MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE."—DR. JOHNSON.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, AGENT FOR THE PROPRIETOR, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL. XXI. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1845. NO. 14.

MEDICINES.

DR. STEELLING'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

The Great Panacea for Consumption!!!

ALSO Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, Croup, Scarlet Fever, Measles, difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Breast, and all other diseases of the Lungs.

CONFIRMED.

Extraordinary cure of Asthma, by Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, attested to by Capt. Samuel R. Bunnell, merchant of Potter's Creek, Monmouth County, New Jersey, the father of the unfortunate young sufferer.

POTTERS CREEK, June 6th, 1844.

DR. STEELING—Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of being able to state that my daughter, who had been suffering under severe Asthma for 5 or 6 years, has been entirely cured of that painful disease, by the use of six bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup. She was when first attacked with that complaint, only nine years of age, and suffered with it beyond all description, for the period of near six years, having an attack about every three or four weeks. It was to all appearance, confined and immovable—we tried many medicines without any relief whatever. About this time, we heard of the superior efficacy of your Pulmonary Syrup and determined to give it a trial—we procured a dozen bottles of it; the first bottle relieved her very much, and by the time she had taken six bottles, she was perfectly cured!!! It is now three three years since then, and she has not had the slightest attack of the Asthma. She suffered so much when laboring under those attacks that we could hear her breath distinctly over the whole house—she was frequently near suffocating, and we had quite despaired of her recovery.

I give you the above statement of facts, that others who may be afflicted with this awful disease, may take use of the same means, and we feel assured that with the blessing of Providence, they will find permanent relief. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL R. BUNNELL.

A loud voice from Philadelphia!!!

Read the following strong testimony in favour of Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, given by the Rev. V. O. Douglass, Pastor of the Mariner's Church, Philadelphia.

PHILADA., July 10th, 1844.

Dr. Steelling—Sir:—I feel much gratified in being able to say to you, that the Pulmonary Syrup you sent, has been used by several persons with great success.—The first person who took it, had been confined to her bed for some time with a severe cough—after taking only one bottle, she was almost entirely cured. A Sailor was greatly distressed with a cough, and could not find nothing to relieve him—He took one bottle and called to say that he was entirely cured!!!—A member of my Church, was taken with the prevailing Influenza—He took six of your Antibilious Pills, and a bottle of Syrup, and felt almost entirely restored to his wanted health. While at Woodstion, N. J., a short time since I found Mrs. S. W., labouring under a severe cough, and scarcely able to sit up through the day—I felt confident that the Syrup would relieve her; accordingly I sent her a bottle—within a few days, I heard that she was greatly benefited, and in a fair way of a speedy recovery. I can truly say, that almost every one that has taken it, has been more or less benefited, and I can cordially recommend it to all whoare in any way afflicted with cough. Yours &c, O. DOUGLASS.

The following is from a distinguished Councellor at Law in Bridgton, N. J.

BRIDGTON, December 8, 1841.

Dr. Wm. Steelling—Sir:—It gives me pleasure to have it in my power to bear testimony to your invaluable Pulmonary Syrup. For several years when any one of my family, has been afflicted with a Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza &c., &c., we have used it with very beneficial effects—It has invariably afforded relief. In October last, I was attacked in the night, with a confined paroxism of coughing—a dose of the Syrup immediately stopped the cough, and before I had finished the bottle, I found myself completely cured. The cause of philanthropy, most certainly owes you a debt of gratitude, for the acquisition of a medical compound skillfully prepared, pleasant to the taste, containing so many excellent properties, and made accessable to all, through poor, by its reduced prices. Your Obedient Servant,

ISAAC WATTS CRANE.

Disinterested Testimony!!!

Extract of a letter received from the Rev. Wm. Heilig, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, Abbottstown, Pa.

ABBOTTSTOWN, Jan., 19th 1842.

Dr. Wm Steelling—Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you that I have been much benefitted by the use of your Pulmonary Syrup—my throat which has been sore, for better than two years, and which was considerably inflamed, when I saw you last, has been greatly relieved—I think by using a few more bottles, a radical cure may be effected—I can therefore recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted.

Yours Affectionately, WM. HEILIG.

Samuel Swaim, Post Master at Evesham N. J. who is upwards of seventy years of age, was cured of a severe Influenza and relapse by a few bottles of my Pulmonary Syrup.

Samuel Small, of Pemberton, N. J. states that his wife who was in high hope of consumption with a cough was restored to sound health by the free use of my Pulmonary Syrup.

The wife of Reuben Mans Crowsticks, N. J. was entirely cured of a cough of near THREE YEARS standing by my Pulmonary Syrup.

Elizabeth Dubois, of Trenton, who was subject to a cough of three years standing, also spitting of blood and who could get no relief from the many medicines she had used, was relieved by one bottle of my Pulmonary Syrup.

Rev. W. A. Roy, Baptist clergyman, Imlaystown, N. J. states that Mrs. Fanny Emley, age 1 upwards of seventy, had been afflicted for several years with a most distressing and alarming Cough and had used many medicines with little relief; has been almost entirely cured by three bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup—she thinks another bottle will be effectual.

Rev. O. Douglass, Pastor of the Mariner's Church, Philadelphia, gave a bottle of my Pulmonary Syrup to a lady who was confined to her bed, with a Cough, after taking which she was almost entirely relieved. He also gave a bottle to a sailor who was greatly distressed with a cough; and could find nothing to relieve him—after taking which he called to say that it perfectly cured him. Mr. Douglass, moreover, says that a member of his church who was labouring under severe Influenza was cured immediately by six of my Antibilious Pills and a bottle of my Pulmonary Syrup; also that while on a visit to Woodstown, N. J. recently, Mrs. S. W. of that place, was scarcely able to sit up through the day, from a severe Cold, so sent her a bottle of my Pulmonary Syrup, which gave her immediate relief.

For sale in Pottsville, by JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

July 13 2—

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE

Of Health.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American Public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowleged, than the above named

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

To descant upon their merits, at this late day, would seem to be wholly unnecessary, as very few indeed who read this article, will be found unacquainted with the real excellence of the medicine. But if further proof were wanting to establish the credit of this singular remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the country has been so

SHAMELESSLY COUNTERFEITED.

Ignorant and unprincipled men have at various places, manufactured a spurious pill; and in order more completely to deceive the public have made it in outward appearance to resemble the true medicine.—These wicked people could never pass off their worthless trash, but for the assistance of certain misguided storekeepers, who because they can purchase the spurious article at a reduced rate, lend themselves to this monstrous system of imposition and crime.

The patrons of the above excellent Pills, will therefore be on their guard against every kind of imposition, and remember the only genuine Agents in Pottsville are Messrs. T. & J. Beatty.

The following highly respectable store keepers have been appointed Agents for the sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, FOR

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY,

and of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained:

T. & J. Beatty, Pottsville.
Bickel & Hill, Orwigsburg.
Aron Mutzle, Mahantango.
J. Weist, Klingerstown.
Jacob Kaufman, Lower Mahantango.
Jonas Kauffman, do
John Snyder, Friedensburg.
Featherolf, Drey & co. Tuscarora.
William Tagert, Tamaqua.
John Maurer, Upper Mahantango.
Ferrier, West Penn Township.
Mr. Wheeler, Pinegrove.
Calen & Taylor, & co. East Brunswick Township.
P. Schuyler, Orwigsburg.
C. H. DeFort, St. Llewellyn.
E. O. & J. Kauffman, Zimmermantown.
Bennett & Taylor, Minersville.
George Reifsnyder, New Castle.
Henry Korb & Son, McKeansburg.
Abraham Heebner, Port Carbon.
John Mertz, Middleport.
Samuel Boyer, Port Clinton.
Shoemaker & Kauffman, Schuylkill Haven.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

Office devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, No. 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

Remember, none are genuine, except Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Feb. 24. 8—

NEW DRUG STORE.

E. B. EICHHOLTZ, & CO., respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville, and Schuylkill county generally, that they have opened, (in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Slater,) a general assortment of

Drugs,	*Medicines,*
Chemicals,	*Paints,*
Oils;	*Dyes,*
Varnishes,	*Putty,*
Glass,	*Spices,*
Patent Medicines, &c., &c.	

And solicits a share of public patronage, confidently assuring the public, that every article in their line, shall be of the first quality, and purely genuine.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business in Philadelphia, those who favour them with a call, can rest satisfied that they will guard strictly against all mistakes, and have their medicines put up with the greatest care and nicety.

Physicians' prescriptions attended to with particular care, at all hours. Country Physicians and Storekeepers, supplied at a small advance on city prices.

E. B. EICHHOLTZ, & CO.

December 10—6

JOHN HERDMAN'S

OLD ESTABLISHED EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERSONS wishing to send for their friends from any part of the Old Country, can have them brought out on very accommodating terms, by applying to the subscriber. Their embarcation at Liverpool, will be superintended by a person especially appointed for that purpose, which will prelude delay in Liverpool. The following magnificent Ships, comprise the united Liverpool and New York line, one of which will sail every five days.

Patrick Henry,	Independence,	Ashburton,
John K. Skidder,	Virginia,	New York,
Stephen Whitney,	United States,	England,
Montezuma	Samuel Hicks,	Yorkshire,
Hottenguer,	Liverpool,	Oxford,
Queen of the West,	Rochester,	Roscius,
Siddons,	Sheridan,	Garrick,
Europe,	Columbus,	Cambridge.

Drafts for any amount, payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, without discount.—Apply to WM. B. HULL, Agent for JOHN HERDMAN.

Port Carbon, Jan. 19 3—

SPLENDID BIBLE.

HARPER' *ILLUMINATED AND NEW PICTORIAL BIBLE.* To be completed in 50 numbers, at 25 cts. per number.

This great and Magnificient Work, will be embellished with Sixteen Hundred Historical Engravings, exclusive of an initial letter to each chapter, by J. A. Adams; more than fourteen hundred of which are from original designs, by J. G. Chapman. It will be printed from the standard copy of the American Bible Society, and contain Marginal References, the Apocryphal Concordance, Chronological Table, List of proper Names, General Index, Table of Weights, Measures, &c., The large Frontispieces, Titles to the Old and New Testaments, Family Record, Presentation Plate, Historical Illustrations, and Initial Letters to the Chapters, Ornamental Borders, &c., will be from original designs, made expressly for this edition, by J. G. Chapman, Esq., of New York; in addition to which there will be numerous large engravings from designs by distinguished modern artists in France and England—to which a full index will be given in the last number.

The great superiority of early proof impressions from the Engravings, will insure to those who give their names at once, the possession of it in the HIGHEST STATE OF PERFECTION. To be completed in about 50 numbers, at 25 cts each.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to this Bible, in Schuylkill County, where a specimen copy of the Work can be seen.

B. BANNAN

January 6, 1—

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of the choicest kinds of Perfumery, embracing a general assortment of the best quality—inferior articles are not kept. Among the variety, is the following

Bouq de Caroline,	Treble Extracts
Vervaine,	For
Jasmin,	Handkerchiefs.
Geranium	
Patchouly.	

Farina Cologne, Lavender, Rose, Florida and Honey Water double and treble extracts.
Otto of Rose Scent Bottles.
Scent Bags.
Genuine Bear's Oil.
Roussell's Pommade Philocome, or Beef's Marrow.
Glenn's India Hair Oil.
Roussell's India Hair Dye.
Michaux's Freckle Wash.
Glenn's Roman Kalydor.
Maccassar Oil.
Rose Lip Salve.
Cold Cream an excellent article.
Toilet Powder and Boxes.
Vinaigre de Rouge.
Roussell's celebrated Emollient Saponaceous Pasta, for whitening and softening the skin
Orr's Tooth Wash.
Glenn's Saponaceous compound for Shaving.
Rodgers's unrivalled Shaving Cream.
Old Brown Windsor Soap.
Roussell's celebrated Almond Soap.
Otto of Rose, Orange, Lemon, Musk, and a variety of other Soaps.
Clothe, Hair, Whisker, Teeth and Nail Brushes.

All of which will be sold at Philadelphia prices by B BANNAN, Agt.

Dec. 14. 40—

NEW CASH DRY GOOD, FANCY AND TRIMMING

STORE,

IN THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CHRISMAN & RICHARDS, IN CENTRE STREET, Pottsville, the subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville and the public in general, that he has just opened a fresh assortment of the newest styles of goods, consisting of

Silks, Lawns, Alpacas, and Bolzarines,

with a variety of fancy goods. Also, a new and splendid style of

Prints, Silk, Thibet Alpaca and other shawls, Blue, and Black Cloths of a superior quality.

He has also on hand,

Sewing Silk, Spool and Patent Thread of the best quality, Gloves and Hosiery, Straw Leghorn, Gimp, Braid and other styles of Fancy Bonnets, by the case, doz. or single Bonnet, Men's and Boy's Leghorn Hats,

All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Apl. 20 16 1y— JOSEPH MORGAN.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

SUPERIOR WASHING MACHINE:

THE undersigned having become the owner and proprietor of Mr. John Shaught's newly invented Patent Washing Machine, for the county of Schuylkill and is now making the machines at his shop, in Pottsville, where he has a supply on hand for inspection and sale, at the very moderate price of seven dollars.

This machine, for cheapness, efficacy and perfection in any respect, is without exception the greatest invention in the known World. It is the only washing machine among the many thousands that have been pronounced PERFECT. It washes without rubbing or scrubbing, tearing or wearing, pressing or squeezing knocks off buttons, does all the finery work of clean sine Hems, Tucks, Frills, &c., in a few minutes; an washes clean all coats, vests, pantaloons, shirts an bed clothing of the dirtiest kind, with less than one tenth part of soap necessary in the ordinary way of washing. A girl of twelve years old can wash more in two hours, than two women in a whole day by hand.

ISAAC SEVERN.

Pottsville, August 3 31—

DR. BECKER'S EYE SALVE

A fresh supply of Dr. Becker's Eye Salve, a sure remedy for sore and inflamed eyes, just receive and for sale at MARTIN'S Drug Store.

August 17 33]

New Shovel Factory.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of our Merchants and others, to his supply of

SHOVELS and HOES,

manufactured at his new Establishment, in New York which are equal in quality, if not superior to those obtained from abroad. His prices will be as low, as an article equal in quality, can be obtained elsewhere. He therefore solicits the patronage of the friends of Home Industry.

Messrs. Clemens & Parvin, are Agents for the sale of my Shovels in Pottsville and vicinity, who will execute all orders left at their Hardware Store.

New York, Aug. 3. JOSEPH ALLEN. 14—

WILLIAM MURHEID,

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

41 Courtlandt Street,

NEW YORK.

August 24th 34—

Iron! Iron!!

JUST received at the York Store a large and general assortment of Rolled, square, flat, and Round Bar iron of all sizes. also Hammered square iron from 1 inch to 2½, rail road tongues, Sledges and Hammers, Crow bars, Slit rods for horse shoes, Juniata nail rods, Band Iron, &c., &c., also Spikes and Nails, in their variety.

EDWARD YARDLEY.

Jan. 4, 1845. 1-

Graydon's Forms,

A NEW edition, revised and corrected, and adapted to the present practice. Price $4 50, just published and for sale by

Jan. 4, 1845. B. BANNAN, Ag't.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

The Franklin Insurance Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $400,000, Paid in

Charter Perpetual,

CONTINUE to make Insurance, permanent and limited, on every description of property, in town and country on the usual favorable terms. Office 103½ Chestnut Street near fifth Street.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	*Samuel Grant,*
James Scott,	*Frederick Brown,*
Thomas Hart,	*Jacob R. Smith,*
Thomas S. Wharton,	*Geo. W. Richards,*
Tobias Wagner,	*Mordecai D. Lewis.*

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Sec'y.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates.

ANDREW RSSUEL.

Pottsville, June 19, 1841. 25—1y

OFFICE OF THE

Spring Garden Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company having organized according to the provisions of its charter, is now prepared to make Insurances against loss by Fire on the mutual principle, combined with the security of a joint stock capital.—The advantage of this system is, that efficient security is afforded at the lowest rates that the business can be done for, as the whole profits (less an interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum on the capital) will be returned to the members of the insurance, without their becoming responsible for any of the engagements or liabilities of the Company, further than the premiums actually paid.

The great success which this system has met with wherever it has been introduced, induces the Directors to submit the attention of the public to it, confident that it requires but to be understood to be appreciated.

The act of Incorporation, and any explanation in regard to it, may be obtained by applying at the *Office Northwest corner of 6th and Wood sts., or of* B. BANNAN, Pottsville.

LAWRENCE SHUSTER, President.

L. KRUMBHAAR, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Curwin Stoddart,	Robert L. Loughead,
Joseph Wood,	George M. Troutman,
Elijah Dallett,	Samuel Townsend,
P. L. Laguerenne,	Charles to Kes.
George W Ash,	Abraham R. Perkins.

May 11, 1844. 19—

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above Company, and is now ready to make insurances on all descriptions of property at rates much lower than usual, varying from $2 50 on the $1000 to $10 per $1000 annually. The rates perpetually on stone and brick Buildings in good locations is only 2 per cent—and if the Company should prove to be a profitable concern, the persons insuring in it partake of the profits without incurring any risk. The charter is the same as those of the Insurance Companies in New England. For further part culars appy to the subscriber.

B. BANNAN.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY & TRUST CO., OF PHILADA.

OFFICE 159 CHESNUT ST.

MAKE Insurance on Lives, grant Annuities and Endowments, and receive and execute trusts.

Rates for insuring $100 on a single life.

Age	For 1 year.	For 7 years. annually.	For Life. annually.
20	$0 91	$0 95	$1 77
30	1 31	1 36	2 26
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

EXAMPLE:—A person aged 30 years next birth-day, by paying the Company $1 31, would secure to his family or heirs $100, should he die in one year; or for $13 10 he secures to them $1000; or for $13 60 annually for 7 years; he secures to them $1000 should he die in 7 years; or for $23 60 paid annually during life he provides for them $1000 whenever he dies; for $65 50 they would receive $5000 should he die in one year.

JANUARY 20, 1845.

THE Managers of this Company, at a meeting held on the 27th December ult., agreeably to the decreeds referred in the original prospectus or circular of the Company, appropriated a Bonus or addition to all policies for the whole of life, remaining in force, that were issued prior to the 1st of January, 1842. Those of them therefore which were issued in the year 1836, will be entitled to 10 per cent upon the sum insured, making an addition of $100 on every $1000. That is $1100, will be paid when the policy becomes a claim; instead of the $1000 originally insured. Those policies that were issued in 1837 will be entitled to 8 per cent, or $87 50 on every $1000. And those issued in 1839, will be entitled to 7½ per cent, or $75 on every 100, and in ratable proportions on all said policies issued prior to 1st of January, 1842.

The Bonus will be credited to each policy on the books endorsed on presentation at the Office.

It is the design of the Company, to continue to make addition or bonus to the policies for life at stated periods.

R. W. RICHARDS, President.

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above Institution, and is prepared effect Insurances on Lives, at the published rates, and give any information desired on the subject, on application at this office.

BENJAMIN BANNAN.

Pottsville Feb. 8th, 5—tf

DR. LEIDY'S

Sarsaparilla Blood Pills.

THE ONLY Pills in existence containing Sarsaparilla in their composition.

They purify the Blood and Fluids of the body, and cleanse the Stomach and Bowels from all noxious substances that produce disease.

They are composed entirely of vegetable Extracts, (free from mercury and minerals) which make them the safest, best, and most efficacious of any other pills in existence.

Several thousand certificates of their efficacy have heretofore been published, and their sales are *increasing annually* by thousands. *More than One Million* boxes have already been sold since their introduction.

MORE THAN 100,000 BOXES

have been sold in Philadelphia alone, the past year; thus showing that in the place where they are manufactured they have a reputation, greater than any other pills—which arises from the fact that DR. LEIDY *is well known at home as a regular Physician*, and his pills are consequently employed with greater confidence than any others, on account of their own efficacy.

Quality and not quantity is a valuable attribute belonging to them; one box doing more good than two to four of others.

Be advised, therefore, when ne easily requires to take none other than

DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS.

Try them! (*they cost but 25 cents a box.*) Try them!

So well satisfied will you be of their good effects, you will never take any others. After you have tried all other kinds, *then try* Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, the difference will soon be discovered. No change of diet no restraint from occupation, or fear of catching cold need be apprehended; young and old may take them with equal safety.

Principal Office and Depot, Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, No. 191 North SECOND street, near VINE, (sign of the Golden Ball and Serpents) Philadelphia.

Also, by Klett & Co., Wetherill, & Co., W. Dyott & Sons; A. S. & E. Roberts & Co., and city Druggists generally.

Also by P. Pomp and J. Dickson, Easton, J. F. Long, Lancaster, and most respectable Druggists and Storekeepers in the United States.

Also at J. G. BROWN'S (late W. T. Epting's) Drug Store, Centre street, Pottsville.

May 18, 20—

Roussel's unrivalled Shaving CREAM,

A new and splendid article, is now universally acknowledged superior to any Shaving Cream in the United States or Europe.

This delightful preparation is unequalled for beauty, purity, and fragrance; though somewhat analogous to Guerlain's Ambrosial Cream, and other similar compounds, it far surpasses them all by the emollient pasty consistency of its lather, which so softens the beard as to render shaving pleasant and easy; it possesses great advantages over the imported article, in being freshly prepared from the best materials, with the greatest skill, and is not only the best, but also the cheapest article for shaving. It is elegantly put up in boxes, with splendid gilt labels.

Just received and for sale by B. BANNAN, Ag't.

Nov., 9, 45—

ROUSSEL'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR OF LAUGIER, for the Mouth and Teeth.

THIS wholesome and delightful odontalgic Elixir has been for many years past, the favorite compound of the well known house of Laugier, Pere e Fils of Paris, for keeping the breath fresh and sweet, preserving the gums in a healthy condition, and consequently preventing the decay of the teeth; it is considered a very RECHERCHE article in Paris, and is beyond comparison the most beautiful and perfect preparation of the kind ever offered to the public, since it has received the highest approbation of the most eminent dental surgeons of this city.

The Eau de Laugier, elegantly put up in glass bottles with splendid gilt labels, is a beautiful and valuable article for the toilet, and only needs to be known, to be fully appreciated.

Just received and for sale by B. BANNAN, Agent.

Nov., 9 45—

The United States.

BY JOHN KEBBLE.

Tyre of the farther West! be thou too warned
Whose eagle wings thine own green world o'er spread
Touching two oceans wherefore has thou scorned
Thy father's God? O proud and full of bread?
Why lies the cross unhonored on thy ground
While in mid-air thy stars and arrows flaunt?
That sheaf of darts, will it not fall unbound,
Except, disrobed of thy vain earthly vaunt,
Thou bring it to the blessed, where saints and angels haunt?

The holy seed, by Heaven's peculiar grace,
Is rooted here and there in thy dark woods!
But many a rank weed round it grows apace,
And Mammon builds beside thy mighty floods,
O'ertopping Nature, braving Nature's God;
Oh, while thou yet hast room, fair, fruitful land,
Ere war and want have stained thy virgin sod,—
Mark thee a place on high, a glorious stand,
Whence truth her sign may make o'er forests, lake and strand.

Eastward, this hour, perchance thou turnest thine ear,
Listening if haply with the surging sea,
Blend sounds of ruin from a land once dear
To Heaven. O trying hour to thee!
Tyre mocked when Sidon fell! Where now is Tyre?
Heaven was against her. Nations, thick as waves,
Burst o'er her walls, to ocean doomed and fire;
And now her tideless water idly laves
Her towers, and lone sand heap her crowned merchant's graves.

MASSENA AND THE SIEGE OF GENOA.

BY M. THIERS.

From "The Consulate and the Empire," now in course of publication, by Carey & Hart.

Massena sustained to the last the greatness of his character. 'He yield!' cried his soldiers; 'No, he would sooner make us eat our very boots!'—The meat had all been consumed, and they were subsisting on horse-flesh; and, the latter having also failed them, the most unclean of animals were obliged to serve them for sustenance. The miserable bread composed of cats and beans, had also been devoured. From the 23d of May—3d of Prairial—Massena, collecting the starch, linseed, and cacao, found in the magazines of Genoa, had it made into bread, which the soldiers could with difficulty swallow, and which few among them succeeded in digesting. The hospitals were encumbered with the sufferers. The people, being reduced to a vegetable soup, as their only support, experienced all the torments of famine. The streets were covered with wretched beings, expiring of inanition; women, attenuated with hunger, were seen exposing to the public charity their infants, whom they could no longer nourish.—Another spectacle filled both the city and the army with dismay. This was the number of prisoners whom Massena had taken, and for whom he had no food. He was unwilling to set them free upon their parole, having seen numbers of those to whom this privilege had been granted, re-appear in the ranks of the enemy. He had, therefore, proposed to Gen. Ott, and afterwards to Admiral Keith, that they should furnish the provisions necessary for their daily subsistence, passing his word of honor that no part of the same should be abstracted for the garrison. The word of such a man might surely be relied upon. But so deep was the spirit of animosity, that it was decided to impose on Massena the charge of feeding the prisoners, however cruel the privations to which such a resolution might lead. The general on the enemy's side had, therefore, the barbarity to condemn his soldiers to the horrible sufferings of hunger, in order to augment the famine in Genoa, by having some thousands of mouths more to feed. Massena supplied these prisoners with the same vegetable soup which he gave to the inhabitants. It was inadequate to the want of men of robust constitution, and habituated to the abundance of the rich plants of Italy. They were always upon the eve of revolt, to drive them from the thought of which, Massena caused them to be shut up in the hulks of some old vessels, which were placed in the middle of the port, and upon which a park of artillery, constantly pointed, stood ready to bellow forth destruction. The frightful howlings of these miserable beings deeply affected the whole population, already so immersed in their own sufferings.

Day by day the number of our soldiers diminished. They were seen expiring in the streets, and so great was the weakness of the men, that they were permitted to mount guard seated.—Discouraged and disheartened, the Genoese no longer performed the service of the national guard, fearful of compromising themselves should the Austrians bring back the oligarchical party.—From time to time, obscure rumors were afloat, that the despair of the inhabitants was about to break forth; and to prevent such an explosion, battalions, with loaded cannon occupied the principal streets and squares of the city.

The imperturable attitude of Massena had its effect upon the people of the army. The respect which this heroic officer inspired, eating, as he did, with the soldiers, their disgusting bread, living with them under the fire of the enemy, and sustaining, with unshaken firmness, the weight of duty, and the cares of responsibility, added to all their physical calamities—the respect which he inspired, I say, acted as a powerful restraint upon all. In the midst of desolated Genoa, he exerted the ascendancy of a grand and lofty mind.

Meanwhile, a feeling of hope still supported the besieged. Several of the general's aides-de-camp had, by courageous and persevering efforts, crossed the lines, and brought in news. Colonel's Reille, Franceschi, and Ortigoni, had adventured successfully, and had learned at one time, that the First Consul had set forth, and was on his way; and at another that he was crossing the Alps. One of the three, Franceschi, had left him descending the St. Bernard. But since the 20th of May, no further accounts of him had been received. Passed in this state of doubt and uncertainty, ten or twelve days seemed like so many ages, and it was asked, in a desponding tone, how it could happen that, in ten days, Gen. Bonaparte should have crossed the space which separates the Alps from the Apennines. Knowing him to be the man he is, said they, he is, by this time, either conqueror or conquered; if he comes not, it is that he has fallen in this daring enterprise. Had he entered Italy, he would already have had the Austrian General in his possession, and would have dragged him from the walls of Genoa. Others pretended that General Bonaparte regarded the army of Liguria in the light of a corps, to be sacrificed to a grand operation; that he had one thing only in view, and that was to keep the Baron de Melas upon the Apennines; but this object attained, that he thought no more of dislodging him, but would march forward to an end of vaster purpose. Well, well, cried the Genoese, and our soldiers joined them in the sentiment, they have sacrificed us to the glory of France; be it so. But now that this object is attained, is it desired that the last man, of us shall expire? Were it facing the enemy's fire, and with arms in our hands, well and good; but of hunger, of disease—no, that, cannot be! The moment had come; we must at last surrender.—Pushed to desperation, several of the soldiers went so far as to destroy their arms. Meanwhile, a plot was talked of, contrived by some men, whom suffering had driven to desperation. Massena addressed to them a beautiful proclamation, in which he reminded them of the duties of a soldier; duties which consist not less in supporting privations and suffering than in facing dangers. He pointed to the example of their officers, eating of the same food with themselves, and exposing themselves day by day, to be killed or wounded at their head. He told them that the First Consul was advancing at the head of an army for their deliverance; that to capitulate at this time of day, were to lose in a moment, the result of two months of deeds of devotion. Yet a few days said he, nay, a few hours, and you will be delivered, and after having rendered the noblest service to your country.

And thus, in every sound, in every echo, toward the horizon, they thought they heard the cannon of General Bonaparte, and were seen to run eagerly together. One day, it was currently believed, that the firing of cannon was heard in the direction of Bochetta; extravagant joy broke forth on every side; Massena, himself hurried to the ramparts. Vain illusion! it was but the distant muttering of a storm in the gorges of the Appennines. Feelings of angry melancholy and depression grew upon every heart.

At length, on the fourth of June, there remained but two ounces for each man, of that loathesome bread, composed of starch and cacao. To yield the place was now absolutely necessary; for reduced to extremity, as our soldiers were, the wretched men could not be called upon to devour each other; and their resistance had its inevitable term, in the physical impossibility of existing any longer without food. The army had, moreover, the sense, that it had done all that could be expected from its courage. The conviction was strong upon them, that they were not defending the Thermopylæ of France, but were serving to favour a manœuvre which, at the moment, must have succeeded or failed utterly. Above all, a belief began to gain ground, that the First Consul was thinking more of extending his combinations than of releiving them. Massena shared this feeling, though he avowed it not; but he did not consider his duties as entirely accomplished, until he had held out unto the last possible term of resistance. These two miserable ounces of bread, which remained for each man, being consumed, nothing would remain but the necessity to surrender. To this, he resigned himself at last, but in grief and bitterness of heart.

General Ott had sent him a flag of truce, for the Austrians were not less eager to come to terms than the French. In fact, this general had received the most positive orders to raise the siege of Genoa and to fall back upon Alessandri. Some historians have said, that these offers on the part of the enemy should have taught Massena, what was the real state of things. Doubtless, he well knew that, could he wait a day or two longer, succours might possibly arrive; but those two days were not his to dispose of. 'Give me,' said he, to the Genoese, 'only two days' provisions, or even one, and I will save you from the Austrian yoke, at the same time that I spare my army the pain of a surrender.' At length on the 3rd of June, Massena was compelled to treat. A surrender at discretion was named, but he rejected the idea in a manner so decided, that it was not again proposed. He insisted that the army should retire whither it would, with its arms and baggage, with colors flying, and with the liberty to serve and fight, when beyond the beseiger's lines. 'If not,' said he, to the Austrian flag of truce, 'I will sally forth from Genoa, sword in hand. With 8,000 famished men, I will attack your camp, and I will fight, till I cut my way through you.' The garrison was permitted to depart, but it was insisted that its commander should remain a prisoner in person, for they feared that with a leader such as he, this garrison might cut its way from Genoa to Savona, join with the troops of Suchet, and attempt some formidable enterprise upon the rear of Baron de Melas. To calm the indignation of Massena, the end of this condition so honorable to himself, was avowed. He would not hear one word of it. It was then asked, that the garrison should leave by sea, that it might not have time to join Suchet's corps. To all these propositions he opposed his usual answer, that 'He would cut his way through them.' It was at length agreed, that 8000 men should pass by land, that is to say, those who were still able to support their arms. The convalescents were to be successively embarked, and transported to Suchet's general quarters. There remained 4000 invalids, whom the Austrians contracted to feed and take care of, and to restore them afterwards to the French army. General Miollis was left to command them. In the stipulation of Massena, provision was made for the interests of the Genoese. He required as an express condition, that no man among them should be prosecuted for opinions put forth during the period of our occupation, and that person and property should be faithfully respected. M. de Corvetto, a Genoese of high standing, and since minister in France was admitted to these conferences, and can bear witness to the efforts made in favor of the Genoese. It was also Massena's wish that the existing government—that for which they were indebted to the French Revolution, should be left untouched. Upon this point the Austrian general refused to make any engagement. 'Very well!' said Massena, 'do what you please; but I give you notice that, ere fifteen days are passed, I shall be once more in Genoa.'—Prophetic words, to which M. de Saint Julien, an Austrian officer, made the following noble and delicate reply: 'Monsieur le General, you will find in this place the men whom you have so well taught how to defend it.'

The definitive conference took place on the morning of the 4th June, in a chapel, at the Ponte Cornigliano. The article relative to the conducting a portion of the army by land, gave rise to a last difficulty. But when Massena gave them the alternative, either of acceding to what he wished, or of coming to the issue of a desperate conflict on the morrow, the Austrian generals yielded the point. It was stipulated that in this convention in which evacuation was agreed upon, and from which the term capitulation was carefully excluded, should be concluded that very evening. It may be observed, that the Austrian officers were filled with admiration at the French general's conduct, and paid him every tribute of respect and regard.

When evening came, he still delayed signing, in the hope which never abandoned him, that deliverance might come. At last, when it could no longer be deferred without breaking the word that had been passed, he affixed his signature to it.—The following morning, our troops marched forth with General Gazan at their head, and found the rations prepared for them at the outposts. Massena went by sea, in order that he might more promptly reach Suchet's head-quarters. He left the port in a boat bearing the tri-colour flag, and under the guns of the English Squadron.

Thus finished this memorable siege, during which a French army found occasion to display great virtues and to perform great services. It had made more prisoners and killed more enemies than it numbered soldiers. With fifteen thousand men, it had taken or put *hors de combat* more than eighteen thousand Austrians. It had moreover ruined the moral sense of the imperial army, by compelling it to be continually on the alert, and to make constant and prodigious efforts.

From Sears' Magazine.

MINUTE WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.

LEWEENHOECK, the great microscopic observer, calculates that a thousand millions of animalculæ which are discovered in common water, are not altogether so large as a grain of sand. In the milt of a single codfish there are more animals than there are upon the whole earth; for a grain of sand is bigger than four millions of them. The white matter that sticks to the teeth also abounds with animalculæ of various figures, to which vinegar is fatal, and it is known that vinegar contains animalculæ in the shape of eels. A mite was anciently through the limit of litleness; but we are now surprised to be told of animals twenty-seven millions of times smaller than a mite. Monsisa de l'Isle has given the computation of the velocity of a little creature scarce visible by its smallness, which he found to run three inches in half a second; supposing now its feet to be the fifteenth part of a line, it must make five hundred steps in the space of three inches, that is, it must shift its legs five hundred times in a second, or in the ordinary pulsation of an artery.

The proboscis of a butterfly, which winds round in a spiral form, like the spring of a watch, serves both for mouth and tongue, by entering into the hollows of flowers and extracting their dews and juices. The seeds of straw