Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 13.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

Schuylkill County's Interests Concerned.

It cannot fail to be a source of the highest gratification to every Pennsylvanian to observe the various branches of Railroad now progressing within our borders, tapping new sources of trade and wealth, opening fresh avenues to market and connecting various important points of business—all of which must be regarded as the sure fore-runner of the future prosperity of this great State.—Schuylkill County especially must come in for a full share of the advantages of trade resulting from these new facilities of transportation.

Among the several Roads whose completion will, directly or indirectly, benefit this County, we may notice, 1st, the Shamoken & Sunbury Road, in Northumberland County. This is now being re-laid with heavy Iron Rails—the work to be completed by the 1st of May next. The line is also to be extended four miles this side of Shamoken, which, we learn, will be further extended in the course of the year, to Ashland, in this County, to connect with the extension of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Road, chartered last winter, and which will be commenced shortly. When these two Roads are completed, which will probably be by the end of 1853 or '54, at farthest, there will be a continuous line of Railroad from Philadelphia to Sunbury, passing immediately thro' some of the richest Coal fields in this County, ready to connect with the Sunbury & Erie Road, for which Stock is now being taken and other preparations made for the speedy prosecution of the work. This last completed, the much desired direct communication between Philadelphia and the Northern lakes, will be attained, and that, too, to the great advantage of Schuylkill County.

Again, the Dauphin & Susquehanna Co. are now building a road which, also passing through a valuable portion of Schuylkill County, cannot fail to be greatly advantageous to our trade and business generally.—We find in an exchange the following comprehensive notice of the work:

The Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company have contracted for building and completing the extension of their present Railroad from a point at Cold Spring on their Coal estate in Port Clinton on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at a total cost of less than $17,000 per mile, including rails. The route passes through Fishing Creek Gap, the populous and thriving town of Pinegrove, the rich valley of Bear Creek, and the town of Auburn, a distance of 31 miles, with exceedingly favorable grades, in the direction of the trade. By the terms of the contracts, this work is to be entirely completed, ready to receive the locomotives and cars on or before the 1st of July next. Contracts for heavy American T rails for this Road were made previous to the late heavy advance in rails, and the deliveries to be made early next Spring.

The object of this Road is to form a continuous Railroad route from New York through the interior of this State, which will be accomplished as soon as Mauch Chunk and Easton are connected on the one side—the Company's Road from Cold Spring or Mt. Eagle, on the other, already connecting with the Central Road at Port Dauphin, on the Susquehanna, a short distance above Harrisburg.

We may also mention, in this connection, that subscriptions are now being received to the Capital Stock of the Pinegrove, Lebanon and Lancaster Railroad, thus forming between this County again and Dauphin and Lancaster a connexion possessing superior advantages in the reciprocity of trade. The Lebanon *Courier* says of this Road:

The great increase in the value of real estate, to say nothing of the dividends from the incorporation, is an important consideration. But the connexion of such regions as Pinegrove and Lancaster must make the Road intrinsically a paying concern.—Lancaster now has no direct connexion with any coal fields, but this Road would give it such a connexion. We might mention other considerations bearing in favor of this enterprise, but our space will not permit. We, however, invite our citizens to give the matter their attention, and let us see if this enterprise cannot be made to succeed. It will, if justice be done.

The Treverton Railroad, leading from that place in Northumberland County to the Susquehanna, which was delayed in consequence of the late difficulties of the Company, is now being prosecuted, and, it is expected, will be finished early next Summer. The deep cut, and other heavy work on the line, it is designed, will occupy the winter, so as to leave a comparatively easy job thereafter to finish the Road.

WHIG PROSPECTS.

The Philadelphia *News*, commenting on our late defeat, in connection with the future prospects of the Whig party, says:

In 1836, the Whigs were so greatly in the minority, and so disorganized as a party, that they even failed to make a national nomination, and yet in four years afterwards they swept the country, with General Harrison at their candidate, against the combined power and influence and patronage of the National and State Governments. Such it is by no means unlikely, will be their fortune in 1856. They are now defeated by a combination of action which has no parallel in the history of this country, and which cannot bear the test of time, and be held together in support of Gen. Pierce's administration, as it was rallied in support of his election. A combination of such elements as Free Soilers and Nullifiers, Unionists and Secessionists, Nativists and Foreigners, Tariff men and Free Traders, Improvement-men and anti-Improvement, cannot long be held together and unite in support of the Administration. An explosion must follow any attempt to mingle and harmonize such combustible materials. The unprecedented triumph achieved by such a combination is but the certain premonitory symptom of defeat. A greater and more fatal slab to the Locofoco party could not have been given by a defeat. It is but the beginning of its dissolution, and the purification, re-invigoration and organization of the Whig party for a brilliant triumph four years hence.

True as preaching, every word of it. How can such a heterogenous mass of political matter, as conspired to defeat us, hold together in one party? We cannot help but believe that the "sound drubbing" we have just received must act upon the Whig party, as such treatment often affects individuals—make them better. The Pierce combination, incongruous as its elements are, must naturally, in the course of things, dissolve into its original and separate parts, and leave the Loco party no where.

THE IRON TRADE.

The advanced prices of English rails has had a favorable effect upon mills in this country, and enabled some of them to resume operations. The Montour Works have just made a contract for twenty thousand tons with the *Pennsylvania Central road*, at something over $55 per ton, equal to cash. Ten thousand tons are to be delivered this year, and ten thousand in 1853.—*Exchange.*

We are glad that something favorable has occurred to the Iron trade—it has long needed a revivification. But we fear for the consequences, in the present instance. We are firmly persuaded that the present inflation of the market is but a *ruse* of the English capitalists, in which their politicians have played the leading part; and we look forward to the result, six months hence, with fear and trembling, for our own manufacturers.

☞ GEN. CARLOS DE ALVEAR died in New Y, last week and his funeral was appropriately observed on Saturday. The deceased was Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to this Government, and bore a high name as a military man and a civilian in South America.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

It seems now to be generally understood that France is tired of her Republicanism and that Louis Napoleon will shortly proclaim himself Emperor. The 2d of December next has been fixed as the time for this long looked-for change—that being the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, as well as of the President's famous *coup d'etat.*—The prominent difficulty in the way, so the lengthy discussions of the subject in the English and Parisian journals leave us to imagine, is to determine the rightful title of the prospective Emperor, whether he shall be styled Napoleon I, II, III, IV or V. But "what's in a name?" Louis, we doubt not, will be content with any distinctive appellation, provided it has the prefix of "Emperor." The entire course of this man, since the assumption of his precarious position, has manifested far more shrewdness of character and a higher degree of political diplomacy than "the rest of mankind" were at first disposed to credit him with. His bold manœuvres have again and again taken the world by surprise, and kept us, the lookers on, in a continual fever of anxiety, lest in leaving one foot-hold, he should miss the next and be crushed in the abyss of popular indignation below; but, instead of losing his head, as was so often predicted for him, he has at last succeeded, in reaching, step by step, the summit of his ambition and is now about to reward the efforts of his nervous struggle toward power and a name with the glitter of a crown.

Apropos to this "little great man's" history, it may not be generally known that he was for a considerable time a resident of N. York city, living at the house of a countryman of his, miserably poor, profligate and worthless. The editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Advertiser* remembers him well, and publishes the following recollections of him:—

"We knew him while he was residing in New York, at a lodging-house in Reade street, then kept by a gentleman who now occupies a high official position under the French Government. At that time he was very poor and dissipated. Notoriously profligate in his habits, and without the pecuniary ability to indulge to the full bent of his inclination, the culpable propensities which characterised him, he was frequently expelled from certain places in which he obtruded himself, and more than a dozen times was the occupant of a cell at the old Jail in the Park, long since torn down.

Not long prior to his leaving the United States he was arrested for a misdemeanor committed by him at the disreputable home of a woman whose establishment he plentifully visited, and the sum of this article was employed professionally by him to save him from the threatened consequences of his recklessness and indiscretion. We little supposed at that time, that the thoughtless, gay young man who was then our client, (and who is still indebted to us for counsel fees and disbursements) would become Emperor of France. Such, however, is his "manifest destiny," although we believe that the realization of his ambitious hopes and aspirations will but hasten the fearful doom which unquestionably impends over him."

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

We are to have a "World's Fair" on this side of the water, next year—an Exchange paper gives the following description of the Palace to be erected in New York, for that purpose:

The ground plan of the building forms an octagon, and will be surmounted by a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection.—The extreme length and breadth of the building are each 365 feet. Height of dome to top of lantern, 148 feet. Entire space occupied by ground floor, 111,000 square feet. Galleries 62,000 square feet. Whole area 173,000 square feet, or four acres. The dome is supported by twenty four columns, which go up above the second story to a height of sixty two feet above the floor, and support a combination of wrought iron arches and girders, on which rest a cast iron bed plate, so constructed as to receive the thirty-two ribs of the dome. The light is communicated to the dome through the lantern, as well as from the sides, on which thirty-two escutcheons, in colored glass, representing the Arms of the United States, and the several States, or the emblems of the different nations, form a part of the decoration. The quantity of iron to be used for the building will amount to about 1250 tons. The roof will cover an area of 144,000 square feet. The glass for the building will amount to 39,000 square feet, in 9027 panes, 16 by 34 or 38 inches. With the exception of the ground floor, the building will be entirely constructed of glass.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The Richmond *Whig*, in the course of an article upon the recent election and its results, thus refers to the Whig nominee:—"That such a man, so pure in character, lofty in deeds, sterling in every moral and intellectual attribute, should be stricken down, and immolated—when he had planted himself on the true American platform—and superseded by one unknown to fame, unchronicled in history, obscure in name, and unidentified with a single leading measure, in war or peace, is, indeed, most singular. There is, however, one proud and lasting consolation to General SCOTT. History claims him as her rightful property—and posterity will honor his name and cherish his fame, with a solicitude commensurate with his actual worth. He has inscribed his character in letters of living light, on the pinnacle of American greatness—where no rude blast of party assaults can reach it or soil it. His country, not he, will be the loser. The "sober second thought" of the people will soon return, and the gallant, the patriotic, the pure and the acknowledged hero of the age, will ever receive the enlightened admiration of his countrymen."

COTTON TRADE.

The consumption of cotton is rapidly increasing, not only at home but abroad, while the improving condition of the social relations of Europe, and the augmenting wealth of Great Britain and her Oriental and Australian Empires, combine to indicate that consumption in the aggregate must still further increase. The London Economist estimates the consumption of cotton for the year 1852 as follows:

	Bales.
Great Britain,	2,039,752
France and remainder of continent,	1,319,636
United States,	603,000
	3,962,388

The stock of cotton in the ports of Great Britain at the close of 1851 was 491,000 bales; it is expected to be considerably less at the close of the present year.

STATE ELECTIONS.

In addition to the choice of Presidential electors in all the States on Tuesday of last week elections were also held in the following States for the officers named:

Vermont voted for a member of Congress in the third district; New York for State officers and members of Congress; New Jersey for members of Congress and of the State Legislature; Delaware for a member of Congress; Virginia for a member of Congress in the Wheeling district; Kentucky voted for a member of Congress in place of Humphrey Marshall; Michigan voted for members of Congress and State officers throughout; Illinois for members of Congress, State and County officers; Wisconsin for members of Congress and County officers; California for Congressmen, Judge of Supreme Court and County officers.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving has been appointed in the following States:

Mississippi,	Oct. 14	New York,	Nov. 25
South Carolina,	" 29	Pennsylvania,	" 25
N. Hampshire,	Nov. 11	Maryland,	" 25
Maine,	" 25	Ohio,	" 25
Massachusetts,	" 25	Georgia,	" 25
New Jersey,	" 25	Florida,	" 25

There is unusual backwardness in making this appointment; and not that unanimity in fixing upon a day which might be desired.

☞ IT IS SAID that 30,000 copies of the singing-book "Carmina Sacra" have been published in this country. Lowell Mason, the author, is now in London, lecturing on music and teaching.

Editor's Table.

APPLETONS' *Mechanics' Magazine* for this month contains a number of well-written articles on practical subjects, of especial interest to Engineers, Mechanics, &c., &c. This work is one of superior merit and deserves a wide circulation—it is conducted with ability, treating of the most practically useful subjects, illustrated with excellent cuts, so as to render them perfectly intelligible. It enters upon its 3d Volume on the 1st of January next—Price $3 a year. Subscriptions received at this office.

GODEY for December is a brilliant number, peculiarly suited to the season—one need hardly desire a more delightful companion for the long evenings now approaching. "The Morning Star," a colored engraving, is a perfect gem, rich in design and of finished execution. There are a number of superior Embellishments besides. For sale at BANNAN'S.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS, a weekly periodical, at $2,50 a year, is an excellent and cheap work. Every week, it has several interesting stories, besides articles on practical subjects and several pages of "valuable whispers," comprising a general summary of the current news. To be had at BANNAN'S.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Robbery.*—The Jewelry Establishment of Mr. George Heaton, at the corner of Centre and Market Streets, was robbed, on Saturday night last, of about $2000 worth of Watches and Jewelry.—The Burglar had ingeniously manufactured a key for the front door, but the handle being too large to admit of its turning, from the outside, on account of the door-knob, he had recourse to the ventilator, above the door, the sash of which he removed whole and thus made his entry. Among the articles stolen the following are enumerated in Mr. H's advertisement for the apprehension of the thief:

Nine gold Patent Lever and Detached Lever Watches, one Gold Hunting Watch, eighteen Silver Detached Lever and Lepine Watches, nine Gold Guard Chains, five Gold Fob Chains, three Gold Breast Chains, with a great variety of fine Gold Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, &c.

These were selected evidently with the knowledge of an adept—they being picked from a number of other Watches, Chains, &c., of inferior value, in the several cases—none but prime articles were taken.

This circumstance has fastened suspicion upon a man calling himself A. B. Brown, who was lately employed, as a Journeyman, in Mr. Heaton's store; and especially as he left town about the time of the robbery, and has not been heard of since, until his supposed apprehension at Port Richmond on Thursday last. On Wednesday night a man supposed to be Brown, got on a Coal train at Pottstown, on his way to the city He wished to get off at Norristown; but a brakesman recognizing him, succeeded, by strategem, in taking him on to Richmond, where, proper notice being sent before, two officers were in waiting to arrest him. Mr. H., or some other person, started off yesterday afternoon, for Richmond to identify the arrested individual as the suspected burglar.

Another suspicious and singular circumstance is that a letter dated "Pottstown," but without any signature, arrived here some days ago, addressed to the aunt of Brown's wife (he has been married not quite two weeks) but the name being the same, it was received and read by another person. This letter requested the immediate forwarding of the trunks of Brown and his wife to Baltimore. These it is supposed, contain the stolen goods, and an officer accordingly started, at the same time, with them, in order to arrest the person who claims them in Baltimore, or make any further discoveries they are likely to lead to We believe none of the stolen articles were found upon the person of Brown. We shall, perhaps, know by noon to-day the result of the arrest at Port Richmond, and also of the officer's trip to Baltimore.

Brown is thus described:

About 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, rather slender, black hair and whiskers, sallow complexion, rather genteel in appearance—wore a black Kossuth hat with a ribbon buckled in front with a bright buckle, black cloth frock coat, black pantaloons, a new snuff-colored over-coat with velvet collar, and new boots.

☞ *To the Apprentices and Young Men.*—Now that the long winter evenings are at hand, we hope the "Young Men's and Apprentices' Library Association" will renew their meetings and revive the spirit of enterprise which characterised their early proceedings. Many of the members have grown indifferent to their duties, of late—there was a partial excuse for it, however; but their affairs are now being put in proper train and we hope a thorough re-organization will be effected for the coming season. The Literary Society has concluded an arrangement with Judge Foster to allow the Association's Library to occupy their room, without expense to the latter—their books to be taken out on the meeting evenings of the Society. Special meetings can be called for the transaction of business or the delivery of Lectures. Many gentlemen of the place would consider it but a pleasant duty to lecture for the Association.

It would be well to call an early meeting and make arrangements for the increase of the Library, defraying expenses and the certain perpetuation of the institution hereafter. The Library now numbers some 270 Volumes, well selected and now in good order. It would be almost criminal to lose the benefit of such a treasure, through neglect. Our citizens, we know, feel a deep interest in the success of the Association and will cheerfully contribute towards its perpetuation and prosperity—it is only necessary to submit some feasible plan, to secure a general co-operation among our people. A yearly subscription has been proposed—we recommend its adoption, as perhaps the best that can be desired. Let the members have a meeting and put it into practice, as early as possible.

☞ *Literary Society.*—A large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present, on Wednesday Evening, at the opening exercises of the Society, and from their manifest pleasure and interest in the proceedings, the members may congratulate themselves that the present session has begun under the most flattering auspices.

The following communication, from one of our most influential citizens, shows with what favor the Society is regarded among the elder portion of the community:

Mr. BANNAN:—Allow me a small space in your paper to express the pleasure I felt last evening, in witnessing the auspicious opening of the *fourth session* of the Pottsville Literary Society. I was gratified to see so large an audience of ladies and gentlemen of literary taste and acquirements. The exercises were most interesting, and the Society bids fair to flourish, and be useful for years to come.

This institution has had a most beneficial influence upon the young gentlemen of this borough. It has engendered a taste for literature, which cannot fail to exalt and ennoble the rising portion of the community; and its exercises tend directly to the advancement of morality and refinement. Nor are its influences confined to its members only: they extend to those who from time to time attend its meetings; and are felt, in some degree, by the entire community. I am surprised that more—particularly of the heads of families—do not avail themselves of the entertainment offered by the young gentlemen of the Society. Their efforts certainly deserve that encouragement which the attendance of the esteemed and virtuous ever bestows.

I have attended many meetings, and have been always entertained—often instructed; and have resolved that, unless prevented by necessity, my family and myself shall in future be punctual and regular attendants.

It is to be regretted, that many young gentlemen of our borough deny themselves the influence and advantages which the Society offers to its members. Such will not be offended, when advised by one older than themselves, to hasten to embrace the opportunity for improvement which this Society presents.

Pottsville, Nov. 11th, 1852. S. J. C.

☞ *Among the several improvements* now progressing in our Borough, we observe a large brick building, 100 feet square, by Messrs. Snyder & Milnes, in connection with their Foundry and Machine establishment, on Coal Street. The foundation is continued along High Street and Railroad, with the design of making a complete enclosure of that portion of their works, now occupying the entire square, bounded by Coal, Railroad, Callowhill and High Sts. When completed, it will be, perhaps, the largest building in the place.

☞ *Sheriff Nagle.*—This gentleman assumed his official duties last week He is likely to be a popular as well as efficient officer. His integrity and honorable deportment are proverbial—his whole course of life, whether in a civil, military or political capacity, has been marked with a singular uprightness that has won for him the universal respect of our citizens.

☞ *Foundling.*—A female child, 5 or 6 months old, was found on the Turnpike, near the County Alms House, on Sunday last. It was taken to that establishment and committed to the charge of the proprietor. It is represented as a "fine child," in perfect health and bids fair to do well.

☞ *Battalion.*—Monday last was a great day among the Military of this County. A grand parade was held at St. Clair, by the 1st regiment of Schuylkill County Volunteers, consisting of the following companies:—1st Troop Schuylkill County Cavalry, Capt. Wynkoop; Minersville Artillery, Lieut. Patton commanding; Washington Artillerists, Capt. Womelsdorf; National Light Infantry, (of Schuylkill Haven) Capt. Hesser; Scott's St. Clair Infantry, Capt. Metz; Scott Rifles, Capt. McGowan; German Yeagers, Capt. Woll; and National Light Infantry, Capt. Pott—the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. J. M. Wetherill, a post in which he displayed superior military ability, as a commanding officer, though occupying that position for the first time—Col. Hobart having lately resigned. The various manœuvres of the troops did great credit alike to the several companies and their officers. A number of strangers had assembled from different parts of the County to witness the display, and the town presented quite a lively appearance throughout the day.

☞ *The Theatrical Entertainments*, now exhibiting at the Town Hall, are of a most interesting character. Though comparisons are "odorous," as Mrs. Partington would say, it is only justice to the present Company to remark that their performances are much superior to those with which we were entertained last summer. Several plays of this week were performed in admirable and almost faultless style, considering the unavoidable disadvantages of the room, want of scenery, &c.—An evening at the Hall, we are sure, will not be regretted. The Bill for this (Saturday) Evening is a capital—see advertisement in another column.

[*From the New Orleans Delta.*]

LINES

Supposed to have been composed by the celebrated Feejee Poet Hookemsoivee, upon the Twenty-first Anniversary of the Birth of King Kankerumsquankee.

Strike the hewgag! sound the tomjohn!
Let the loud hosanna ring!
Beat the buzzyfuzzy! wake the gouggoung!
Buntum, fuzzlebum, dingo, bim!

Shout aloud, Rumbuntumfoozle!
And let the great humbug-bird sing!
Bow before the great bamboozle—
Runkum, bunken, funkensling!

Wake again the great Sumpunkins!
And the rumsquash, rouse once more!
Hangum, bangum, chunkemsquunkius—
Loudly let the wig-wag roar!

Slaughter now the great Krumsquankee.
Hang the bull calf up to dry;
Harumskarum, slavumshanzee—
Make the great Rumfoskus cry!

We commend the above as an appropriate chorus for the "jubilee," to be held in Pottsville by our Loco neighbors shortly.

WYOMING SEMINARY.

We are requested to call attention to the following notice of the above named institution, an advertisement of which will be found in our columns:

This institution was never more prosperous than at present, and never enjoyed the approbation of a wider circle of patrons.—There are in attendance at the present time, some two hundred students—gathered together from all parts of the surrounding country. Knowing the anxiety of students, before entering an institution, to learn something of its facilities, we venture to make a few statements for their information.

The Faculty consists of some ten teachers, among whom is a native Parisian, teacher of French, and a German, instructor in his own language. The industry and ability of this board of tuition are beyond question.—There is a large and choice library, also a reading room, to which all the students have access.

Lectures, Debating Societies, Composition, and Declamation, all come in as means of improvement to the students. In a word, all the facilities and educational appliances found in any institution of this grade are found here.

Board, in the Hall, costs one dollar and fifty cents per week. Some students board themselves at a much less expense. Tuition, in the common English branches, costs twelve dollars per year; and in the higher English branches and Languages, twenty-five dollars per year.

But, parents, friends of education, and youth, yearning for wisdom, we have something to tell you; and now read slowly.

The Trustees, among whom are Judge Benett, Judge Reynolds, Wm. Swetland, &c. The Trustees, we say, anxious to enlarge still farther the Seminary buildings, and diffuse wider than ever the light of education, have determined to reduce the cost of Tuition, on a limited number of scholarships, to one third of the present expense.

The plan is this:—They propose to sell *one thousand* scholarships for twenty-five dollars each; each scholarship securing to the holder *four years'* room rent and tuition in the common English branches, or *three years'* room rent and tuition in the higher branches and languages. They give six months for the payment of the first half, and one year for the payment of the balance; unless the holder of a scholarship wishes to receive tuition before the expiration of the six months, in which case he pays the first instalment on entering the school, and the balance six months afterward. These scholarships are *transferable*, and never out law—each admitting one student at a time.

Now, parents, if your children grow up without education, you must not blame the WYOMING SEMINARY, for it tenders you its privileges at a cost within the reach of well nigh every individual. My Brother, have you three children, the pride and joy of your heart? Buy a scholarship for twenty-five dollars, and that will secure each one a year's instruction in as good a school as there is in the State; or, buy three, and that will give to each three year's instruction. But mark you, *one thousand* only are to be sold at this price, and aside from this, the rates of tuition are unchanged; so take them while they are in the market.

The agent will canvass the country as fast as possible, lecturing upon education, and distributing these scholarships. They may also be obtained by writing to R. NELSON, Principal of the Seminary.

These certificates have been for sale but one week, and nearly one-tenth of the whole number are sold already. If you wish the agent to visit your district, lecture upon education, and afford you an opportunity to purchase, address him a line at Kingston, and he will come, if you promise buyers sufficient to pay for the trouble.

GEORGE LANDON, Agent.
KINGSTON, Oct. 25, 1852.

N. B.—The next Term of the Seminary will commence November 17th, 1852.

IMPROVED WAGON BRAKE.

Perry Dickson, of Blooming Valley, Pa., has taken measures to secure a patent for a very simple and excellent brake for wagons and carriages. It simply consists in connecting double cranks to the inner end of the pole or shaft of a carriage or wagon, and connecting the cranks to a friction brake for the face of each wheel, in such a manner that the least bracing up of the draught animals brings the brakes up against the face of each wheel, and so presses them that they cease to revolve, and merely slide. It is a useful improvement for hilly countries, and cannot fail to commend itself to all whom it may concern.—*Exchange.*

This is the region for a ready sale of Mr. Dickson's improvement, if it proves equal to the above representation.

A HUGE MAN OF WAR.

The English are busily employed in introducing screw propellers into their men-of-war; and so far as their navy is concerned, are determined to be always ready for action. The first-class British line of battle ship Windsor Castle, a three-decker, originally constructed for a battery of one hundred and twenty guns, was, a short time since, cut asunder amid-ships, and lengthened twenty-three feet, to furnish a suitable space for the accommodation of screw propelling machines She has just been launched, and her name is changed to that of the "Duke of Wellington." She measures nearly 4000 tons, and mounts 140 guns. With her steam facilities she is probably the most formidable as well as the largest man-of-war afloat. The largest ship in the French navy is the screw propeller "Napoleon." What are the Yankees doing?

☞ *A reading* people will become a thinking people; and then, they are capable of becoming a great people.

☞ *A musical* amateur of Cleveland has a squalling boy in his family, whom he calls *Son Tag.* So says the Cleveland *Herald.*

THE DEAD OF 1852.

The year now gathering to an end, remarks the N. Y. *Daily Times*, will be remembered for the number of great men it has sped to the grave. They have gone, one after another, men looked up to by differing nations, as their national types and demigods. Hardly a people knowing how to appreciate the Divine gift of a lofty humanity, but has reason to clothe itself in weeds, and bury memorable men from among them.—England has lost her Wellington; the stout old soldier, the embodied proposition of English character: its courage, steadiness, coolness, deliberateness. Fellow-soldiers of the Emperor Napoleon have been lost to France: Marmont, Gourgand, Excelsmans, Marrast, one of the noblest statesmen of the republic, is gone, in good time to escape the ignominity of imperial servitude. Spain has buried Castanos, the veteran champion of the monarchy, through the terrible Peninsular contest; then, and since then, the Wellington of Spain. And our American losses were never greater. The list is lengthened with the proudest names: Statesmen, Divines, men of learning and science, men of high distinction and respect, men of all kinds, but more remarkably, of those prominent in the general popular regard. In no year within the longest memory has Death possessed himself of a harvest so rich. The demise of Clay was hailed as a national sorrow; and bewailed so. The long illness that should have prepared every mind for the event, failed to prepare it: but left it all its shock and sadness. The great founder of the Compromise was dead: but the great defender still lived, and this alone mitigated the common regret. But the defender has gone too: the lists of Statesmanship have lost their stalwart champions, retaining only a handful of Carpet Knights and *fameants*. The spectacle is melancholy.

And the church has suffered unusually.—Its Gadsden, Henshaw and Chase: its Stuart; its Hedding; its Edwards; have departed. The number of deaths in the ranks of the less eminent clergy has been appallingly large. Men who staked, and spent, and wasted much, themselves included, in the pursuit of a divine enterprize; men whose passing bell called them to the banquet of the immortals.

In the line of professional merit, and among men of learning, our bereavements are many. Two, who have occupied the highest places the law bestows upon its cultivators, have died in the midst of their duties, as members of the federal judiciary. Noted surgeons, savans and scholars, professors and teachers, swell the catalogue, outnumber the losses of previous years.

And so among the quieter walks—quieter only because unshone upon by the glare of notoriety—of business and private life. Prominent citizens, men of influence, the great men of neighborhoods, if not of nations, are on the rolls of the missing. Women, famous of themselves, or by reason of kindred with the illustrious; the wives of Presidents; the mothers of patriots; authoresses of men, and of ideas and books. Of such are our bereavements, differing not in kind, with those of other years, but in number. A glance at Death's inventory, as we shall present it hereafter, will startle many upon whom the scattering events have failed to make an impression.

☞ *Age of the Men of the Times.*—President Fillmore is 52 years old, having been born in 1800, in Cayuga county, (N. Y.). Macauly, the historian, is 52 years; and so is Bancroft, the author of the History of America. Abbot Lawrence, the late popular and able Minister to the Court of St. James, was born in Groton, Mass., in 1792, and is now consequently about 60 years of age. Edward Everett, the new Secretary of State, was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1794, and is now 58 years old. Washington Irving was born in New York, in 1773, and is therefore not far from the mature age of 70. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic, was born at the Tuileries in 1809, and is therefore in his forty-fourth year.

☞ *Going to the races.*—The result of the recent election has given rise to any quantity of jokes to be played off upon the Whigs. The tables, however, are now being turned, and instead of "Salt River Tickets," the newsboys have for sale "Fillibuster Tickets," "Cuba Certificates," and cards for the Scrub Races, to take place over the Washington Course on the 4th of March." The certificate states that the holder is "so lean and hungry that *ten cents* worth of loaves and fishes would doubtless promote the union and harmony of the Democratic party." Go ahead, "Demos." We "bet our money on the bob tail nag." *Who* bets on the gray?

☞ *A Washington* letter says that Gen. Scott bears his defeat with the most perfect unanimity. It is added—"No man regrets more than he does the unmanly vituperation and libels with which the private character of his adversary was assailed by a portion of the press and the stump orators, during the late canvass. He reciprocates the feelings which Gen. Pierce has repeatedly expressed for him during and before the brief period of corruption now ended."

☞ *New Iron Project.*—It is stated that Shoenberger, the oldest iron maker in Pennsylvania, Rhey Matthews & Co., of Pittsburg, and a number of enterprising capitalists in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, are organizing a company, with $1,000,000 capital, to embark very extensively in the manufacture of iron rails at Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.

☞ *Mr. Webster*, three days before he died, too ill to visit his extensive staples, had his cattle driven up to his mansion, that he might as he stood in the door-way, take his last look of the noble animals in which he took so much pride.

☞ *All Wrong.*—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says, "it shows the want of a lofty spirit to choose a wife chiefly from considerations of property." Our cotemporary is mistaken, decidedly. If it shows anything, it shows a want of the *rhino*.

☞ *Effects of wearing tight boots.*—Thos. Lippencott, a young man now lying at the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, has injured one of his feet to such an extent, by the practice of wearing tight boots, that it is necessary to have it amputated.

☞ *Too Bad.*—A good Whig in our city received a letter from a brother Whig in New York, yesterday, saying that he had just learned that the Democrats had an election this week and forgot to notify the Whigs. *Boston Post.*

☞ *To Smokers.*—A leading medical practitioner at Brighton, England, has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own knowledge within the last six months.

☞ *A new* remedy for hydrophobia has been found. The wound must be washed with warm vinegar, or tepid water, and well dried. Then a few drops of muriatic acid must be poured on the bitten part.

☞ *Daniel Merril*, a Revolutionary soldier, 91 years of age, died at Hollis, N. H., on the 25th ult. He was one of the Life Guard of Benedict Arnold, just before the treason of that arch-traitor.

☞ *It is* Computed that a Presidential election, including all expenditures, legitimate and illegitimate, from the nomination to the inauguration, costs not less than fifteen millions of dollars.

☞ *Monster* executions are far from infrequent in China. A writer in the Hong-Kong *Gazette* witnessed in Canton, on May 1, the beheading of no less than fifty-three criminals chiefly rebels.

☞ *A bed* of coal six feet thick, lying five feet below the surface, has been discovered in Kendall county, Illinois. The quality of the coal is said to be that of the Pennsylvania mines.

☞ *The* well-known Gerrit Smith has been elected to Congress from the district composed of Madison and Oswego Counties New York.

☞ *A small vessel*, 100 tons measurement, built of Zinc, is about to be launched at Nantes, France, as an experiment of the adaptation of that metal to ship building.

☞ *Sontag*, we see it stated, received for her eight Philadelphia concerts, $28,400; and the nightly expenses were $1000; being a net profit of over $15,000 for the eight concerts.

☞ *The* Buffalo *Rough Notes* says—"It has been discovered that where a lot of boarders are fed for some time on sausages exclusively, they begin to *growl.*"

☞ *In England* they bring men before the Police Courts who attempt to get upon a railway train when it is in motion, and impose upon them fines and costs.

☞ *Reader*, we know you can get us one subscriber if you try. Suppose you do.

THE TOTAL FAILURE of almost every physician to discover a medicine which will be invariably successful in curing Rheumatism, is a self-evident fact that the true natural theory of the disease is not generally understood. From a report in one of the Eclectic Medical Journals, it seems that Dr. J. W. Cooper, (the celebrated Indian Herb Doctor,) has discovered a new theory for this disease, which theory is entirely different and at variance with all other theories. Accordingly he has invented a medicine to operate upon the system to suit his theory of the disease. And from the universal success which is said to attend the use of this medicine it seems that he has, at last, discovered the true Pathology or nature of the disease. This medicine is now prepared only by C. P. Hewes. He, having purchased of Dr. Cooper the Recipe and Right of Sale for said medicine, as well as many others of his most valuable preparations. They are all now for sale by John S. C. Martin, Pottsville; and many persons in this County can testify to the wonderful success of these medicines after all others had failed. 46-3t

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH CURED.—Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir:—Having been troubled for a considerable time with a *bad cough* and *bronchial affection*, I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which I am happy to say *entirely removed* the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say this much for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Firm of Hallett & Davis,
Piano Forte Manufacturers, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with George H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement

H. G. BARRUS,
Formerly Practising Physician.

Boston, August 15, 1848.

P. S.—Such testimony can be relied upon. Be careful of the article you buy. *It must have the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper to be genuine.*

SMALL POX generally begins with languor and weariness, chilliness and vomiting, soreness of the throat, great thirst and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found the very best medicine in the world for the cure of Small Pox, because they cleanse the body from those poisonous humors, which are the cause of Small Pox and other eruptive complaints. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, make a perfect cure of the above dangerous complaint, and the blood and other fluids will be restored to a state of purity.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The genuine is for sale by T. F. BEATTY & CO., J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville; and by the Agents given in another column. Wholesale Office, 160 Race Street, Philadelphia.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—From its having almost always baffled the most skilful medical treatment, it has very justly been termed the "*Opprobrium of Physicians*;" and, until within a few years, been generally considered *incurable*, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we may mention *Laennec* and his friend *Bayle*—both distinguished authors, admit that this much *dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized.* The remedy which we now offer, WISTAR'S BALSAM of Wild Cherry, for the cure of this disease, not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended.

AN OUNCE OF FACT is worth a pound of theory; and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster round that incomparable preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of Stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial, and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heart-burn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation, debility, &c., are relieved, by the Bitters, in a very short space of time; and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. 39-2meow

"I DIGEST."—Such is the true meaning of the word "Pepsin," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox for the cure of indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach.—No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders good eating perfectly consistent with health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper.

WE WOULD call your attention to the advertisement of Swaim's Panacea, for the cure of Scrofula, &c., in another column. 39-2m

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$5 00	Dr'd peaches par'd.	$4 00
Rye do do	3 50	do do unpar'd	" 50
Wheat, bushel	95 a 1 00	Dr'd apples pared	75
Rye, do	75	Eggs, dozen	13