

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Fly with my light gazelle, To her who now lies waking, To hear her silver bell, The midnight silence breaking.



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 8.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.—Amos Kendall.

The Mail.—We have had two more failures of the mail during the last week; Sunday and Wednesday. These frequent failures of the mail bear heavily on our business community at this season of the year, and benefit no person but the pet contractor of the department who carries the mail between Reading and Philadelphia.

On Sunday, the 26th of July, an Episcopal Church was organized at Minersville, under the name of St. Paul's Church; it is contemplated we undertake, by those engaged in the undertaking, to make immediate preparation for the erection of a suitable edifice.

At a meeting of the Town Council, on Wednesday evening, James Silliman, Jr., was elected President of the Council, in the place of Samuel Lewis, resigned.

New Line of Daily Stages.—Messrs. Thompson & Co. have commenced running a new line of daily two horse coaches between Pottsville and Reading. The coaches are beautiful, entirely new, Troy built, and commodious. This line leaves Pottsville at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M., and Reading at 7 o'clock, A. M. They run to Mortimer's Hotel in this Borough.

The Columbia Furnace at Danville.—This Furnace erected by our townsman, Mr. George Patterson, and leased to the Messrs. Grove, of Columbia County, was blown in successfully a few days since, under the superintendence of Mr. Benjamin Perry. The engine and machinery, (which are from the establishment of Mr. Benj. F. Pomroy, of this borough,) works well, and gives entire satisfaction to all concerned. This Furnace, our informant states, was blown in more successfully than any of the others, running pipes of an excellent quality from the very commencement, and produced thirty-five tons of iron the first week. The stack is thirty-three feet high and 8 1/2 feet across the bushes.

All the engines and machinery furnished for the collieries and iron works from the establishments of Messrs. Hayward & Snyder, and Benjamin F. Pomroy, of this Borough, give entire satisfaction; and we are assured by a competent judge, that they are superior to any manufactured in the United States, for the above mentioned purposes. Those in want of engines and machinery, will, therefore, know where to apply.

Signs.—The Locos, at their late meeting in this county, appointed between thirty and forty Harrison delegates to the Lancaster Convention.

We learn that the friends of Harrison had tremendous meetings at Reading and Lebanon, on Monday last. They are said to have been the largest meetings ever held in those counties.

The Locos declare the United States Bank is broken—perhaps it is,—they have been using its funds for the last few years, and they generally ruin every thing they get hold of.

Abolition.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says 5000 persons are now absent from that city on supposed summer excursions. A number are luxuriating in this region, enjoying our cool breezes and healthy mountain atmosphere; and visiting the Burning Mountain, which is becoming an object of great attraction—in fact it is a second Vesuvius—the great attraction—in fact it is for a considerable distance around, and the sulphuric gases emitted from the different craters, are almost sufficient to produce suffocation.

The charge of Abolitionism against Gen. Harrison used up.—Louisiana and Virginia, the only slave holding states in which elections have been held, since the nomination of Gen. Harrison, have both proclaimed for him by large and decided majorities. These states never would support a man whom they believed to be an Abolitionist.

Locofoco Policy.—Crush the industry of the country, and curtail the revenue—then tax the people to support the Government.

He has kept among us standing armies in times of peace. He has created new offices, and swarms of officers to eat up our substance.

Such were two of the reasons why these United States in 1776 declared themselves independent of the King of England. For the same reasons will the people in 1840, declare themselves independent of King Martin.

Convention at Erie, (Pa.)—The 10th September, the anniversary of Perry's victory, has been chosen most appropriately by our friends in Erie, for a State Convention. Large delegations from New York, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania will be there, and make arrangements for the approaching contest, where in the words of Perry we will be able to say "we have met the enemy and they are ours!"

An answer to all the slanders against General Harrison.—Cincinnati, where he is best known, at the recent city election, gave upwards of seventeen hundred majority for him, when the average majority on the democratic ticket heretofore has only been about 400.

Jeffersonian Democracy.—Three of the twelve Electors of the State of New York, who voted for Jefferson in 1800—two of the Senators, and seven of the members of the Legislature, who voted for these Electors, are now living in that state. They are all strong and ardent friends of Gen. Harrison, but with one exception.

A. McFenney has recovered \$5,333 from Messrs. Niel, Moore & Co. for injuries received by being upon one of the stages, while in the charge of a driver who was incapable of taking charge of the horses.

Senator Frailey declared, at the loco meeting in this Borough on Saturday evening last, that Gen. Harrison "was nine miles off at the Battle of the Thames." Col. Johnson says, Gen. Harrison "was in the very spot he ought to have been," at that battle. "He was in the midst of the whizzing of bullets, overlooking the movements of the mounted men, ready to charge over the dead body of my brother and myself, had we proved unfortunate in the onset, in order to avenge us." Which of the two is the most worthy of belief? Col. Johnson, who was in the battle, or Charles Frailey, who was about that time eating his pap?

More signs not to be mistaken.—All the Delegates in Congress from the different Territories have come out for Gen. Harrison. They were all elected as Van Buren men.

The Globe calls the passage of the Sub-Treasury a "second Declaration of Independence," and an Ohio paper attaches the list of Public Defaulters as the signers of this new Declaration. Very appropriate.

Census Statistics.—Population of Mauch Chunk 927. Of these there are 370 children—178 boys and 212 girls. For domestic manufactures, we'll guarantee the coal regions will go ahead of any other part of the country.

The population of West Chester, Chester county, is 2150. Increase in 10 years 800. The population of Sunbury is 1100, including 12 colored persons. Allentown, (Pa.) 2489, including 33 colored persons. Milton, (Pa.) 1509. Brownsville, Fayette co. Pa. 1361.

Mr. Ogilvie's Speech.—We committed a very important error last week, in stating that \$89,722.58 had been expended on the President's House, grounds, and furniture since 1829. This sum has been expended on the House and grounds and the additional sum of upwards of SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, has been expended for Furniture alone since that period, notwithstanding it was proclaimed by the locos that the President's House was furnished in the most gorgeous manner, by John Quincy Adams, before they took possession of it. Only think of it, Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men, upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the People's Money, squandered away upon the President's House and Grounds in eleven years by these reformers, and at a time too when the leaders proclaim a DIRECT TAX, necessary to support the Government. Is this democracy? We will furnish our readers with a list of the appropriations next week.

Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Alabama, held their State elections on the 3d inst. Our readers may therefore prepare themselves for some thunder from the West, next week.

"We want no Foreign influence here,"—was the declaration of one of the speakers at the loco meeting, on Saturday evening last. They only want the naturalized voters, so long as they will vote for them—but if they have the independence to think and act for themselves, and for the best interests of their adopted country, they are told in the most insulting language, that their influence is not wanted, which is on a par with the expression of another loco, while Mr. Grund was speaking at Orwigsburg, "Them Foreigners ought not to be permitted to address public Meetings."

Casper Thiel, Post Master in Amanda township, Fairfield Co. Ohio, has addressed a public letter to our respected fellow townsman, Mr. William Wolf, in which he states that he was "reared in the Berks County school of Democracy." Knowing that Mr. Thiel had several relations in this place, we have made some inquiry respecting this gross libel on Gen. Harrison, and are now enabled to give a complete history of the "Democratic School" in which he was reared. His father resided, and kept a Store at Hamburg, Berks County—was a supporter of the Alien and Sedition Laws of John Adams's Administration—and was the Collector of the Excise tax, under that Administration. The "fragments of a Liberty Pole," which the writer says "lay on the play grounds when they went to school together," was cut down and chopped in pieces by order of his father, Mr. Casper Thiel, and he even compelled a young man in his employ, Mr. Benjamin Christ, (afterwards Sheriff of Schuylkill County,) to do it, while he superintended its destruction. This act brought down upon his head the indignation of the community; the store which he kept was deserted, and he was finally sold out by the sheriff. This is the "Democratic School," in which Post Master Thiel was "reared," and it is only additional proof, that the supporters of John Adams's "reign of terror," were the supporters of Martin Van Buren's reign of destruction. For the truth of this statement, we can refer to two respectable citizens of this Borough, who were present when the Liberty Pole was cut down.

The Crane Anthracite Furnace on the Lehigh continues to do well. She is making about 60 tons of good pig iron per week.

Good authority.—Ex-Senator Rivers declares that Virginia is safe for Harrison by at least 8000 majority.

The Central Committee of the State of New York, have published an address to the democratic Harrison men of the United States, in which they declare that the state is safe for Harrison, by a majority of from 8 to 19,000. The object of the address is to counteract the "crowing" of the Federalists.

Member of Congress killed in a Duel.—A letter from Baltimore in the U. S. Gazette, dated the 5th inst. states, that the Hon. Francis Thomas, a member of Congress from that State, was killed the evening previous in a duel, and Mr. Price, of Hagerstown, dangerously, if not mortally wounded.

North Carolina Election.—The first returns from North Carolina, though from the strong holds of Locofocoism, are cheering in the extreme for the friends of Harrison.

Pitt county has given a democratic majority of 108, last year only 65. Granville, Moorehead, democrat 873, Squaders, federalist 760. In this county, we have gained a representative.

Warren, federal majority 600—they expected 900 no opposition last year. Edgemoor, 1150 federal majority—last year 1281. Nash, 650 federal majority—no opposition last year.

Mr. Editor.—I have noticed an article in a late number of the London Mining Journal, the writer of which seems to be much disappointed and chagrined that Messrs. Biddle and Farquhar omitted, in their speeches at the Pottsville celebration of January 18th, 1840, what he considered a proper tribute to the merits of Mr. Crane, the proprietor of the Yonickdywn works in Wales, and the first who succeeding in making iron with anthracite in that country. The writer pays a merited compliment to the speeches of the gentlemen alluded to—and in speaking of the success of the experiment in Pottsville says:—

"The American capitalists, doubtless, are the best representatives of their own merit, especially in 'going ahead'—they regard the first application of anthracite to the making of iron. Now, are they, as far as the extracts you have given, less remarkable for defect of memory, when the remembrance of the deeds of others would only make their own appear second best, and thereby lessen in some degree the value of their newly discovered field for pecuniary investment. For, after a careful perusal of two of the best speeches ever yet delivered in honor of a discovery, no one can fail to be struck with one fatal error, which by some marvellous concurrence, is equally conspicuous throughout both of these brilliant effusions—I mean the error of omission, in not having named, from beginning to ending, named the founder of all the mighty benefits which are anticipated to flow from the successful and meritorious exertions of our countryman, George Crane, of the Yonickdywn Iron Works."

It may be fresh in the recollection of some of our readers, that a deputation, having in view the application of anthracite to the making of iron, crossed the Atlantic, not long ago for no other purpose than to visit Mr. Crane's works, and to witness with their own eyes, the result of his experiments; whether the iron master at Pottsville was one of this deputation, is not material; the success of the experiment in America, being, no doubt, the result of information generally and kindly communicated by Mr. Crane. Why, then, was his name omitted by them who took so distinguished a part in commemorating the importance of such a discovery?

If, however, American capitalists do "go ahead," in looking to anthracite as one of the most profitable investments, they take care to do so on good grounds; only mark what an alchemist Mr. Biddle is—would that our capitalists at home would study alchemy all the rest of their lives!

No two substances as Messrs. Biddle contributes so much to the comfort and civilization of the world as coal and iron; the chief ingredient of the richest precious stone is carbon; and after all, a diamond and a coal is the same thing; the comparison demands the coal, since, certainly for every purpose of human comfort and enjoyment, the coal outweighs all the gems that ever glistered at the coronations of all the sovereigns of the earth, &c. &c. Again—"The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania are six or eight times as large as those in South Wales; of these great masses, it may be said confidently, that the coals are at least as rich in quality, and as abundant in quantity as those of Great Britain, with this material distinction in their favor, that they lie above the water level, and are easily accessible, while many of the mines of England are 1000 or 1500 feet below the surface." Nor is Mr. Farquhar, the other advocate, less eloquent upon the subject, observing—"Those who have been foremost in this benefaction to the country—those who have opened the wide door to domestic industry, increasing the means of subsistence to the working man, and at the same time pointing out to the enterprising and the capitalist a new avenue to wealth, are known to you; and their names are household words, at least, ought to be as familiar as household words—"we owe them and pay them our gratitude." Yet, with all this evidence in proof of the benefit conferred upon America, the founder of at least the key to such a treasure, George Crane, was entirely forgotten."

Now, when we recollect that neither Mr. Biddle or Mr. Farquhar are what are technically termed "iron men," we cannot think the omissions intentional, nor any of the gentlemen engaged in the experiments making up that time with anthracite for smelting iron, fell disposed to take from Mr. Crane the credit of having first succeeded in making iron with anthracite coal, by the application of the hot blast.

In many of the American newspapers, (the *Miners' Journal* included,) the whole proceedings of the dinner given Mr. Crane in Wales, were copied, and in every instance ample notice taken of the success of his experiments at the Yonickdywn works in Wales.

But with regard to Mr. Crane being "the founder of all the mighty benefits which were anticipated," we are not so certain, as we have no data to show at what period Mr. Crane commenced his experiments, but know that as early as 1834, Mr. Thos. S. Ridgway, W. Geiseheimer, and several other gentlemen, were busily engaged in making experiments in this region, and were so far successful as to be convinced of its practicability; and upon the result of these experiments Dr. Geiseheimer took out his patent for smelting iron with anthracite coal. These experiments were all made with the cold blast.

From experiments lately made in this country, it is proved that anthracite iron can be made with cold blast; but, as is the case with coke and charcoal, the yield will not be the same in proportion to the amount of fuel, as it is with the hot blast.

The writer seems to dwell much upon the "go ahead" facilities of the Americans; this they cannot help. It is as natural for a Yankee to go ahead as for a fish to swim; and go ahead they will.

The Americans have gone ahead in steam boats, rail roads, locomotives, and new have gone ahead in making iron with anthracite, and they always contrive in mechanical skill and ingenuity, to keep a little ahead of every other nation. For instance, in 1836 Mr. Crane succeeded, in making iron in Wales, with anthracite, yet, up to 1840, (a period of more than three years,) we find from the following extract from the *London Mining Journal*, of the 27th of March, 1840, that but two furnaces were in blast with anthracite exclusively as a fuel, al-

though nearly four years had elapsed since its discovery. The writer says—"The value attached to Mr. Crane's patent, arising out of the abundance of ironstone in the anthracite district of South Wales—which, with the coal, may be worked at easy cost—is evidenced by no larger a sum as 24,000, being given for one tract, with the object of establishing iron works, while royalties, which were never before contemplated, are now being paid, and higher rates demanded. The Yonickdywn (a Liverpool) Company, have now in course of erection works upon an extensive scale, although we believe they have not yet made iron from anthracite—while at Yonickdywn a small furnace, making from thirty to thirty-five tons weekly, is employed alongside the anthracite;—and, if we mistake not, a large furnace is also now at work on stone coal solely. 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