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Pamphleis, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neally printed Office at the lowest cash prices

No Apology for Wigs. ATTENTION BALD HEADS.

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restora tion and preservation of the Hair, nothing has been found equal to Alibert's Oleaginous Hair Tonic. It selfor fails to restore the hair to health and beauty. Many who were bald three months dro, can now exhibit luxuriant heads of hair by the use of it.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fuch. Philadelphia, May 10, 1838. Dr. JAYNE-Dear, Sir : I feel that I can hardly

say enough to you in lavoriof Alibert's Hait Tonic, sold by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this rem edy. In about one week at ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as 1 can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my triends, who all speak well of it. If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried al. most all the various articles employed for the bair such as the Macassar Oil, all the different prepara tions of bear's oil, vegitable hair oil, &c., withou experiencing mich, if any benefit,

Respectfully yours, S. S. Firch, No. 172 Chesnut street.

Copy of a letter from C. C.Park, Pastor of the Bap-tist church at Haddonfield, N. J.

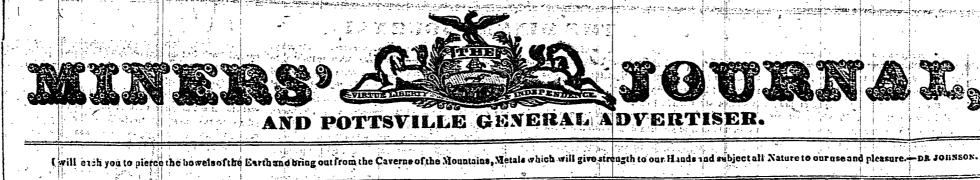
Haddonfield, February 12, 1883. Dr. D. Jayne-Sir : I take pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Alibert's Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin. But for two or three years past it had so fallen out, that my head had beome almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the haldcess by combing the hair on the sides of it. But now after using about half of a bottle of the Tonic, I have as luxurant a growth C. C. PARE. of hair as I ever had.

The Rev Leonard Fletcher, Paster of the Baptist church at Great Valley, Pa,, who had been more or less bald for many years, used three bottles of the Hair Tonic, and has a fine growth of new hair, ov-er all that part of his head where he was before hald, writes-

"My hair is growing figely, I assure vou." L. FLETCHER.

Westchester, Pa., March 2, 1839.

Mr. Bond, one of the Compositors in the office of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, who had lost nearly all his hair from off the top of his head, his had it completely restored by the use of this fonic. Two Officers of the American Navy had good heads of hair restored to them by using five bottles each of this Hair Tonic, one of whom was over sixty years of age. Four gentlemen connected with the rublic press in Philadelphia, have also had their balances removed by using this remedy. The Rev Mr. Parker, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Delaware county, Pa., who was completely bald over all the top of his head, and was also becoming considerably top of his head, and was also necessing build consideraby gray, has used only two bottles of this tonic, and has not only a luxuriant growth of new hair upon his head, but all the gray hairs have disappeared, and their places have been supplied by healthy hair of a natural colour. Finally, nine cases of baldness out of every ten, may positively be removed by a faithful application of this invaluable remedy .-There is, therefore, now no excuse for a baldhead. Prepared only by Dr DJAYNE, sole proprietor, No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphi Price SI a böttle. The above valuable Hair Tonic may he had in Pottsville, of Clemens & Parvin, and of Win. T. Ep ting, Deuggists. Where also may be had Jaynes Expectorant and



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

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 4, 1840.

From a late English Paper.

VOL. XVI.

The South Wales Coal Field .- Anthrucite Steam rs.-An interesting experiment is now in progress on the Thames having its object the profitable consumption of a long neglected mineral, which exists in vast quantities in Great Britain and Ircland-anhracite coal .- From the turp which this investigation is taken it is difficult to decide at present which, of all the parties concerned, are likely to derive most advantage : the landholders, miners, and shippers directly interested in the supply ; the immense body of customers, including all engaged in the production of steam; or lastly the passive public, who have hitherto been enveloped by the smoke envolved in the process. These whose pursuits or residents bring them to keep them in coutact with steam navigation may congratulate themselves that they are likely to derive some immediate benefit from the innovation : for one happy practical result will be, the destruction of that grand locomotive nuisance-smoke.

Before proceeding to describe the experiment. may be well to answer two questions which will rise up in the mind af every intelligent reader-What is the peculiar character of anthracite coal? and why has it not been brought into use before ?

The Welch anthracite differs from the ordinary Newcastle coal in use in the metropolis in containing no bitumen, and consequently in producing no flame, no gas. It is therefore difficult to manage in common open fireplace ; it requires great patience in the lighting, and still greater forbearance after it has been kindled, for the use of the poker extinguishes it. Those acquainted with its habits, and obliged by necessity to conform their own thercunto, find by refraining from disturbing it they eajoy a splendid and intense fire all day. But this self-denial cannot he expected to be found in more than one in a thousand of those important potentates whose poker is their sceptre; and consequently anthracite is ostracised from all culinary precincts; in short its banished from every domestic hearth by the mere presence of a poker, which is, as the doctors say, " a specific in its case.

It has hitherto been rejected by manufacturers and steam engineers also on another account. When thrown on the fire it remains black for a time-then it cracks, flies about and reduces itself to small fragments; in fact it puts it out in a manner that sand or gravel would if similarly thrown over it, by excluding the air above, and preventing its passage through the fuel from beneath. It was tried in the locomotive engine fire-places of the ordinary construction as a steam boiler fuel, and great advantages were expected from the strong draught induced by the motion of the railway; but the fuel was scarcely heated through, when crack !- it was scattered and carried up the chimney, rattling like peas until it choked the draught. This "description" is believed to be occasioned by the entanglement of minute quantities of air or water, or both, in the body of the anthracite When expanded by heat it requires an explocoal.

smoke-clouds, emitted by the omnibus steamers. to a bly be invincible. Gertainly it would place a single armed steamer very much at her ease even in the visave a daily triffe that would be lost by the consumpcinity of a hostile fleet of ordinary sailing frigates of tion of coke. As so much then depends on the conthe old school of naval architecture.

parative cost of articles in competitions of this kind, ome pains have been taken to ascertain whether anthracite stood a fair chance of preference in point of economy as well as of cleanliness. First, as to coke, it appears that the ordinary quality obtained from the gasworks can be had at 29s. per ton; good coke, prepared purposely, at 42s, per ton; onthracite coal can be had at present in the Poor at 27s. per ton ; but if a regular trade were organized, it is believed that it could be obtained for much less. It is delivered even now at the shipping port in Wales at '12s, per ton. Experiments recently made have ascertained that one ton of anthracite, burnt in a proper fireplace, will raise as much steam as one and a quatter tons of com- ury and a metallic currency-five pence a day in good copper. mon coke. This fact, therefore, places the latter fuel

at a serious discount, even at present rates, as it yould require 36s. worth of coke to do the work of 27s, worth of Anthracitc. The trials against flaming (or rather smeking) coals are yet to be made, and ar rangements are in progress to conduct them with atisfactory accuracy. One point scems, however quite clear respecting the comparative values of these rival smokeless fuels. If the Anthracite shipments obtain encouragement it will find its way to the Pool at much lower rates (some calculate at 22s. per ton). whereas, if the consumption of the common were increased, (supposed by any legislative provision a gainst the issue of that "circulating medium" smoke on the river.) the gasworks would speedily raise the price, as they do occasionally on an extra demand occurring. Besides, the production of this article is imited, and the cost of coke would, cre long, be chiefly regulated by that of the dear and superior quality, prepared independently of gasworks.

The anthracite made an experimental trip from Hungerford-stairs to Woolwich and back again on Monday last, with a number of scientific and profes sional men on board, amongst them the writer of this article, who made a point of viewing every thing with his own eyes; although he must do the parties concerned the justice to declare that they afforded every possible facility to arrive at the facts, and appeared to desire nothing better than the most comblete publicity.

The grand novelty-the furnace for burning an hracite to raise the steam (on which, indeed, the en tire success of its application as a fuel must depend) s secured by patent, and the legitimate object of the company is to introduce it into every steamboat, by the simple argument that it will enable it to burn sm keless fuel-a cheaper and a more effective ar ticle than the ordinary smoking one.

As all travellers by land and by water will doubt ess wish them "God speed," they will be glad to earn that the opinion of the critical party who with pessed the performance of the Anthracite was highly favorable, so far as the experiment went. .. The conduct of the new furnace" was, of course, the hiel topic of attention, and was examined and watch-

we have been kindly furnished by Captain LOVETT. with papers published in English at Macao, until the TA Washington correspondent of the Albany 3d of December. Argus Italicises as important intelligence the follow-Matters between the English and Canton authoriing announcement. I have no doubt the Independ-ent Treasury Bill will pass," in spite of Mr. Bucnbut no further acts of violence or aggression have AS'AS's advocacy of the bill, that it may reduce the been committed by other party; meantime an edict wages of labor ; and Mr. BENTON's hope that it may

has appeared, declaring that all foreigners who do bring to our people the blessings of hard money not sign the bond required by the Chinese before the France, whose agricultural and manufacturing popu-6th December, shall never afterwards be allowed to lation are described by recent travellers as suffering rade with China, and that their vessels shall be drivworse hardships than are endured by West India ne en away. We annex some editorial temarks, from the groes ! These are the fuits of an independent treas-Canton press of the 30th November : As time glides on, the breach between the English and Chinese widens, and there can now remain

FLORIDA-TRIAL OF BLOODHOUNDS.

To the Editor of the New World . favored, containing an imperial order that the trade A trial of the bloodhounds is about to be made .of such foreigners as shall still continue to refuse An order from Col. Twiggs, 2d Dragoons, has just signing the bond is to be excluded for ever, and the reached this place, for the concentration on the 20th inst., at a point on the St. Johns River, about 150 Commissioner has in consequence issued his commands that on the 6th of the next month of December. miles from its month, called Volusia, expressly "for the purpose of testing with what efficacy the Cuba if the English continue obstinate, their trade is for ever to cease, and their ships to be driven away. dogs can be used in trailing the Seminoles."

The officers mentioned in the order to accompany We believe that the English vessels will in consequence of this threat enter the Bogue, and it rests the expedition are Brevet Major Ashley and Licut. Merrill, 2d Dragoons; but I am informed that Col. Twiggs will probably take command in person. are to be taken under these hostile proceedings of The country lying between the head waters of the the Chinese. That the trade is to cease for ever, is easily decreed on paper, but how will they enforce it Withlacoochee and the Ocklawaha is that specified whilst the English have so long an account to settle in the order to be overrun-and I have no doubt but with them ! an account for insults offered to their that Indians will be found-and that the much talked of question of the efficacy of the Dogs will be at once officers and subjects, and an account of immense debts decided.

owing to them partly by the hong merchants, the authorized commercial agents of this Government, They were now (nine in number) at Black Creek, nder charge of keepers, awaiting the expedition .-and for the opium they have forcibly pos-essed themselves of, besides the losses sustained since March last The command will probably be out about two weeks, in consequence of the hostile proceedings of the Chiand as soon as the result of the experiment is known will send you the particulars. It excites great curiosity here, and much speculation. The choicest The debts owing by the insolvent hong merchants do not fall short of four and a half millions of dollars ; men and horses have been selected for the expedition,

the value of the Oplum surrendered is equal to at and no doubt but that a severe trial will le made, eleast ten millions, and the losses for den.uringe, &c. specially if Col. Twiggs is in command. X. Y. In haste, Yours, St. Augustine, E F., March 15, 1830. nese, before they can maintain on, at all times ques-

The Danville Intelligencer says, on Monday last, we had the pleasure of a visit to this improvement on Big Roaring Creek, near the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, in Cattawlssa township. The Furnace is to be drove by water, and a better scite for the application of water power could nowhere be selected. The stack-is the most substantial and heautiful one we ever seen; it is founded on a solid rock, and the 'ail race is cut through rock. The buildings for the reception of ore, fuel, &c. are spacious, and well arranged for the comfort and convenience of the but also effectually humble foreigners, who, it was

flames, resolved, against the entreaties of his broth-

sisters in the upper rooms. He perished in the at

4 4 1

a scident.

workmen when engaged in feeding the Furnace. It

by the proceedings in a case at law, in which his pro perty or life were at issue ? In the case which is ar gued every Sabhath in the courts of God, there is more at stake than any earthly property or mortal life, our share in the inheritance of a liciter world, our happiness or mis ry throughout all eternity.

The mightiest minds of every age and country have "X bausted the resources of language in expressing the delight with which they habitually dwell upon this subject. "I would rather," says Lord Bacon, "blieve all the fables of the Taimud and the Alcora than that this universal Frame is without a Mind." Schilles in his beautiful Hymn to Pleasure, represents her tanner as waving on the sun-bright rock of Religion : with the monarch minstrel of Scripture, the being of God is a motive for general explication and jubilce. "The Lord reigneth : let the earth rejoice." He does not consider it a tiresome and gloomy employment of time to attend public worship. "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go up to the house of the Lord : 'my soul longeth, yes, fainteth for the courts of the Lord : my heart and my flesh cry out for the living God."

NO. 14

LATER FROM CANTON.

The ship ALBION, Captain LOVETT, arrived ves-Will it be said that these are the high aspirations terday from Canton, and in addition to our own files, of superior minds, improved by every accidental advaniage, but that they are above the comprehension of the mass of the people, who can only be excited and amused by objects and pleasures of a purely sentics are gradually assuming a more hostile appearance, sual character ! Those who entertain this opinion do great injustice to the mass of the people, and have formed a very inadequate conception of the dignity and elevation of the human character, even in its lowest estate. To all who have reflected on the science of government, and arrived at just conclusions, it is known that religion is the chief element which consolidates and holds together the fabric of society. . In a great many countries, it is the force estensibly and

formally employed for this purpose : in others, as with us, it operates indirectly : but how would it provery little hope indeed of an amicable arrangement of duce the effect in either way, if the mass of the proexisting differences. Our readers will find below a ple were indifferent to it ? It was said by Gibbon new Edict, with a translation of which we have been | that the introduction of Christianity was one of the principle causes of the decline of the Roman empire. This was wholly false in fact : and sounder thinkers, reasoning on a directly opposite view of the subject, have agreed that the civilizing and consolidating influence of christianity on the rude minds of the barbarian invaders of that empire, was the chief cause which formed the new political creations that grew up out of its ruins. " The kingdom of France," says Montesquieu, " was the work of the bishops," and we know that with the Pope at their head, they goaltogether with the home government, what steps verned Europe for several centuries. In all this there was much abuse, but the very extent of the abuse proves the strength of the principles. If the mass of the people are indifferent to religion, how happened it that the whole civilized world was thrown into convulsions for a hundred and fifty years by the religious divisions of the Reformation, convulsions of which the great political revolutions of our own doy, are among the indirect results ?

Or, to look more nearly at our own people, and the common experience of daily life, what are the books that circulate most widely through all the classes of the community ! We know that where the popular works on any other sulject are sold by thous ads, the e that treat of religion are sold by tens and hundr ds of thousands." Would this be the case if the people did not teel a deep interest in the submay amount to a few millions more-so that the Chiject ! It will perhaps be said that this difference is in part the effect of exertion. There are Hible Socitionable, right to this attempted exclusion, must satciles, Tract Societies, Missionary Societies, which isfy the English demands for 17 to 18 millious of are all busy in distributing religious books, and this dollars, without reckoning the expense the English is the reason why they circulate so widely. But will be put to enforcing payment. The rashness why are there no such associations for the distribuwith which the otherwise cautious Chine-e have tion of books on history, politics, and other branchrushed into these violent measures is most singular. es of useful knowledge ! There is evidently no othand is probably altogether owing to the hasty temper er reason excepting-that the people take a much of the Imperial Commissioner, who, deluded by the deeper interest in religion than they do, in any of apparent success of his first act of vi lence against the e subjects, interesting and important as they certainly are.

manner he would not on'y suppress the Opium trade. Is it said that public devotional exercises are regorded by the people as glaomy or tiresonie ? How happens it then that in each of our large cities fort

Carminative Balsam--the most valuable family medicines that have ever been known. 2-Jan 11

Croup, Cough, Asthma.

SPITTING Blood, Hooping Cough and all PULMONA-RY DISEAS..., cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and SUMMER COMPLAINT'S CHOLERA MOREUS, DIAR-RHOEA, DYSENTREY, and all the various affections of the Stomach and Bowels removed by his CARMINA TIVE BALSAM.

Please read the following letter.

DARLINGTON, Beaver County, Pa. }

DEARSIR-I feel it due to you as the inventor of the medicine and to the public, who may be greatly benefit-ed by it, to state a cure that was performed in my family by the use of your "Carminative Balsam."

by the use of your "Corminative Balsam." My little son, when about two months old, was scized with a bowel complaint, caused as I suppose by a change of diet. It continued for two weeks without intermis-cion., It continued two weeks without intermission, and pathibated ding the months and pathibated ding the months. notwithstanding the remedics prescribed by a respectanotwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a rescale ble physician, we gave up the child a victim has we sup-posed, to a fatal disease, but I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel omplaint, and im nediately deep atched a messenger to town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease mean obsolut and by its continged use for a few days this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked; and by its continued use for a few days the child was restored to perfect health. Shorly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed ' Jayne's Carmina-tive,'' and the result was a speedy cure. From a know-edge of the efficacy of your medicine in bowel complaint a disease to which children are constantly liable. I have obtained and keep constantly in the house, a quantity of the "Carminative."

the "Carminative." The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible mala-dy; CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point. id when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse sepul chral cough, was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea spoon full of the " Expectorant, " (a bottle of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia) and applie ne lineament to the throat and breast, and before ma some lineament to the throat and breast, and before ma-ny minutes the hoarseness was igne, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours

Respectfully, yours, ARTHUR B. BRADFORD, Pister of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

Dr D. Jayne. The above valuable medicines may be had in POTTS ville, of Clemens and Parvin, and of William T. Ep-ting also of G. W. Oakley, Reading, and of D. Walker

Pocket Maps.

UST received a fresh supply of Pocket Maps for Travellers among which are Traveller's Guide throughout the United States on of Ponneylyahia

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Feb 29

sive force, and hence all the mischief Thus, until-lately, a great coal district of South Wales (not to spelk of other anthracite coal-fields at at present, as all have their peculiarities) lay compa-

ratively unworked. This district comprises the coalfields of the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, extending a distance of about 65 miles in length, and between five and six in width on an average (in fact, about one one-third of the entire coal has:n of South Wales, and is in itself calculated to contain six thousand millions of tons of coal. This mass lies adjoining the great lime-stone ridge of Landiloon the north from Irwin on the east to Kidwelly on the west, then crosses Carmarthen-bay into Pembrokeshire, where it is supposed to be of the best quality. Its southern boundary appears across the

vales of Neath, Swansea, Amman, and Gwendreath. Accompanied as it is by the iron and limestone formations throughout its extent, the attention of the iron masters was early turned to it, but for a long time resisted every effort to make it available to the reduction of the ore. At length the matter was looked into scientifically, and it was found that the anthracite was only unmanageable when suddenly heated ; that when gradually warmed, set fire to seperately. and worked with a hot blast instead of a cold one, it formed an economical, most effectual, and even a superior fuel in the great iron furnaces. The result 15, that anthracite property has, within the last three or four years, increased between nine and ten times in value ! Three large iron works are already established, and smelting ores with anthracite coal in the Neath

and Swanses vales ; and three other extensive furnaces are in the course of erection in the vales of Amman and Gwendreath. The success of these trials stimulated parallel exeriments in other branches of manufacture. An

thracite was analysed, and found to contain only about 51 per cent., of, eatthy matters (instead of from 12 to 17 per cent., like ordinary flaming coals), and that all the rest of it was pure carbon. This was a great theoretic point in its favor, but still the provoking report was made, after each experiment, that "it would not burn !" The experience of the iron masters, however had proved the contrary, under better nanagement, and a fireplace was at last invented by Mr. Player which exactly suited its peculiarities, enabling it to become slowly heated up to the burning point, and preventing its disturbance afterwards .-This arrangement is very simple, and easily applied to steam boilers. As no smoke appears, at first sight it strikes the observer as if the coals to be burnt were thrown down its short chimney until it was completely choked ; but on looking more closely, he perceives that this strange looking chimney is the "feeding funnel' by which the anthracite is propped up in a tall heap over the fire and resting on it, where it remains with its lower stratum growing hotter and hotter till it kindles; then, as the burning mass on the grate be neath is gradually consumed, the layer just in contact with it sinks quietly into its place, where it in turn

becomes fully ignited, and so on. The-red-hot burnt air (not flame) is carried round about and through the steam boiler flues as usual, and then flies off, without a particle of smoke to mark its progress thro' the real chimney at the other end of the furnace. When so much had been satisfactorily accomplished, and the power obtained of raising steam in any quantity by anthracite coal, it was determined to build an iron steamboat on the exact model of the four improved vessels already runningon the Thames. (Daylight, Moonlight, Starlight, and Twilight,) to ascertain the value of this new fuel by direct comparative experiments. This premier pas has been ac-

complished by a company formed for the purpose, and the trials have now been begun in a locality where the results cannot fail to be appreciated. The perfect absence of smoke from the chimney of the anthracite, (for so the new iron steamer has been named.) is a phenomenon perfectly refreshing to the eyes, noses, lungs and palates of all who visit the riv-

cd with scrupulous attention. Although the boiler is small, it sufficed to generate an abundance of steam; in fact, the engine was working at 45 strokes per minute, which is said to be something above the proper speed. The peculiarities of the fuel were very strikug. Its power of conducting heat is so trifling that the upper surface of the mass in the feeding funnel right over the fire gave no indication of the heat beneath; and when she fire door below was opened for iness operations." an instant (contrary to rule) to allow incredulous amateurs to take a peep, they still beheld black coals resting on the surface of the red ones. The fire-bars are laid sloping away from the funnel, so that as the fuel descends it spreads equally over the extent of the grate without the aid of a stoker. No slag or fire cake results from the fuel, and the few cinders which fall through the narrow bars still cont.in so much carbon that they are thrown into the feeding funnel again. The little "stoking room" (lucus a non lucendo,) more properly the engine-room, is from Monday morning as usual, and went to his dinner at the absence of all meddling with the fire only of a 12 o'clock, when he retired to his room. As the comfortable temperature-an advantage on a trapical family were aware that he must return at 1 o'clock, voyage, to be fully estimated by those who have they became alarmed at his prolonged absence. On staked half their lives away on heard the Atalante. going to his room they found the door locked on the Berenice, the Hugh Lindsay, &c.

In fact, there are no " stokers " on board the Anthracite; the ordinary crew can throw the coals into the funnel, and take out the few cinders beneath at their leisure. The "fire doors" are never opened to feed the fire, as all that goes on upon deck through the funnel (as millstones are fed through a hopper, but this does not hop.) and consequently the fire is never half extinguished (as in ordinary fireplaces) wall, shattering the stock in twenty pieces. by's fresh supply, with the necessary evil results in addition, of steam checked, power lust, and smoke emitted. The combustion of the anthracite goes on smoothly and equally, like that of the oil in Parker's Yonkers, in Westchester county (N. Y.) the dwelnew lamp, which is heated almost to the boiling, or ling of Mr. John Austin was burnt to the ground rather burning point, before it is inflamed in the wick. and horrible to relate, six children, three sons and Mr. George Rennie, who seemed to take a great inthree daughters, perished in the flames. The corterest in the experiment, caused the fuel to be weighrespondent of the New York Commercial states the ed during the trip, and found that the quantity for family had retired to rest. Suon after midnight the producing the effect of one-horse power for an hour house was discovered to be in flames by one of the was 61 lbs.; but this, from the short duration of the daughters sleeping below stairs. Of seven children experiment, can only be looked upon as an approxisleeping up stairs, six of them perished; one of whom mation. Much yet remains to be ascertained, but a young man about 19, after succeeding by the aid the power of anthracite to raise sufficient steam is no of his elder brother in bursting his way through the longer doubted.

In the practical conversation which was freely entered into throughout the trip, four great points were admitted as special advantages resulting from the employment of al.thracite in steamers :---

1. The coolness of the engine-room as aforesaid, and the preservation of the health of all occupied with the machinery, render it peculiarly suitable for voyages in warm climates.

1. The natural compactness or condensation of this coal (the steam producing power being directly proportioned to its purity) will enable trading steamers to make longer voyages with the usual weight of fuel, or, in going their ordinary voyage, to make more room for the stowage of the cargo.

To diminish the cost of fuel for steam-navigation by bringing into the market not only the anthracite coal fields of Great Britain and Ireland, but also those of the United States. It will considerably diminish the cost and risk of a Transatlantic trip to be certain beforehand of finding in the port of New York a supply of anthracite from the Pennsylvanian colleries fully equal to our own.

In time of war the absence of smoke may be of the greatest moment in concealing the approach of an armed steamer, or ratner in not betraying its existence as such to the enemy. If this exemption from cognizance as a craft possessing the power to

"Walk the waters like a thing of life,"

ty. Virginia on one side has legalized the suspenwere combined with a positive prevention of danger sion, and for ought we can see, Pennsylvania on the to the machinery similar to that afforded by Smith's other side, will do likewise, and come weal or woe. "screw propeller," which works quite under water, (and which is the invisible motive-power of his new | we shall be found in respectable company .- Balt. versel, the Archimides,) the combination would prob Sun.

feared were beginning to enjoy greater liberty in the Celestial Empire than was compatiable with the jealis designed for the use of Anthracite as fuel and is just ready for blast; it will therefore in all probabiliousy of the Government.

In how far he has mistaken the means for the supty, be the first Anthracite Furnace in blast, in Copression of the Opium trade, may be seen by the malumbia county. Thomas Boyle & Co. are the prony vessels now taking the drug to all parts of the prictors of this promising enterprise, and the works coast ; and the latter, future events will show whether have been erected under the Superintendence and direction of E. Y. Farquhar, Esq. who is now actively verted to, meantime does not change the actual postengaged in completing the final arrangements for bution of affairs, the English trade having been excluded from Whampoa since May last; the fleet continues at Tungkoo, where hitherto it had been free Suicide-all for Love .- A young man, about cighfrom annovance from the Chinese, and will await teen years of age, named Samuel Gratton, committed there the answers from the British Government to snitide in New York, on Monday, by shooting him-Captain Elliott's despatches, These may be recievself. From the testimony before the coroner, it appears that he had formed an attachment for a young ed in the next month, or at latest in January. Whether the Chinese will actually interfere with the lady, which was not reciprocated. He had about a week since, dogged her with the intention of first precent transhipping system at Tungkoo, remains to be seen ; they threaten to put a stop to that also. -N. destroying her life and then his own; but in this he was disappointed. He attended his business on Y. C. & E.

foreigners, thought that by continuing in the same

From the Lady's Book. THE SABBATH. BT ALEXANDER M. EVERETT.

the inside, and no answer being given to their re-Or all the subjects that can be presented to the contemplation of the people at large, Religion is the quested for entrance, the lock was broken, when he was discovered weltering in his blood and perfectly one in which they take the deepest interest. Of all dead. He had shot himself through the heart with a the occupations in which they can be engaged, religious exercises are those which habitually produce large horse pistol. The ball had penetrated through in their minds the strongest excitement. If it were a feather bed and hair, mattress, and lodged in the wall, while the pistol had been thrown with such the object of a lawgiver, independently of any other consideration of expediency and duty, merely to proforce from his hand as to imbed itself in the opposite vide the people with the means of agreeable occupation and amusement for a day of rest, he could not MOUBNFUL EVENT -- A House and six children do it so well, if at all, in any other way, as by instructburnt !- On Saturday night last, near the village of ing them to devote it to religion.

Religion reveals to us the secret of our higher and better nature, lifts us by the common offices of daily life, into communion with the sublime Spirit, whose word created and whose incomprehensible es sence infuses and sustains the universe. It teaches us that we are not, as the bare theories of a detestable sophistry would represent us, merely a different order of the same race of beings with the brutes that surround us, destined like them to pass an ephemeral life, and then sink into nothing, but that we possess within us the germ of a heavenly nature, for which death is only the opening of a new form of existence, and which will develope its faculties hereafter through er to return to there seve of his younger brothers and countless ages of happiness or misery, accordingly as the opportunities for improvement afforded here have tempt. His half-consumed body was found been improved or neglected.

in the morning lying beside those of three Religion expands the intellect by familiarizing u with the most interesting questions in the philosophy amall sisters and two brothers. Such was the rap. of morals and mind. It enlarges the heart by reidity of the flames that all effort on the part of the pressing the selfish, and encouraging the social and parent, to save his children, was rendered unavaila-> benevolent feelings. It checks our pride in prosperble and hopeless. The son that escaped from the ity and our depression in adversity, by impressing upper story was severely but not dangerously burnupon us the triffing importance of all our present ined. . The fire is supposed to have been the result of terests when compared with those which belong to us as candidates for a higher state of existence. It consoles us under the agony of parting from those The Maryland Banke .- Shinplasters .- The Legwe love, by the reflections that we shall meet them islature of the State has adjourned without passing again in scenes of permanent happiness. In a word, any lay in relation to the banks, or any additional act it changes the universe from a chaos of confusion for restraining the issue of " shinplasters. " . This is and misery, to a grand and beatiful creation, the fit in effect legalising the whole matter-that which was residence and temple of the high and holy One that before deemed outrageous has now the tacit acknowl-

edgement of the general assembly favorable to it. inhabiteth cternity. The banks may now go in the course they have been It is not in nature for these who believe these sublime truths to hear about them or think of them withpursuing, to their heart's content-and shinplaster nanufacturers can indulge their money-making proout the strongest excitement. What is there on the most absorbing affairs, the most exquisite enterpensities without stint. Well, we reckon we are atainments, that can ever claim in this respect to come bout as well off as our neighbors. Our banks are in as good condition as most banks, and our shinplasters into competition with them ? What is there, for will not suffer by comparison with those of any other | example, in the fable of the most highly wrought and beautifully written romance, which can be compared, community, whether we regard the quantity or qualifor deep and absorbing interest, with the splendid history of creation and redemption, of which the record is the Bible, the scene the universe, the time sternity, God, superior beings, and ourselves the subjects 3 Who ever complained of not being excited ment, as sgent of the deposite banks.

or fifty churches are regularly crowded every Sabbath twice, and often three or four times in the same day? I had the pleasure, not long since, of attending an evening lecture in one of the largest churches in Boston, where every seat up to the top of the pulpit he has the power to do orn it. The edict above ad-stairs was occupied, and every alley filled with persons standing, all listening with breathless interest to a sermon a full hour long. There were probably very few of this audience who had not attended church twice before on the same day, and not one who was under any obligation or compulsion to attend at all. In the less thickly settled parts of this country where the means of assisting in the public exercises of relig on are not supplied in the usual way, the inhabitants of a considerable extent of territory collect tocether from time to time, and hold a permanent assembly of several days for this purpose, under the name of a camp-niceting. Is it probable that crowds of people would congregate from distances of thirty, forty, or perhaps a hundred miles, and engage by the week together in devotional exercises, if they felt no interest and took no pleasure in them? I mean not to commend in every respect the order or the results of these meetings ; but I say that they strongly evince the deep hold which the subject takes of the public mind

Facts like these sufficiently prove that it is not considered by the public as a gloomy and presome employment of the Sabbath to devote it to religious exercises. Where the attention is deeply, without being painfully engaged, the frame of mind is for the time agreeable; and I am far from being certain that any thing would be gained, even on the score of cheerfullness, by substituting a different method of observing the Sabbath, from that which is generally in use in this country. It has been my fortune to witness the celebration of this sacred festival in some of the capitals of Europe, where the greater part of it is regularly devoted to public spirits, and where the theatres are open twice as long as on any other day of the week. I have seen the French peasonts dancing under the trees on Sunday afternoons, in their holiday dresses; and I can say with perfect truth. that I know no place in which the return of the Sabbath is weicomed with so much interest, and the occupations it brings with it, pursued with so much cheerfulness as in the metropolis of the Pilgrims, where it is wholly devoted to religion. Let any one walk the streets of Boston on a fine Sabhath morning, when the bells are all ringing and the whole population of both sexes in their best attire, repairing to their respective places of worship, and if the scene do not produce upon his mind a more plensing impression than the tumult of a ball-fight, or the noisy mirth of a rustic dance, I can only say that his mental constitution is different from mine. <

New Counties .--- The Legislature of Ohio, at its resent session, has passed acts erecting three new counties, to wit :-- Summil, from, parts of Portage, Stark and Medina; Lake, from parts of Cuyahoga and Geauga; and Ottawa, from parts of Sandusky, Huron and Lucas.

Morus Multicaulis .- The sparks from the loconotive on the Long Island Rail Road, on Saturday. set fire to the woods, and before the flames were arrested, a pile of straw, under which 20,000 morus nulticaulis were burned, was barnt, together with the concealed treasure.

" Stricken from the roll." - Second Lieutenant L. F. Whitney, of the U. S. Marine Corps, who was eccently tried by a Court Martial at Charlestown Navy Yard, was, we learn, found guilty of the charges and septenced to be dismissed from the service ; which sentence has been approved by the President. Licut. W. is the son of Reuben M. Whitney, erewhile famous for his financial connection with the govern-