charged \$1 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertisments will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued is

unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charge accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be charged \$12 per annum, including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

All three addressed to the ddies must be not paid. All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All notices for meetings, &c and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratts, will be charged 25 centseach, except Mariages and Deaths.

IF Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices

PENNSYLVANIA HALL. POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL CO. PA.

This elegant and commodious establish ment will be open for the reception of travellers from this date. It has been completely refitted, and supplied with Furniture entirely new; the Bedding &c, is of the first quality, and particular attention has been devoted to every arrangement that can contribute to comtort and convenience.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected in the most careful and liberal manner, without regard to expense or labor, and will embrace the most favorite brand and stock. The Proprietor solicits therefore, the support of

his friends and the travelling community in general. Should they think proper to visit his house, he hopes by assidious attention to their wants, to establish for it such a character, as may ensure a return of their FREDERICK D'ESTIMAUVILLE,

Pottsville, Pa. June 22, 1840: N. B. The Refectory in he Basement story, is conducted under the superintendance of Mr. John Silver.

RAIL ROAD IRON.

A complete assortment of Rail Road fron from 21X5 to 1X1 inch.

RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33in. to 56 in. external diameter, turned & un-

RAIL ROAD AXLES. 30,31n. diameter Rail Road RAIL ROAD AXLES. 30, 310, diameter will know Axles, manufactured from the patent EV Cable Iron.

RAIL ROAD FELT. for placing between the Iron Chair and stone block.

INDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from New Zealand Flax saturated with India Rubber, and Just received a complete assortment of Chains, from a in to 14 in proved & man-CHAINS.

SHIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES, tantly on hand and for sale by

A. & G. RALSTON. & CO.
No. 4, South Front St.

ended for Incline Planes

Philadelphia, January 18. REFINED WHALROIL 2000 galls resined Whale Oil, just received and for sale by. E. A. KATHAWAY & Co.

Com. Merchints, 13 south Front Philadelphia, August, Anthracite Pic Plates and Bread Pans.

JUST received on consignaent, a supply of Anthracite Pie Plates and Breat Pans from Moore & Steward's Foundry, Danville, mde from the Roaring Creek Iron. They are a socious article, and better calculated for baking Pies ad Bread than any other articles herotofore in use.

September 5

Chair Stuff: THE Subscriber has constantly on and a superior assertment of Chair Stuff which he will dispose of at as low rates as can be flained at

any other establishment. PETER SEITZI FR. Foot of the Broad Mountain, Little

Heyl's Embrocation for Holes

THIS valuable Embrocation has been used great success in the cure of the most trans some diseases with which the horse is affected, say as old strains, swellings, galls, strains of the sho dere, &c. . It soon cures old or fresh wounds, cut bruises, &c. It is highly recommended, and should be constantly kept in the stables of all persons our ing horses. For sale at HIHN'S C MARTIN'S Drug & Chemical Store, Centre Street. Pottsville, Oct 24

BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

THESE Pills pre composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the aterial system; the blood to quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether the skin, the parts situated anternally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken placed is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes

a healthy state. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS Caution .- Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this Medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham street, New York, or from the

REGULAR AGENT, B. BANNAN, Pottsville

Pills! Pills!

THE safest, the best, most efficacious and truly vege ible Pills in existance are DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS

A component part of which is Sarsaparilla, and known to be the most effectual and thorough purifier of the blood and animal fluids ever discovered. As a gentle or active purgative, they are equally efficacious—whilst taking tive purgative, they are equally efficacious—whilst taking them no change of thet or restraint from occupation is necessary. They may be taken at all times and under all circumstances—they will not reduce or weaken the system by their effect as most purgatives do—much comment upon their virtues is unnecessary—their reputation is well established, numerous proofs of their efficacy having been published at different times. Suffice it to ray that in addition to their different indicaces of the having been published at different times. Suffice it to ray that in addition to their different indiseases of the stomach, liver, indestines, &c., they are the only pills in existence that cleanse and putify the blood and animal mids, removing all noxious and diseased humors theresom, and thereby removing all eruptions from the skindry and watery plumbes from the face, neck and body, tetter, rash, or breaking out of the skin, and all cutane-

Cious affections whatever:

They are prepared from vegetable extracts, (warranted free from mercury and the minerals) and by a regular physician, attested by Drs. Physic, Horner, Gibson, far physician, attested by Drs. Physic, Horner, Gibson, Jackson, James. Dewees, Hare, Coxe, &c. tesides numerous other physicians throughout the United States, who daily employ them in their practice, administering, them to their patients in preference to all other purgatives, and in preference to all other preparations of Sarrangella, in consequence of their preparations of Sarrangella, in consequence of their preparations of Sarrangella. saparilla, in consequence of their possessing the combined effects of correcting the diseased lumars of the blood and fluids, and by their purgative properties, removing or carrying off the same from the system, with out producing the slightest inconvenience, or requiring

Numerous testimonials, certificates and rec tions of those Pills from physicians and others, accompany the directions with each box. Dr. N. B. Leidy's gignature accompanies the genuine on two sides of each box on a yellow label.

Also for sale by J. F. Taylor & Co., Minersville,—
Hugh Kinsley, Port Carbon.

BOOK-BINDERY

in connection with his Book Store, where all kinds of Books will be bound at the shortest

notice at low rates.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[will each you to pierce the howelsofthe Earth and bring outfrom the Caverus of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure. - Dr. Johnson

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

SATURDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 19. 1840.

NO. 51

GOOD NIGHT.

BY WINTEROP N. PRAED. Good night to thee, lady !-though many Have join'd in the dance to-night, Thy form was the fairest of any, Where all was seducing and bright: Thy smile was the softest and dearest; Thy form the most sylph-like of all, And thy voice the most gladsome and clearest, That e'er held a partner in thrall.

VOL. XVI.

Good night to thee, lady !- 'tis over,-The waltz, the quadrille and the song-The whisper'd farewell of the lover, The heartless adieu of the throng: The heart that was throbbing with pleasure, The eye-lid that long'd for repose-The beaux that were dreaming of treasure, The girls that were dreaming of beaux.

Tis over-the lights are all dving. The coaches all driving away. And many a fair one is sighing, And many a false one is gay; And Beauty counts over her numbers Of conquests, as homeward she drives-And some are gone home to their slumbers, And some are gone home to their wives.

And I, while my cap in the shower Is waiting, the last at the door, Im looking all round for the flower That fell from your wreath on the floor, 'll keep it-if but to remind me. Though withered and faded its hue-Wherever next season may find me-Of England-of Almack's and you!

There are tones that will haunt us, though lonely Our path be o'er mountain or sea; There are looks that will part from us only When memory ceases to be; There are hopes which our burden can lighten,

Though t ilsome and steep be the way; And dreams that like moonlight can brighten With a light that is clearer than day.

There are names that we cherish, though nameless For aye on the lip they may be; There are hearts that, though fetter'd, are tameless, And thoughts unexpress'd, but still free! And some are too grave for a rover, And some for a husband too light. -The ball and my dream are all over-

Good night to thee, ludy! good night! From the United States Gazette, RIMEMBER THE POOR! Remember the Poor!

It fearfully snoweth, And bitterly bloweth; Thou couldst not endure The tempest's wild power Through night's dreary hour, Then pity the poor!

Remember the Poor! The farther is lying In that hovel, dving With sickness of heart, No voice cheers his dwelling, Of Jesus' love telling,

Remember the Poor! The widow is sighing, The orphans are crying, Half starving for bread: With eagerness speed ye To succor the needy.

Ere life shall depart.

Their helper is dead! Remember the Poor! The baby is sleeping, Its checks wet with weeping.

nits mother's breast; Whose cough deep and hollow Foretells she'll soon follow hasband to rest! Rember the Poor!

o'him who aid lendeth, batever he spendeth The Lwill repay; Asweet thoughts shall cheer him. Yod's love be near him. In his diday!

Society of No society is more profitable, because none m efining and provocative of virtue, than that of refi and sensible women. God enshrined peculiar guess in the form of woman, that her beauty might v her gentle voice invite; and the desire of her sa versuade men's sterner souls to leave the paths o'ful strife, for the ways of pleasantness and per But when woman falls from her blest emine and rational enjoyments. into the vain coquette, lattered idolater of idle fashion, she is unworth fashion, she is unworth, an honorable man's love, or a sensible man niration. Beauty is

Dear deceit. _____

We honor the chivalrous a nee which is paid in our land to women. It is that our men know how to respect virtue and affection and our women are worthy of such r. Yet women should be something more than house to their society. To be our should be fitted to be our friends; (anions, they they should be deserving the applion of our minds. There are many such, and minds. There are many such, and there are not more, is rather the fault of our there are an their own; and despite all the unmanly have been thrown upon them in prose of would rather share in the rational cons, they nen of sense, than listen to silly complimet of and a man dishonors them, as well as disgrands; self, when he seeks their circle for idle pastimnot for the improvement of his mind.—Me. Magazine.

Precission of Thought .- Without this the s not exercised, and knowledge is not gained. nothing but hesitate and stammer. Why? mills 2 glass factories, &c

cause their impressions are general and undefined. There are no less than four war steamers now Definitions are pivots of knowledge. He who has got the definition, has got all; and he who has not got a definition, has got nothing but an indefinite approximation to knowledge. Without precission of thought, it is impossible to define. Conceptions may be poured out clear and heautiful as a G of fourth street of 1000 tons each, for the brook running through a meadow; but there will ere be but little power. Nothing but labor in the work-BANNAN has commenced a Book Binder, shop of thought and words, can overcome the inin connection with his Book Store, where corrigible propensity of mind to take the easy course mer coint Foundry will in this, as in all forof prosing our words to one ides.

Kindness of the Poor to the Poor .- Who ever has studied, with a mind free from prejudice, the manners of the working classes, very general present numerous examples of virtue. The working man is, for the most part, free hearted, kind, and anxious to assist his comrades, and capable of the truest devotion towards his employer. In those quarters, the population of which is chiefly engaged in the industrious arts, it is notorious that artisans, whose circumstances are tolerable easy, succour with a ready and active charity, not only those of their comrades who are prevented from labouring by sickness, but all who occupy the same house with themselves, or with whom they maintain habits of neighbourhood. Out of their wages they keep back a portion for these purposes, and even perform the sick man's task, in addition to their own, to prserve his salary to him during the continuance of his illness. If he is compelled to seek the hospital, on the day of his removal his bedside is visited by a deputation of his companions, with offers of money and words of consolution When his strength returns, they make it their business to seek work for him, and subscribe towards his maintenance for the first fortnight. Should some unforseen accident have reduced him to distress, they relieve him by an advance of money, a meal, a bed; and these succours, freely offered, constitute a debt which the recipient could not, without dishonor, fail to discharge.-Nay their solicitude follows him amid his follies, and does not abandon him in his crimes. In the former case they try to counsel him back to respectability, with friendly and indulgent words-

Des Classes Dangeruses, &c.

in the latter, they still visit him in prison, and hold

out to him a helping hand.

An Old Rowdy .- The N. O. Picayune thus, funnily, speaks of Old Æolus: Old Æolus is out on the loudest kind of a bender. The way he went yelling, screaming, and whistling through the streets, flapping window shutters, swinging signs, and fearing awnings, the night before last, was really scandelous. He got started on a breeze some how or other, and he was determined to blow it as long as he could raise the wind. He's a roarer when he gets a going, and while regulating the days about this time, he took it into his head to regulate New Orleans. Daylight couldn't ston him. and he kept it up vesterday morning for hours after the watchmen gave up the city to the guardianship of day,

This old Æolus is a well known bellowing, blustering, bullying, neisy, unmanageable rowdy. He follows the sea pretty generally, but he sometimes kicks up a row on land. He was always extremely fond of being out of nights, and his mother never could control him. He has no settled habitation, but goes wandering bout spreeing and rioting whenever he can raise the wind. He is skylarking all the time and high continually, but at certain seasons he makes a point of having a regular breeze. He is | his teeth before he can bite. - Newark Guzette. in town now on what we call an dequinoctial bender," and in all probability we shall hear more of him yet. Let him go. He can fly round town and and Olmstead are out after him, and he'll get brought up to the Recorder's office some of these days yet Whem! phiz! whistle! bang! There he goes, now, just like an ærial locomotive! Aint be a screamer!

Honor and Profit of Industry .-- The greatest of men have been trained up to work with their

It there is an encouraging sentence in the English language, it is the above. God ordained that man should live by " the sweat, of his fac-," and natelligence can breathe and live only in a bging of an active life. Aikenside, the author of The Pleasures of Imagination, was a butcher until twenty-one, and first took to study from being confined in his room, by the fall of a cleaver. Marshal Ney was the son of a cooper; Roger Sherman, Allen Cunningham and Gifford, were shoe makers; Sir William Herschell was a fifer boy; Franklin a printer's devil; Ferguson a shepherd; Ben Johnson was a bricklayer; James Monroe the son of a bricklayer, Gen. Knox was the son of a hookbinder; General Green a blacksmith; Gen. Morgan a wagoner; Burns a plough boy; Bloomfield was a farmer; Frazer a stone cutter; Crabbe and Keates apothecaries; Sir Wm. Blackstone was the son of a silk mercer, and a posthumous child-Agriculturist.

Cotton Manufactures of Massachusetts .- The following statistics of the Cotton Manufactures of Massachusetts are compiled from a document just issued y the Value of Committee of that Commonwealth: Suffolk.—One cotton factory with 1200 spindles,

even iron works and one glass factory. Essex .- Eight and three-lourth cotton factories with 19,822 spindles; 19 woollen factories with 29,-070 spindles, 3 paper mills, 1 card factory.

Middlesex.—Forty cotton factories with 192,808 spindles, 50 woollen factories with 18,986 spindles, 16 paper mills, 4 card factories, 17 slitting mills and mill machines, 9 iron works, one glass factory. Worcester .- Eigty-four and a half cotton factories

with 136,357 spindles, 64 1 woollen factories with 32,553 spindles, 14 paper mills, 10 card factories, 15 iron works, &c. Humpshire.—Seven cotton factories with 8472 spindles, 28 woollen factories with 8364 spindles, 8

paper mills, I card factory. Hamden .- Twenty-three cotton factories, with 84,238 spindles, 9 woollen factories with 2814 spin dles, 8 paper mills, 5 card factories, 7 iron works,

Franklin .- Five cotton factories with 7273 apindles, 11 woollen factories with 3534 spindles, 6 iron Berkshire .- Twenty-eight cotton factories with 34,126 spindles, 25 woollen factories with 10,470

spindles, 20 paper mills, 14 iron works. Norfolk .- Forty-eix cotton factories with 28,940 spindles. 15 woollen factories with 45,39 spindles, 16 paper mills, 33 slitting mills and nail machines, 16 iron works, I glass factory.

Bristol.—Fifty two cotion factories 96,972 spin dles, 11 woollen factories with 600 spindles, 14 paper

mills, 14 card factories, 165 slitting mills and nail machines, 11 iron works, &c. Plymouth.-Fourteen and a half cotton factories with 12,151 spindles, 4 woulden factories with 1226 pindles. 2 paper mills, 235 slitting and nail ma chines, 3 iron works, &c.

Barnstable .- One cotton factory with 468 spindles, uy when called to give a definite account, can 2 woollen factories with 780 spindlers, 8 slitting

ten for the Russian Government; and two at

ENGLAND. Process of Enumeling Iron Cooking Vessels .- We have witnessed several interesting experiments, calrulated to test the success of an important discovery in the art of manufacturing east-iron cooking vessels, by Messrs. T. and C. Clarke, iron-founders, Wolverhampton. English manufacturers of articles technically denominated "hollow-ware," have for many years been sorely puzzled concerning an ingenious and beautiful method, practised in Germany, of lining iron culinary utensils with a smooth white. enamel, resembling porcelain, which far surpasses, in point of cleanliness and durability, the English system of "tinning" the interior surface. Indeed, so desirable has this art been considered by our countrymen, that, with their usual enterprise, considerable sums of money and a most liberal expenditure of time and talent have been for many years employed in seeking to discover the process. Until the present instance, however, every effort proved fruitless. Several of our manufacturers, it is true, have contrived to line the vessels with an enamel equal or superior in appearance to that of the foreign article; but this enamel cracked, chipped, and would not stand the fire; and the grand secret, which, of course, is the production of an enamel which shall so expand and contract with the metal as not to chip or crack, remained as much unknown as ever. Messrs. T. and C. Clarke, however, have at length most perfectly succeeded, and having, of course, secured a patent, are now manufacturing an article in every way superior to that of their continental rivals. The manufacturers of British hollow-ware have always-surpassed those of Germany in the lightness and elegance of their castings, so that Messrs, Clarke are enabled to add this advantage to that of at least equal excellence of enamel. The German enamel is found to wear as long as the iron vessel itself; but we believe it will scarcely stand the severe test to which we have seen Messrs. Clarke's article subjected-viz

enamel being damaged or discolored. Another experiment consisted in placing one of the vessels filled with water upon a large fire, and allowing it to remain until the water had completely boiled away. and for some minutes afterwards, without in the slightest degree injuring the vessel or its enamel. The great importance of the application of this discovery to our own manufactures is, that the hollowware manufactured in this country may be purchased at less than half the price of that imported from the ontinent .- Stuffordshire Examiner. The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Winchilsen have

that of heating an enamelled saucepan to a white

heat, and then plunging it suddenly into cold water,

until cooled, without either the vessel cracking, or the

sent discharges to the tenants who voted for the So- engaged; and by the change of day it is evident that licitor General at the last election. When will the the new conductor wishes to cope directly with the ballot come? Lord Winchilsen, we hope, has show The Port of Manchester !- Under this novel title

for the metropolis of manufactures," we announced on Wednesday last, that a vessel had arrived here, tear his - jucket as he pleas is, but Constables Espy direct from Dublin, with a cargo of potatoes, and was discharging at the Old Quay Company's Wharf. We have now to add, that this vessel, the Mary, Capt. John Hill, having discharged her cargo, will, it is expected, clear' and sail this day direct for Dublin, with a cargo of Coal from the colliery of Mr. Fitzgerald, at Pendleton.

> Burnley - On Monday last, a grand demonstranumerous advocates from the neighbouring towns Thomas Beaumont, Esq , surgeon, of Bradford, preteetotalism. Several other addresses were delivered, after which the meeting terminated.

> On Wednesday evening a suppor was given to Major James Glencairn Burns, the eldest son of the celebrated bard, at the house of Mr. Baker. Royal Exchange Hotel, Grey street, as a token of respect and welcome on his return to the land of his nativity, after his long service in India. About thirty gentlemen sat down to an excellent supper, on the removal of the cloth, and after the usual loyal toasts, the health of the gallant Major was drunk with enthugiasm, for which compliment he returned thanks in a highly feeling and impressive manner. This was followed by "The immortal memory of the Poet Burns," for which Major B, also returned thanks. Several of the favorite songs of the great hard were sung, and the harmony and conviviality of the meeting were kept up to a late hour, when the company separated highly gratified with the pleasing manners and truly social qualities of their distinguished guest.

Token of Respect .- The coal merchants, &c., of this city, taking into account the valuable services of Mr. Leemen, solicitor, in his successful endeavors in the City Council to reduce the dues on coals and other produce passing through Naburn Lock to York, have this week subscribed a sum of money to be devoted to the purchasing of some substantial and handsome token of respect, to be presented as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made.

The Wesleyan Centenary Fund.-The following s stated to be a correct return of the total amount collected in the first and second instalments of the Wesleyan Centenary Fund; namely, £157,458 26

Odd Fellows .- The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, according to returns made at the annual meeting held at York in June last, distributed in charity to its members and others, no less a sum than 126,000l. during the previous twelve months, and received during the same period 144,500l, in regular subscriptions, independent of the voluntary contribution, and donations of its members and well-wishers. The increase of members within the year was 32,224, making in all nearly 200,000. In the Newcastle-upon-Tyne district alone, during the last nine months, the increase of members was upwards of 2500, among whom were many influential gentlemen, members of Parliament, clergymen of the Church of England, as well as other religious bodies. &c .- Newcustle Chronicle.

Great Western Steam ship Company - We understand that some of the experimentalizing Directors of the company have resolved on adopting the Archimedian screw for the great Iron Ship, and are now re constructing her at an enormous expence, for that purpose. We need hardly observe, that this course has seen adopted without the sanction of the turing the family of Pierce Flandon. proprietors.—Bristol Mirror.

Notwithstanding the general returns of revenue for N. Y. mintain its well deserved reputation.— creased upwards of 14.000l, on the corresponding quarter of 1839 .- Liverpool Courier.

SCOTLAND

O! HERE'S TO AULD SCOTLAND THOUGH FAR FAR AWA'. BY J. GRAHAM.

Air-" Bonny Dundce."

Wrirten for the Celebration of St. Andrew's Anriversary at the Blue Bonnet House, Our auld mountain mither, fu' blythely thigither We chant thy sweet sang, thy bauld peebroch we

And toast while they're sounding, wi' hearts blythely bounding.

O! here's to auld Scotland, the' far far awa'. Awa' wi' the cauld heart, it ne'er is a bauld heart, And ne'er kens a dear tender feeling awa' That while it is beating can e'er be forgetting The land o' its birth, tho' its far far awa'.

The' ice-bound thy fountains, and the' thy rude mountains Be mantled wi' heather and crested wi' snaw,

Yet there's a wild grandeur, still dear where we wander. Then here's to suld Scotland, tho' far far awa'. In the bower, at the banquet, on battle-field ranket. Array'd in the garb o' the mountain see braw.

How gay and how gallant, dear land of the valliant

Then here's to auld Scotland, tho' far far awa', The Dane and the Roman, and a' the fierce foemen The land o'er the heather ne'er conquered ava', The chairns that rise o'er thee, proclaim that proce

Then here's to suld Scotland, tho' far far awa'. O! welcome the feeling so sweetly revealing, Where'er be our footsteps, whate'er be our fa' The heart still revering that land so endearing, Then here's to auld Scotland, tho' far far awa'.

Changes in the Newspaper press .- The newspaper press of Dundee is presently undergoing changes which will in a manner revolutionize its character. On Wednesday last the Dundee Chronicle, which has for some time past been under Trustees, was exposed to sale in Messrs. Shiel and Small s office .-The High Church party bad given out that they intended to purchase the copywright and materials; but at the hour of the sale the Chartists and Mr. Peter Brown, late of the Advertiser, were the only hidders The paper and printing materials in the Chronicle Office were put up at £700, and, after a keen competition on the part of the Chartists, were knocked down to their opponent at £820. Since then it has been announced, that after the 28th inst., the Chronicle will be published, under the new arrangement every Friday morning. Great talent is said to be Brown, the Advertiser looses its editor, and will of course bass into a new management. On the other hand, the Chartists, who bade so well for the Chronicle have had various meetings for the purpose of establishing a journal of their own, and a manifesto to this effect is posted on the walls of the town-, Dundee Courter.

WALES.

The poll for a church rate in the parish of Merthyr closed on Monday last, between three and four o' tion of tectotalism took place at this village, when clock, one hour having clapsed without a vote being recorded. The poll lasted for thirteen days. As a and villages attended. In the evening, a most in- severe scrutiny is about to be commenced, some time teresting meeting took place in the school-room, must clause before it can be ascertained to which side the victory will be an judged; but we have no sided as chairman in an able manner, and made a | fears for the Church, on whose behalf we again beg | to that heretofore generally used, neither is it called long and pleating speech on the benefit ial results of to express our heartfelt acknowledgments to our by the same name. At this rate, we may have as cause .- Merthur Guardian.

Gigantic Duhlia. - There is a dahlia in a garden n Charles street, Newport, nearly eight feet high, with 136 blossoms .- Monmouthshire Merlin.

Odd Fellowship .- The progress of Oddfellowship in South Wales has of late been so rapid, that from he great number of lodges it has been necessary to form new districts. A district, called the " Blackwood District, has just been instituted, and although so lately established, a new lodge has been opened and another is in contemplation .- Denbigh Herald

Monmouth.-On Monday se'nnight, a school for the reception of poor children was opened at the Buckbolt, near this town. The edifice is in the Gothic style, and exceedingly neat, and is picturesquely situated in a very healthy locality. It is capable of containing 150 children, and has been erected at the sole expense of Major Merriott, of Newton we understand, further signified his intention of deman's bounty" will eventually fully and justly appreciate the advantages so timely and charitably conferred upon them, and by manifesting a spirit of moral and intellectual improvement, go far to repay their kind and liberal benefactor .- Merthur Guardian.

Items of News.

The Jews in St. Petersburgh having sent their ons abroad to avoid military service, the Emperor has ordered that every Jew shall furnish two recruits for every son sent out of the country.

Commendable .- A London paper states that the Odd Fellows' Society of that city, has in the course of ten years, distributed among its members, and for other charities, the neat little sum of 130,000 pound sterling, or about \$640,000.

The Wife .- That woman deserves not a husband's enerous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantnent of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such a

Served Right .- A min has been fined in New York \$250, and imprisoned thirty days, for earies-

Something New .- An invention is in progress in England to supercede the use of horse hair in stuffing chairs, solas, &c. The substitute is cork, cut into the minutest particles, which is found upon trial to be superior to horse hair in every respect, and being a saving of about two hundred per cent.

From a Correspondent.

NEW YORE, Nov. 29, 1840. Trinity Church promises to be one of the finest edifices of the kind in the country. Its dimensions are as follows: length 188 feet width 84 feet 6 inches; height of tower 166 feet; whole height of tower and spire, 257 feet, height of nave, 67 feet interior. The material of which the building is constructed is a fine brown sandstone from Little Falls, near Paterson, N. J. It is soft, and is worked easily when fresh from the quarry, but hardens, by exposure. Very nice work can be executed in it, and a great amount of ornamental work will be placed upon this new Church. The style of architecture is Gothic. I should add to the account of the material, that the stones from different depths in the quarry vary considerably in color. Whether this will be an advantage or an injury to the appearance of the building may be a question." The church is to have on each side a one story projection, the upper part of the building to be a good many feet narrower than the lower. The side walls of this upper half will rest on columns which will stand in the church as those do which usually sustain the galleries. | In this church there will be no galleries on the sides. Some of the ornamental work in stone which is to be placed about the windows, &c. is finished, and is finely designed and executed. The turrets, buttresses, &c. will be, so far as I can judge, admirably arranged .-The blocks of stone are raised by vast cranes which lay them wherever they are wanted, the windlasses, being worked by a steam engine within the walls The walls have reached 12 or 15 feet in height.

Crane's Patent.

Benj. Bannan, Esq.-

Dear Sir :- As the subject of Grane's Patent is somewhat interesting to the people of this country, and more particularly your region, I enclose you a paper in which the pretentions of Mr. Crane are amply discussed. The prevalent dispositions to obtain patents for every slight improvement or application of a principle, is also set forth, and as Mr. Crane is entitled only to the merit of using the lebor of other minds, your readers will be gratified with a perusal of the article.

Your ob't serv't

QUESTION OF THE PATENT RIGHT USE OF ANTHRACITE IN THE MANUFAC-TURE OF IRON.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

Sin,-You have inserted a letter in your Journal of the 12th instant, addressed to the editor of the Cambrian, signed "W. M.," dated Gray's Inn, and to which you append certain observations of your own. I beg to be permitted to say a few words in reply. If there is any impropriety in discussing the legality of . Crane's patent,' it entirely rests with Mr. Cranes advocates, such discussion being wholly unprovoked by the other side. As a general principle, quite agree in the impropriety of newspaper discussion, pending proceedings in a court of law, but, in this instance, I think there is something like a waver of wrong, inasmuch that I feel confident we shall hear no more of it in a court of law. Be this as it may, there appears an evident disposition and determination, if possible, to write up Mr. Crane as first-rate genius, and his patent one of the most brilliant conceptions of the age-to question which is nothing less than absolute stultification. I own, Mr. Editor, I was surprised to find you using such an expression as the following ;- " And so illiberal not to use a more harsh expression—do we consider the conduct of the Neath Abbry Company," &c. &c .-Is it a part of your editorial creed to deny independence of opinion and honesty of intention in others, cause they do not coincide with your own v shall not follow . W. M.' through all his laboured reasoning, but apply myself to the only real point at issue viz .- Is there any invention at all in Mr. Crane's discovery! and, then, is there such a combination as will entitle him to a patent? if there is neither of these--and I contend there is not-- I quote your own words to express my feeling :--- While it requires not a Solon to determine on which side justice lies, whatever may be the law." Now, then, to the point. Mr. Crane has made Iron with a fossil mineral fuel and Lot-blast combined, which, in order to support an invention, or a patent, must be proved to be clearly distinguished from previous known methods. Is it not notorious, that iron has been made for many years with these very elements, viz. -- fossil mineral fuel, or pit-coal, and hot-blast combined? But then comes the special pleading : oh! our fossil mineral fuel is of a different mineralogical character Christian friends and brethren the Wesleyans, for many inventors (bless the mark.) and as many patthe timely aid which they have rendered to our ents, as there are species of Coal, possessing trifling differences in their mineralogical composition; this, surely, must be too absurd to be law, As well, Mr. Editor, might you claim to be an inventor, and entitled to a patent, if you were to print your paper with red ink, and rely upon the right to a patent, on the plea that red ink was a different chemical com-

you will--so coal is coal, make iron with which you will-bituminous coal, or anthracite coal, It may go far to discharge the subject of a great deal of mystification, to explain that anthracite coal is not a separate formation, as has generally been supposed, but in truth, and in fact, is part and parcel of one and the same seam of coal as that which produces bituminous coal-in fact, that it is " a destinction without a difference." . The geological position of anthracite, in South Wales, is unlike that in any other portion of the world that I have heard of, and, in consequence of that difference, we are enabled to House, who, with his customary munificence, has, solve the problem, as to whether anthracite is a separate formation from bituminous coal, or not, In fraying the incidental and other expenses that will Ireland and in America, where there is a very large be incurred in educating the poor children of the | deposite of anthracite, it is unaccompanied by bituhitherto almost unenlightened district in which the minous coal, so is it at Pembrokeshire, but in anothpresent school house has been erected. A system | er part of the South Wales coal basin we have both. of scriptural and moral education has long been much | The locality of the anthracite region extends from required in this poor but populous neighbourhood, the Vale of Neath through the west part of Glamorand it is to be hoped the participators in "the good ganshire, small portion of the South of Breconshire to Kidwelly, in Carmarthenshire, and, after crossing Carmarthen Bay, it again appears in Pembrokesbire, at Saunders Foot, and continues its course all across the county to St. Bride's Bay. In the three firstnamed counties, the anthracite is confined to the north crops of certain seams (about twenty,) then dip to the south a considerable way under the surface of the land, and then again rise to the south; the south crops are there bituminous, but in Pembrokeshire the north and south crops are pure anthracite. These are facts that are indisputable.

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It follows, as a consequence, that an alteration from bituminous to anthracite coal takes place somewhere on the line of dip from north to south. I dffirm, without the slightest hesitation, that the seams which are anthracite on the north crops, are the identical same seams that are bituminous on the south crop. Of this any geologist may satisfy himself by examining the relative position of the coal and the accompanying strata, and including the lime rock, from Landebue, in Carmarthenshire, to the district of

The point at which the change takes place I expect to be too deep for actual examination, in the direction of the dip; but, in an east and west direction, we find the alteration takes place at the magnificent fault in the Neath Valley, known as the Dinas Rock, on the east side of which the coal is slightly bituminous, continuing to increase in bitumen as they trend eastward.

The solution of this extraordinary fact in natural history I take to be as follows:--It is very evident that, at some remote period, the regions containing coal have been subjected to violent convulsions, as is