Shamokin, Sunbary.

Northumberland, and Cattawissa. TTHROUGH BY DAY-LIGHT, TR

THE Subscribers baving made arrangements to Line of Pott, Shoener, Finney, & Co. on its arrival in Puttsville from Philadelphia, for the purpose of transporting passengers from Philadelphia to the Susquehanda, through the Shandkin Coal Firlds, have started a Tri-Weekly Line of Stages, to leave

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND PRIDAYS, immediately on the arrival of the Philadelphia Op position Line, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to COOP ERS, where two lines will branch off, one going to SHANOKIN, where it will arrive at 8 o'clock. piese ugers after sleeping there, will arrive at. Price's Hotel, in Sunsuar, and Lee's Hotel, at Noathumber. LAND, early next morning, in time to take the Pack-

et Boats.
The other route from Cooper's, will proceed to Brady's Hold, at CATTAWISSA, where it will arrive likewise at So'clock, in time to take the Coach to

Bloomsburg, Berwick, and Towanda.

RETURNING, passengers will leave Northum BERLAND at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the Deput of the Pottsville and Danville Rail Road at Sun, bury at hall past 9, proceed to SHAMORIN for dinner and arrive the same evening at Port-villa. From Cattawissa Returning, passengers will

leave at 9 A. M., dine at Coopers', and reach Porrs-VILLE to interwict : the next morning's Opposition Coach to Philadelphia

RATES OF FARE. From Philid'a. thro to Northumberland,

do. do to Cattawissa, Pottaville to Spohna', (Broad ML) to Cooper's, tó Shamokin, to Sunbury, via Pottsville, 2,25 & Danville R R to Northumberland,

do to Caltawinna,
JACOB KRAM & Co. Shamokin. JOSEPH KIMMEL & Co Pottsville.
JOSEPH PAXION & Co. Cattawissa. PROPRIETURS.

For seats in Philadelphia, apply at Sanderson's Hotel, 4th St., Mount Vernon sciouse, 2d St., Congress Hall, 3d St., United States Hotel and Marshall I A daily line will shortly be established on the Pottsvillei June 29

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

POTTSVILLE.

William G. Johnson

HAS taken this commodious establish nent recently occupied by Joseph Weaver E-q. as the "National Hotel," corner of Centre and Callowhill atreets, and has materially improved its arrangement for the accommodation of customers The situation is pleasant and central, being contiguous to the Post Office and Town Hall, aid in the business part of the borough; and three Daily Lines of Stages arrive and depart from the Exchange to m Reading, Northumberland, Danville and

Cattawinaa.
PRIVAFE FAMILIES with desire spending the summer months in the Coal Region will be furnished with parlours and chambers calculated to please the fancy and render comfortable the most fastidious guests; and TRAVELLERS will always find those accommodations which are most desired, and the strict attention of servents.

It were superfluous to say that his TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the choicest viands and liquids; and with a wish and exertions to gratify his guests be anticipates the patronage of

Pottsville, 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 Clock and Watch Maker Shop, in Centre street, Pottsville.

Jane 1 22-tf JOSEPH COATSWORTH.

A BARGAIN. For Sale or to Rent,

75 ACRES Coal Land, with waxs much order Screens, Landing, &c., all in complete order ACRES Coal Land, with Waggons, Schutes for working, having 3 good Veins open, situated near Middlepory, and known as the Lewis & Bull For terms apply to JAMES M. BEATFY, Pottsville,

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

PARENT SPRING STEEL Cross-Strained Saddles.

RICHARD D. S. HOENER. Saddle, Bridle, and Trunk Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to his ESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to his a Constomers and the Public in general for the very liberal endouragement he has a maprovement in the now informs them that he has an improvement in the construction of Saddles, for which he has a patient sight, and recommends them to the Public as being far superior in durability, ease, and comfort to the rider than any other yet invented, and he recommends his Steel Spring Cross-Strained Saddle to the notice of the public with confidence. He therefore respectifully in

Steel Spring Cross-Strained Saddle to the notice of the public, with confidence. He therefore respectfully in tites the Public to call at his shop next door to Mr. Hartz's Store, gearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Centre street, Phusville, and examine for themselves. He also keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of all kinds of work, such as Saddles, Bridles, Patent Fly Nets, Coach, Gig, and Wayon Harness, Trunks, Valices, Travelling Bags, Gig and Riding Whips. &c. Every description of work in his line will be made to order, on the shortest notice, with noatness, durability, and enterms sallows at can be done elsewhere. order, on the shortest notice, while and enterms as low-as it can be done elsewhere.
21-tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!! BUCKETS AND HOSE,

MADE equal to anythat can be procured elsewher and ascheap, by RICHARD D. SHOENER,

THE REPORT OF

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER

I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Cayerna of the Mountains, Matale which will give arrangth to our Hands and anticot all Nature to our appearance. Dr. 10 Hands with the transfer transfer of the control of the co

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

VOL XV.

1

SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 23-1839.

ENGLAND.

THEE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL The packet ship Oxford, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 21st October. From the New York afternoon papers, and principally the Commercial Advertiser, we copy the following

The intelligence by this arrival is of precisely the same character as that of the Great Western, and indeed it could not be expected that two days would produce any change of moment. The worst feature ed decrease of specie in the coffer of the Bank of England, as shown in the quarterly

We quote an article from the London Spectator in which it is stated that application has been made for an order in council authorising the issue of one pound notes. The same statement was made in papers brought by the Great Western.

The weather had been fine, and the supplies f grain were sufficient for the demand. Wheat of grain were sufficient for the demand. Floor continued without any altegation in

The arrivals of Flour from America at Liverpoo were considerable. Over five thousand barrels had reached there the week previous; and more, it was stated, was expecied. The duty on Grain (except for Rye, which had

advanced) was the same. The Cotton Market had undergone no material lterations. Prices no better. Elderman, the last living member of the National

nvention, who voted for the death of Louis 16th, hed at Stratsburg the beginning of October. The British Queen had only 130 berths taken

he 18th of October, and not 200 as before stated. The Oxford has performed voyage out and hu the wonderful short time of filt

The London Morning Poet of the 19th says:nental exchanges. The quotations are still drooping and, but for the support given to the market by the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., who are believed to be acting for the Bank of England, it is not too nuch to suppose that they could not be maintained at any thing like their recent elevation. It is a question not very easy of solution, how it is that a balance of trade should still be in appearing against os. The payments made and making, for foreign grain, are, it is to be presumed, much more considerable than the public are aware of; and the exporation of our manufactures is still so inconsiderable as hardly to be worthy of being taken in account at all as a medium of exchange. Last year shipped nothing to the corn growing districts of the conti-ment; this year there is the same absence of orders, and we suppose it may now be fairly understood that this branch of our export trade has all but

ceased." From the London Specialor of Oct. 19. It is stated that the Bank Directors are very ear

nest in pressing the Government to issue an order in Council for suspending in their favor the act of Parliament, by which the circulation of notes for sums of less than £5 is prohibited. The Ministry are, however, understood to have refused compliance with this request. The usual monthly statement o the liabilities of the Bank will be published to mor. the Habilities of the Bank will be published to mor. row; and it is generally believed, that the amount of bullion in store will not be augmented, as, though there have been some large importations, the necessity of paying the small dividends in cash has abstracted 709,000 sovereigns from the Bank coffers; but, as this bullion has not been reported, a considerable part of it must soon find its way back again.

The foreign exchanges have declined slightly? and the appearance of them is heavy. It is understood, that the Bank has crawn upon Paris to the full extent of the amount (£2,000,100) that the Bank of France undertook to discount; and, as this support to the exchanges has been withdrawn, a larther decline is anticipated.

STATE OF TREDE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA -AL present, it not absolute distress, much embarrass-ment and anxiety prevail in England and America. The British Queen, which arrived on Tuesday last from New York, brings accounts of the continuance of a mighty struggle with commercial and monetary difficulties. Their efforts to pay their debts to his country are combined with operations incurring resh habilities to English capitalists.

The same yessel which carries bullion and bills of exchange representing produces shipped, also brings bonds and post notes and other promises to orings be pay exorbitantly for immediate accommodation .-And it would seem, that, although the means adop ed by Englishmen to raise funds in America ar same description, nevertheless the mar kets of the United States are resorted to for the pur pose of obtaining ready money.

It appears that immense quantities of merchan dize have within a month been sold at auction in New York and Philadelphia, at low prices, on account of English owners. No doubt the gain of such transactions rests eventually with the purchas er—the loss with the needy seller; but the mean time, additional pressure is put upon the American money market just when it most needs relief.

This state of things is natural as well as distres-

sing. Permanent, or even of long duration, it can not be; but the symptoms of speedy improvement

The manufacturers of the North of England are preparing for a dull season. "In consequence of the unia orable prospects of the coming winter," says the Manchester Guardian, "a number of individual spinners and manufacturers, in various parts of the eighbourhood, have already ceased to light up their

We have not heard any agreement to that effect. but understand that several meetings, for the pur-pose of considering the subject, are in contempla-tion. The foreign exchanges, in defiance of every effort to support them, continue to decline; and a traction of accommodation by the Bank of England is anticipated.

London, Oct. 20.—It is said that at the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday, it was resolved to adopt more astringent measures in regard to discounts than those heretolore acted upon ; the directors being now more than ever convinced that the unavorable state of the exchanges and the consequent drain upon their coffers for gold, can only be checked by keeping money dear and scarce.

Explosion of the Royal George-Portsmouth Oct. 17.—The result of the explosion in blowing up. the Royal George, last Tuesday, has been attended with success; the greater part of the wreck has been successfully displaced. This morning her bows were landed at the dockyard. Should the weather ontinue favorable, the divers fully expect to remov far greater portion of the ill lated vessel.

IRELAND.

A Man rescued from a Tiger by a Lan.-A Bir correspondent. of the Dublin Post, dated Friday, says, - Since I came here I have heard an anecdute of one of Batty's lions, which shows the sagaci ty of that noble animal in a remarkable point of view. Those who visited Batty's menagerie, in Dublim will remember that his had two lions and a tiger tamed together in the same cage, and whilst exhibiting at Roscrea, a tow days are the keeper of

amusement, of all present, the line seized the tiget by the neck, and caused it at once to reliequish its hold, whilst the main was dragged out of the cage bleeding in a dreadful mannes. He was immediately placed ander the care of Dr. Tynam, of this town and the course of the care wn, and now quite recovered."

Bravery of a Catholic Prelate. During the siege

f Clonme, the (Catholic) Bishop of Ross who had implayed great zeal in raising an army to relieve the besieged place, was made prisoner by Lord Brog-hill, who had become an auxiliary of Cromwell-He had been too distinguished in the war against the bad been too distinguished in the war against the parliament to hope for mercy. Still Broghill promised the prelate his life, on coadition that he would use his spiritual authority with the garginon of a fort near the field of battle, and persuade it to capitulate. The Bishop of Ross allowed himself to be led to the front of the fort, so that the garrison could hear his words. The holy man then rateing his voice, without losing for a moment his calminess and persuate are removed. and serenity, strenuously exhorted the soldiers to hold out againstythe enemies of their religion and their country. He then came bank and resigned himself to his fate. "His enemies," says Leland, "could discover nothing in this conduct but inso-lence and obstinacy, for he was a papist and pre-

It is the current report at the Post Office that tamped labels, saturated with gum, and to be siliused on the direction side of the letter will be the means used for carrying the new Penny Postage Act into operation. Mr. Rowland Hill is to have, it is said an auperintendent of its working a salary 11,500L

Ballina, Sunday Night.—The angust and solemn rite of the consecration of a bishop of the Catholic Church, took place in this town being, the Right Rev. Dr. Feeny having been consecrated bishop of the diocess of Killals, to accordance with the mandate of his Holmess, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Finan, now resident in Tigly. The extended ny was celebrated in the magnificent new cathedral. Although completed on the exterior, with the exception of the stupendous tower, its interior is as yet in quite an unfinished state, little more than the shell of the edifice existing, and the altar being only

SCOTLAND.

Lucumotive power applied to Canal transit. - Un the 21st and 22nd instant an experiment was conducted on the Fourth of Clyde Canal, of a novel and highly interesting nature, by John Macneil, C. E. and consulting engineer to the canal company. It is well known that the haubage of boats on this ca-nal has hitherto been performed by horses, the rates of speed being for the heavy sloops, brigs, &c.; in the London, Dundee, and other trades, about one and a half or two miles per hour, when drawn by two or five horses, according to the state of the weath er, and for the swift or passenger boats between eight and nine intles per hour, on an average, when drawn by two horses. The object of the experiment was to acceptain the possibility of using locomotive power to draw the boats instead of horses; accord ingly, a single line of rails upon blocks, like an or dinary railway, was laid down for a considerable a locomotive engine and tender, built by Mr. William Dodds, having been brought down the canal and set on the rails, on the morning of the 21st, Mr. Macneil. Mr. Johnson, the canal director, and sev-Macnell. Mr. Johnson, the child director, and several engineers and geutlemen, being present, the experiment commenced by attaching to the engine the towing line of the first passenger boat that made its appearance, and which contained upwards of ninety passengers, with their luggage. There was a tr fling delay in disengaging the horses and tying the line to the engine, but this was amply compensated when the "Victoria" briskly set off, and almost imthree quarters per hour, which she kept up around two curves, and until the termination of the rails made it necessary to stop, amid the cheers of the delighted passengers. This experiment was repated, during the course of the day, with each passenger boat as it came to its railed space, and with equal success each time. On one occasion a towing rope, which was much decayed, got foul with a curb stone, and broke, but without causing the slightest inconvenience, except about one minte's delay. The engine employed being intended only for a slow trade, was not calculated to go at a greater speed than was not calculated to go at a greater speed that eighteen miles per hour; but it was the opinion of all present, that with proper passenger locomotives, a speed might be obtained, equal to that upon the best railways, tew of the latter/possessing the advantages secured by the canal bank, of a perfect level throughout. The nature of the motion was highly gratifying to all the passengers, being more steady and smooth than when the boats were drawn by horses. Several of the heavy (masted) vessels were also taken in tow during the two days of trial, at the rate of three and a half, four, and Sve miles per hour; and, on one occasion, two loaded sloops, and a large wagon boat were together attached to the engine and hauled with ears at the rate of two miles and three quarters per hour, whilst one fourth
of the steam was allowed to pass the throitle valve. The foregoing statements render palpably apparent the immense advantages which might be gained by this new adaption of steam power—a great eco ony in hauling expenses, as one engine might draw at least six sloops which now would require from eighteen to twenty four horses, and, if necessa-'ry, at double the present speed; and a proportional crease of the important traffic on the canal, which might be reasonably expected. Passengers would crease in a great proportion, when attracted by conomy and speed of transport. The Union Cana be traversed in two hours, and the Forth and Clyde Canal in one and a half, instead of four hours and three and a halt, as at present, and this by only assuming sixteen miles per hour, though more might easily be performed, as the experiments have shown.

. WALES.

. Welah Literature.— The poems of Lewis Glyr Coths, a Cambrian bard of the nineteenth century the second part of which was advertised a few week since, as having been just published by Mr. Parry, of Chester, and Mr. Gee. of Deubigh, under the edicorial superintendence of the Rev. Walter Davies and the Rev. J. Jones, appear calculated to impress the reader with an elevated idea of the poetic claims f the Welsh people ; and the preface, which is writ ten in English, gives some thereating and original material connected with the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, which cannot fait of being equally instructive to the antiquarian and the historian as well as to the general reader.

and Crewe Railway Company have made an ar rangement with the directors of the Grand Junction. Railway Company, which will have the effect of merging the former object into the latter, on ferms righty advantageous, taking into account the deprenated value of the shares of the one company, and the enhanced value of the shares of the other. It must be advantageous to Chester that so powerful a company possesses a direct interest, in the line of railway, by which it is brought into direct connecton, by means of the leading arterial railways, with the metropolitan and manufacturing districts

The Harvest .- "Three plorious days" of eplendid weather have wrought a most beneficial alteration exhibiting at Roscres, a tow days and, the keeper of these animals, whilst in the eage with them, missed his foot and fell upon the tiger, which was saleep at the moment. The animal became enraged, and jumping up caught the unfortunate man by the thigh. A thrill of horror pervaced the hundreds of spectators who were visiting the exhibition at the time, and the man's destruction was desmed incrit.

The appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged, and pled the harvestmen to proceed with the necessary operations of entiting and carrying. We rejoice to learn that the rains of the last three weeks have more produced so much injury as was anticipated, all though some patches are floking very bid. A little appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged, and in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged, and in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged, and in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged, and provided the harvestmen to proceed with the necessary operations of entities of the last three weeks have operations of entities of the last three weeks have operations of entities of the out standing crops, and enraged, and in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged, and operations of entities of the out standing crops, and enraged, and operations of entities of the out standing crops, and enraged, and the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out standing crops, and enraged in the appearance of the out the appearance o

The Centenery Ship "Trites." Millered Heven Por in from stress of weather, the ship Triton, from Bristol, bound to the Cape of Good Hopk and the South Seas. On Sanday night last, being a few leagues to the southward of Lundy Island, the wind blew a heavy gale from the W S W, and continued with increasing violence for thirty bears when the with increasing violence for thirty bours, when the vessel came safe to anchor in this harbor. The Missignaries, eleven in number, with their wives and families, though they have sufferred much from es sickness, are all well.

Oyster Catcher, or Sea Magpie, -- A most beauti tal specimen of this rare and curious bird was shot last week, from off the Marine Terrace, Aberyst wyth. It is now in possession of Mr. Shaw, Shrewsbury, for the purpose of being preserved.

Aberysticula.-That magnificent work, the Har-Aberysteyst.—That magnificent work, the Har-bour, has steadily extended itself; the benefits likely to arise have become visible, by the tides having deepened the channel of the entrance into the har-bour more than two feet. The fact was proved late-ly in the case of the Creole, a vessel of 350 tons, which got in without difficulty, which never occurred to her before without being damaged. For several seasons she could not enter the harbour at all, being unladen in the offing. The brig Fisher, with being duladen in the offing. The brig Fisher, with timber from Qusbec, entered the harbor a short time since with all her sails set; sleo the Argus, a large nessel of opwards of 300 tong, entered with perfect case. Nose as this never occurred before, to what are we to ascribe it but to the new Pier? The wall has been carried out 600 feet into the see, and although in an imperiest state, it has been found to offer an effective barrier to the south-western swell.

From the New-Yorker. Scientific Essays.---1.

BY PROP. W. BYRD POWELL, M. D. MINERAL COAL IS NO TA VEGETABLE

> PRODUCT. . . . Concluded.

Fox the purpose of showing that, I am not so speculative as some may imagine, I will found my culations apon different data.

Degner and Anderson, who have given much at ention to growth of vegetation, assures us of a fact, to the truth of which every one must be sensibly, viz: "That the most fertile soil would not cover the earth, when fresh cut, half an meh deep." Then bed of solid most, two and a half feet thick, allowing half an inch to be produced annually, would require 60 years. This would yield, admitting it to be boxwood, six inches of coal which would require .60 years to grow the materials; and if so 200 feet would require 24,000 years, and 900 feet 108,000

years. These are pretty close approximations, for a subject of this kind, to the preceding calculations. But it may be contended, in answer, that vegetation was more luxuriant in those days than in these. I will concede this to have been the fact immediately about the coal lakes; but, upon the admission, enough cannot be claimed to balance that which I have granted in supposing all that was produced to have been boxwood. It is well known that the vegetation of the coal basins was of a very sufficient character, yield-

ing but one, and at most, two per cent, of carbon. Futhermore, it may be contended by some that the great length of time which I have shown to be necessary to grow the materials for the coal beds is no objection to the theory in question, masmuch as time cost nothing to a mere theorist; but I will op--of geologists believe the vegetable matter to have grown where the coal is now found; but no one contends that enough has been produced in one year to produce a coal bed. Then it follows that, a great imber of years, as I have shown, were requisite. But if time was then marked by seasons, and of course changes of temperature, how did it happen that the vegetation of one summer was not, in a great measure, covered—at least mixed—with the debris of the subsequent spring? Coal was formed in basins. the margins of which were sand: and still we can discover none of it in the coal. If I were to stop here, my readers would conclude that it is physically imposible for coal to be a vegetable pro-

VI. And last, Drifts of logs, trees, plants and brush have been considered, by the fruitful imaginations of our geologists, to resemble very closely that which must have been, originally, the case with the eosl beds. Mr Comstock says that-

"Those who have seen the pine forests of our wes tern country can, perhaps, have some conception of the vast pile which a single square mile of these trees would form if thrown together. Now, if hundreds of square miles of such tumber were accumula ted, we might suppose there would be a quantity sufficient to form a single bed of a large coal forma

Mr. Minzier informs us-(Silliman's Journal, vo 3,) -that there is a drift at the mouth of River sixty miles long and fifteen wide; and that during the fresuet of 1812. 8.000 cubic feet of timber that ed out of the Mississippi per minute. Capt. Basi Hall states that-" On a tongue of land nearly opposite the mouth of the Mississippi," there are drifts of timber many yards in thickness, covering " several hundred square leagues of surface."

A few facts relative to coal basins and forests, with a few mays of common sense, will expose the absurdity of such dreamings about probabilities and confbilities of beds of coal having been produced in

this manner. A coal basin contains from one to sixty beds of coal; each one reposes on a bed of shale, (commonly called slate,) and is covered by one; and this, again, by one of sand-stone. If the basin, then, contain sixty beds of coal, the causes that produced the shale, coal and sand-stone must have regularly recurred sixty times. Again : from the best information now had on the subject, coal beds maintain uniform thickness throughout the basin-are close and compact, and destitute of any foreign matter, as clay, sand, and gravel. They may be, and indeed generally are; divided into strata by layers of shale ron-ore and lime-stone, which are parallel to each other and to the surface of the coal bed.

As regards forests, no one will contend that the earth's surface, at this time, can exhibit one of pine, or any other timber, which, if felled, would cover its soil, compactly, more than three inches deep About 14 per cent, of this may be regarded as carbon Now apply this. The Wyoming coal basin of Pennsylvania contains about 500 aquare miles of surface; and several of its coal bed are 28 feet thick, with a purity of 98 per cent of carbon. One of these would require 208 feet of solid forest timber to make it, which must have been guthered from 872,000 square miles of surface, and then crammed so closely togeth er that not a particle of foreign matter could be crowded between any of its parts in a perpendicular direction, and also in Both a manner as to present a

uniform aurface and thickness.

timber, and then explain, who can, the manner by which the coal beds became divided by these strata of rhale, or iron, or lime-stone, or all three, having plane surface and uniform thickness; and how it happened that no foreign matter was drifted between the timbers. Drifts of trees at this day are associated with mud, sand and gravel, interposed. Every thing connected with coal and its shales indicates quiescent condition of the water in the basin, which excludes the idea of drift; but leaving this out of the question, how was the timber brought to the besin! Nothing less than a current could do it; out the same current that brought it in would transport it out-except such as might lodge, which would seem remarkable inequalities. But the coal beds were formed, and so were their shales and sandstones, before any strong currents entered their basin, as is evident from their unbroken character—except at points were rivers subsequently broke through

has not in the party and in the state on the

Admit the necessary drifts to have taken place: how were they covered, first with shale, and this a gain with sand stone ? De La Bache (p. 434) tells us that upon this vegetable mass " sauds, silt or mud were accumulated;" and leaves us to infer, from his next paragraph, that they were transported from some adjacent region. What was the nature of this transporting agent? At one time it brought mud and at another sand; or they were both brought at the same time; and if so, how were they separated so as to place the mud underneath the heavier par ticles of sand? That is, how did it happen thu the finest, lightest and most impalpable particles were deposited first ? This is not the law of drifts, inun dations and transporting basins of water. But admit that no difficulty exists in explaining these unusual phenomena what produced the regular recur rence of the coal beds, with their shules and sandstones ! Will it be contended that the requisite the drift for a coal bed was produced every year ! /Can we predicate the most exact regularity, order and arrangement, to obtain sixty times in succession, upon accidental or unusual inundations? Suppose the equisite drift to obtain for one coal bed : whence ould another be had, to form a second coal bed, in less than a hundred years ! Finally, will any one contend after reading the expositions I have made, that coal is a vegetable product ? Yes; those who stand committed before the public.

Grant that coal is a vegetable product: and what s gained to the science of geology ? Does the adnission enable us to account for the beautiful barmony that exists !- for the shales and sand-stone -iron-ore and lime-stone! Does it give us an insight into the reason why anthracite and bituminous coals are never found in the geological place of each other !-and why lignite is never found in the place of either of them !-Or why bitumen is found without coal, and vice versa ? - Or why some shales contain the impressions of plants, and others neither !-Or why it is that lakes of bitumen now exists in which nothing is discoverable that indicates a vegeable origin, or that super-incumbent pressure ever obtained !- Or why it is that a coal bed, in a state of formation, is not known to exist at this time ! I have now examined, with entire impartiality, all the important evidence that is generally brought forward in defence of the theory which attributes mineral coal to a vegetable origin; and find, to my satpose a difficulty which cannot be removed by a quib-I am brought to the conclusion that mineral coal is any thing else than a vegetable product. As I have no opinions to cherish at the price of truth, I will feel much obliged to any gentleman who will expose

the fallacy of any one argument I have used. My next essay will present a system deducted from facts-not a theory - that will explain all the phenomena of a coal formation ;—a positive science on the subject, and one that is equally applicable to all other regularly formed portions of the earth's crust :- one that exposes the causes of crystalline, drifted, and sedimentary rocks, and their modus op-

SCRAPS FROM LONG ISLAND. BY JOHN T. IRVING.

The present is a matter-of-fact age, when fancy i strangled in her cradle, and nothing but rugged reality permitted to come to maturity. The bright, but useless flowers, which gem with their beauty only, the nath of existence, are trampled in the dust, whilst the lossoms which bring forth useful fruit alone are chershed. Perhaps it is for the best, but still there i a lingering charm about the dreamy tales of the ol-

leaves, and sang as it rocked in the evening breaze. of a more practical nature; the budding hours of the child are no longer solaced with the idea of othereal and beautiful beings hovering around his couch, or flitting from leaf to leaf, and from flower to flower. as he rambles in the green fields. His young atention is turned to those things which may be of service to him in after-life; the gilding is stripped from his infancy, and he becomes a man before his

It was a beautiful fancy that first peopled the world with ethereal beings, and placed their homes amid the blossoms of the woods and fields. Often in my rambles, when pausing to pluck a flower, has the idea crossed me, that I might be destroying the abode of some sprite, who, though invisible to me, was even then imploring my mercy, and, sparing the flower, I have walked on with a feeling of pleasure, as I heard in fancy her tiny voice warbling out a song of thanks. But now the race of sprites with ban and spell, is fast disappearing: the present generation is too knowing to be gulled by tales of witches and fairies walking about in the moonlight, under the form of cats and rabbits; and such as the precocity of the present age, that a veritable ghost story, or a well authenticated tale of a haunted house, is received with the most decided marks of dishelief. It is, therefore, with a feeling of deprecation for my own unqualified credence, that I venture to offer the following legend of Glen Cove, which was narrated to me one warm summer alternoon, es I lay in a luxuriant grove of locusta overlooking the Long Island Sound. It is most devoutly credited in their neighborhood; the localities are familiar to all; and Kront, the oldestinegro in the place, awears to its truth. What further proof can be required ? Ke

RALPH CRAFT A LEGEND OF GLEN COVE.

Many years ago, when this notorious little place Admit coal bess have been produced from drifted the town standard will slumbered on under the uninviting appellation

Graft, from whom, it is remorted, are descended all of the name who interest his heartstorthood of Ohem. Use a live of the name who interest has the good natured vagabond, who hangs about the place lives, heaven know how, and is hand and glore with all ranks, from the negree, who sleep in the unstaine, to the gentleman who rides in his carriage. Thus, office m for several successive generations, had been in the scended in their race, pure and unsdulterated, from father to son, until the contentrated attents of earse father to son, until the concentrated strength of sevefather to son, until the concentrated arrenges or save-ral generations had centered in Ralph. In truth he was a scape good of the purest water, and but for a the influence of a termagant wife who builted him; soundly, keeping him in menual subjection, and his comrades in bodily terror, he would have passed, thorough the world with much confort; though little notoriety. It will generally be found that Fatter with her usual kind discrimination, has taken partial cular care to throw something in the lot of cypry man to make him uncomfortable, and I'll warrant. me, that a free, jolly-hearted fellow never lived but, was bullied, if not cudgelled, by a peppery helpmate, Be that as it may, Ralph found it too true in his case; he was -monarch of all he surveyed so long. as his face was turned away from his own dwelling; , but the moment he crossed its threshold his soul sunk within him, his jests were hushed, his swagger. laid saide, his voice dwindled to something between whine and a whisper; his step became quiet and stealthy like that of a cat, and he always listened to her lectures as a dutiful and henpecked husband should-in silence; and so great was his tenderness. for her teelings, that he had never been known to utter a word against her, except when she was out of hearing. Ralph was not however, singular in his feeling of awe; every hing under her sway partook of the general influence. Even the dung-hill cock, who at a distance swelled and ruffled among the poultry with a very patronizing air, seemed to feel a weight upon his spirits when under her eye; his strut was quickened to a sideling run, his tail was ducked down to dodge a blow, and his vociferious crow was frequently cut short in the middle.

Craft, from whom, it is romored, are descended to

It is but justice to Mrs. Craft, however, to remarks that if good advice could have effected a change in her husband, he would have been a paragon of excellence; for he never entered his dwelling without having his worthlessness held up to his own disapprobation, and he never went to his bed without being shewn the folly of his ways, and being fully convinced that he was a disgrace to his wife and her connexions. To all this Ralph had but a single ieply-that his father was a vagabond before him and that what was bred in the bone never came out

at the flesh.

Like many persons of his discription, he was comething of a sportsman, and frequently whiled away the long sunshiny days of summer in iding about the neighboring woods with his gun and dog, until every part of them was as familliar, aye, more

so, than his own dwelling.
It happened one day, that Ralph had been loitering about the village, with a vagabond crony of the same calibre with himself, and, in the excess of his selings of good fellowship, had indulged in potations of unusual -profundity. (In returning home, urged on by the unwonted stimulus, he mustered courage to venture upon an expostulation with his helpmate. The result was inevitable; he was thrust neck and heels from the house, and oldiged to sue for terms, Fortunately for his cause the domestic larder was empty, and his wife made it a condition of the treaty, that he should forthwith sally out the dog and gun, and replenish it with game. It was also hinte ed that in case he returned empty handed, he would find the doors closed against him. Rulph, glad to make his peace on any terms that were not enforced by a broomstick, set about his task with alacrity.--He replecished his horn, adapted a new flint to his gun, and whistling his dog 'Grim' to his side, directing his steps towards Dorsorus Lane. It was still early in the day, and being a tolerable shot, he had no fears for the result of his errand, and was right happy at being obliged to undergo a penunce so much in consonance with his own inclinations. On entering Dorsorus Lane, he whistled Gram into the bushes at the road-side, whilst he sauntered along, keeping a waichful eye on the broshwood, and occasionally glancing upward, in hopes of catching sight of a piwas fruitless; he reached the end of the sambre lane without having started any thing except a black anake, which glided swiftly across his path and disappeared in the opposite brushwood.

Comfortable this I' muttered he as he once more whistled for Grim, and leaning on the end of his gun. rau his eye over the landscape. At the foot of the hill. on which he stood, lay a small lake, and on the opposite side rose the wood clan pepinsula, now known as Livir g ton's Island. It was a beautiful and cloudless afternoon; the lake lay in massy smoothness reflicting in its tranquil bosom the pines, that darkened the island. Not a tipple broke its calmness. save when now and then some fish dashed in pursuit of an insect, or itself the aim of some more vorscious of its tribe, in the hope of escape, darted forth like a spark of silver and fell glittering back in the pure element Nature, too, was in her rainbow garb, and wore the thousand tints which spoke the waning year, and which decked the forests for a season only to mark more strongly their desolution.

Ralph's mind, however, was engrossed with other

objects than the scenery. He ran his eye natrowly a-

long the margin of the lake. Nothing was to be seen except a solitary kingfisher perched upon a rail overden time, when every dark wood had its nymph, eve- hanging the water, and who, to judge from his moody by fountain its sprite, and every wild flower of the air, had been sent out on the same errant as himself. field its guardian fay, who supped the dew from its After a long and unsatisactory survey, Rulph descended the hill, and as it was growing late, redoub-Tales of this kind are gradually yielding to others led his speed and exertions. In vain, however, he scoured the borders, of the pond, and beat through . all the swamps and thickets of the neighborhood; fate seemed against him, and just as the last rays of sun disappeared from the sleeping waters of the Sound, he stood upon its beach as empty-handed sa ever. Flock of crows, high up in the air, were winging their fight towards a distant forest. Distant caltie were slowly wending their way to the farm-yards. of their respective owners; the pale disk of the moon was just peeping above the castern horison, and several bats were beginning to flit about in the twilight. Ralph seated himself disconsolately upon a stone, supporting the sides of his head between his hands, with his eyes wisifully fixed upon the heaving Sound as its gentle billows rippled over the pebbles at his feet. Grim, too, seemed to sympathize with him; for whenever Ralph received a rough welcome at home, Grim was sure to partake of the same fate. He seemed aware of the nature of the errand on which they had been sent : he had d ne his utmost, and now stretched himself panting at the feet of his master.

At a short distance from the spot was a narrow strip of swamp, generally known as flag Brook, and the idea suddenly occurred to Ralph, that as it was not yet dark, he might meet with something in that quarter. With a great deal of slacrity, and something like hope, he set out; but had not gone far he. fore the twilight deepened, and the thick, shadow of the woods which bounded one side of the swamp, made the obscurity equal to that of night. There was no longer any hope, and forcing his way out of the bushes, and throwing his gun upon the ground, Ralph cast himself beside it and began to raini nate upon matters and things at home. In the meantime the moon rosa slowly in the heavens; gradually throwing the shadow of the gigantic frees under which he lay, far out in a narrow field between him

and the swamp. ted he, as he turned on his elbow and thrust a hand in his preeches pocket: an empty stomach and hard of Mosquito Core, an idler, equally notoning with names, better sleep out all night. As he muit the town, flourished there under the name of Balph tered this he struck into a thoughtful whistle. Sudd