The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, June 11.

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

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. M'CLURE, of Franklin County.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
CHRISTIAN MYERS, of Clarion County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster County.

COAL IN IRON WORKS.

A great many certificates have been published, recently, by speculators and others interested in the Cumberland Coal Region, about the great superiority of that Coal for making Iron, or other purposes. We have recently seen a certificate giving statistics that one ton of Cumberland Coal is almost equal to two tons of Anthracite Coal. Now it is not our desire to depreciate the value of any Coal. That the Cumberland Coal is preferable to Anthracite for some purposes, where Bituminous Coal is used, we do not doubt, but that its *comparative value* is as great or greater, we do most positively deny. No worker in Iron would give any such certificate, unless he was interested in doing so, because *it is contrary to facts*, and no person engaged in business would thus destroy his reputation for truth and fairness, unless his interests prompted him to do so. In corroboration of these remarks, we will state that the Hudson Iron Company, located on the River Hudson, and receiving their Coal from this and the Lehigh Regions, and the superintendent of the works assured Capt. Keenan, who is transporting their Coal, they had satisfied themselves that they could run *three tons* of Iron more from the use of Schuylkill and Lehigh Coal, in *fifteen hours*, that from any other Coal they could get hold of.

We can always make some allowance for the representations of new Coal Regions and speculators generally, but when they "go it a little too strong," in mere assertions, it becomes necessary to bring the test of *actual experience* to bear upon such representations.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ARE DOING.

By the proceedings we publish in another column, it will be seen the Democrats of this County are mending their ways, or trying to, (high time). They have overhauled their Delegate system and made certain changes; for instance, increasing the number of representatives from certain Districts, because we presume, they could not help themselves—the proposition came from a source of too much importance to be rejected. They also made an arrangement to postpone the election of Delegates till the latest moment before the Convention, in order to prevent swapping, buying off, &c., but we fear even that won't have the desired effect. The Democratic party of this County is now made up of so many separate and discordant elements, that we were quite surprised to see the *Emporium* announce that at this one meeting "harmony" even "*appeared*" to prevail—something quite novel in the history of the party here for several years. We like the *viva voce* instruction, and hope our Whig friends will follow the example. It makes Delegates "toe the mark" and forces them to be honest, whether they are inclined to be or no. A plain Yea or Nay before a County Convention quite takes the kinks out of a Delegate.

THE ANTI-BIBLE Convention, which gathered at Hartford, Conn., last week, broke up in a row. It was composed of some of the "*strong-minded females*" of the present day—Andrew Jackson Davis, author of "Revelations from the Spirit World," and such nonsense, together with a sprinkling of Atheists, Infidels, &c. A few extracts from speeches of the members will give the reader a clue to the general character of this Conventional body—a Bedlam, to all intents and purposes; or if the object of their meeting be considered—to denounce and oppose the Bible—a fit type of a place somewhat farther off than that. For instance:

Mr. Davis went on to deny the authenticity of the Bible, and the Christian religion. We pray and work for liberty, continued he, for human love and for the kingdom of Heaven upon earth, which must necessarily come after all sectarianism is forgotten. In conclusion, I would say, we should free ourselves from the sectarianism of the church, free ourselves from the mythology of the Bible, and free ourselves from the chains of superstition and bigotry. Reason, reason is the sovereign of the soul, and truth is the sovereign of reason.

Mr. Wm. Green was appointed chairman. His sentiments are worthy of the convention.

Truth is indestructible, error alone can be destroyed. I am an atheist. If rum-selling is wrong, if slavery is wrong, if war is wrong, and if you believe in a God that sanctions such things, I do not. He is not my God. If the government can be overturned by reason and argument; let it be overturned. If the gentleman wishes to prove I am a monkey, or a tiger, let him do so—I am content. If he will prove me a devil, very well. I am content to go to hell; for I want to go where I belong. Let us be plain spoken. I intend hereafter to speak of Jesus and other personages in the Bible, and I mean to do so as a man, and if you won't permit me, I will—that's all. I believe some things in the Bible to be historical, and metaphysical, and moral. They will stand, but I shall attack those things which I believe to be immoral. I have no respect for it as a book, and reject what I conceive to be untrue and uphold what I think true. I shall sit in judgment upon Jesus of Nazareth as a man accountable to the same laws that I am, liable to be mistaken, as I am, and to be tried in the judgment day with me; therefore, in reviewing what he said and did, I shall judge of him as I think fit. I don't care that, (snapping his fingers) for I am a man.

A Mr. Wright offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Bible, in some parts of the Old and New Testament, sanctions injustice, concubinage, prostitution, oppression, war, plunder and wholesale murder; and therefore the doctrine that the Bible, as a whole, originated, is false and injurious to the social and spiritual growth and perfection of man:

And followed it up by a speech to correspond.

Could the Anti-Bible cause have more characteristic advocates than such miserable, deluded, contemptible and withal pitiable specimens of humanity as these?

ENCOURAGING TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—In New York, says the *Spectator*, the Excise Boards of the various Wards have been unusually careful in issuing licenses for the sale of liquor during the coming year.—In the first twelve Wards the number of licenses issued is nearly one half less than were issued in the year 1852.

The efforts of the friends of Temperance are beginning to tell. Even in the benighted Coal Region of Schuylkill County public attention is beginning to assume some definite shape on this subject. The solemn appeals of Grand Juries, the lengthy records of our Criminal Courts, the heavy, *Pauper* tax-bills and the never-ceasing cry of worse than widowed females and orphan children are strong arguments in the popular mind—they must do their work, sooner or later.

THE FRIENDS of the Maine Liquor Law held a meeting in Philadelphia on Monday evening last, preparatory to the formation of a Legislative Ticket in favor of the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic. As there is no Presidential or Governor's election this year, it is the intention of the friends of Temperance to have Prohibitory Tickets [illegible] every county of the State, without [illegible] where the existing parties [illegible] Temperance.

Local Affairs.

Grand Jury Report.—We append the report of the Grand Jury. It is a reiteration of the scenes of Intemperance, and crimes flowing therefrom, which exists to so lamentable an extent in our region. The Court has been called upon by Conventions of the people, the public Press, and now by the Grand Jury, to have the returns of the Constables more closely examined, and if the neglect is still continued, it *may* become the duty of the Grand Jury to present the Court itself for a neglect of the positive duty:

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Schuylkill:

The Grand Inquest, for the said County, respectfully report, that in the fulfillment of their duties, they have approved of one Bridge Report, and have acted upon all the Bills which have been submitted for their consideration, having found thirty-three true Bills, and ignored eleven, many of these appear to have been of the most trivial nature, and should not have been permitted to pass beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrates who have returned them.

With evidence before them so strong as to preclude a doubt of the existence of numerous unlicensed tippling houses, in various parts of the county, the Jury regret that they have failed to obtain sufficient testimony to authorise their presentment of the suspected parties. It is considered that a faithful exercise of their duties by the Constable, would result in the suppression of most of these fruitful sources of pauperism and crime, and the Jury beg leave to suggest to the Court, that the attention of these officers be specially directed to this matter, and that their returns be subjected to a more rigid examination, on this point, than has hitherto been customary. It is believed that the sale of malt liquors, within the walls of the Court House, which has been permitted during the sessions of the Court is of evil tendency, and should be prohibited.

The Court House and Offices, Prison and Poor House, have been visited, the former appeared to be in good order, and provided with the necessary and appropriate furniture.

The prison exhibits throughout the strictest care and attention, on the part of the keeper, being perfectly clean, and in good order; the prisoners seem to be provided with all that is necessary and proper to their condition; the vestibule, where the doors are closed, being perfectly dark, it is recommended that small apertures be made in them for the purpose of affording light.

The condition of the inmates of the Poor House, evinces that a proper regard is paid to their health and comfort—a single brief inspection of an institution, containing so large a number of persons of all ages, and in various degrees of mental and physical infirmity is not sufficient to justify the recommendation of any material changes in its management, but the Jury believe that a better ventilation of some of the wards is essential to the health of inmates.

Some of the Lunatics seemed improvided with proper clothing, but it was stated that in these cases, it has been found impossible to keep the parties clothed, and the Jury presume, that the officers whose duty it is to look after the conduct of the institution, will not neglect a portion of their fellow citizens whose condition calls so loudly for their sympathy and kindness.

Several parts on the Centre Turnpike, between Mount Carbon and Schuylkill Haven, are in dangerous vicinity to the Canal, and require suitable fencing.

In many of the Townships, the roads are not kept in the good order and condition which the excessive and burthensome taxes, annually levied for such purposes, would warrant, and it is believed that the funds in many instances, have been improperly squandered or disbursed—the Reports of the Constables upon the state of the Roads, are often too general and insufficient.

DANIEL R. BENNETT, Foreman.
Pottsville June 9th, 1853.

Our Borough Affairs.—The financial affairs of the Borough are beginning to attract considerable attention among our citizens generally.—The levying of a tax of *ten mills* on the dollar, for Borough purposes alone, is regarded by many as totally uncalled for. On the other hand, however, the Council allege that the expenses of the Borough and the interest on bonds cannot be met with a less assessment.

It is evident the Borough suffers many disadvantages from not keeping the orders at par. The Borough work costs at least 28 per cent. more than it would if the money were paid directly into the Treasury, and the orders cashed therefrom, immediately on presentation—the same as is now done by the School Board.

It has been suggested that the present Council should take the matter in hand at once, ascertain the whole amount of the Borough indebtedness, divide the sum for a period of years, say ten, allowing a certain portion to fall due each year—issue coupon bonds for the amount, in sums to suit purchasers, and pay the interest regularly. At present, such bonds would all be taken at par.—With proper regulations and prompt efficiency, on the part of the Council, the Borough funds could be collected and paid into the Treasury, and the orders cashed as soon as issued. The work would be done at least 20 per cent. less; and the payment of the interest and annual liquidation of the debt would be the means of checking extravagant expenditures on the part of the Council.

This is a subject of much importance to our citizens generally, and every tax-payer is interested in urging this or some similar and economical policy upon the Council.

We have another useful suggestion to make, for the benefit of the public. Since the salary of the Clerk has been doubled, couldn't he furnish an abstract of the proceedings of the Council for publication in the Borough papers, as is done in Reading and elsewhere? For the *Journal*, we will publish such proceedings *gratis*, if properly furnished us. We once proposed to provide a special Reporter in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of laying their proceedings before the public, but for some reason or other—we have never understood what—objections were made.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—The Associate Judges, Hon. Solomon Foster and Hon. F. S. Hubley have been holding Court, during the week, for the trial of criminal causes—Judge Hegins being unable to attend. A large amount of business has been disposed of.

Judge H., we are happy to learn, is recovering and may be expected in Pottsville shortly.

The Theatrical Company which have been nightly entertaining our citizens at the Town Hall for the last three weeks, are about to leave.—They have had an unprecedented run of patronage continually—a fact which speaks for itself of the dramatic talent of the Company. Their plays are well selected and well performed.

Mr. J. F. Alstadt, Mahantongo street, is now receiving subscriptions of Two Dollars each for the purpose of getting up an Oil Painting, representing a view of Pottsville. It is to be handsomely executed, and is intended for a parlor ornament.

Borough Council.—We learn that the Borough Council, on Tuesday Evening last increased the salary of the Clerk from $100 to $200—and also voted $50 to Mr. John Dager, for services rendered.

Proposals are issued by the Town Council for the making of a road from Mauch Chunk street to Palo Alto. See Advertisement.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

JUNE 9th, 1853.

The Rev. Mr. Beatty, we regret to say, has resigned the Pastoral charge of the Episcopal Church in this place. It is with heart-felt sorrow that the congregation part with him—under his ministry the Church in Tamaqua was organized about four years ago, and since that time it has gradually increased so that at the present time there is quite a respectable and increasing congregation, a flourishing Sunday school and a beautiful Church Edifice, free from debt. Mr. Beatty will carry with him the love and esteem of all who know him, and the best wishes of the congregation for his future welfare and success. He has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Mary's and St. Andrew's Churches, in Chester county. Mr. Beatty resigns in consequence of impaired health, but he hopes a change to a rural district will improve it.

The imposing and beautiful Church Edifice under course of erection by the Presbyterian Congregation is approaching completion, and the basement will be occupied in about two weeks. This is decidedly the handsomest building in town, of which it is really an ornament. The congregation is under the Pastoral charge of the Rev. William Glen.

Calvary (Episcopal) Church will be dedicated to the service of God on Sunday morning, 19th inst., by Right Rev. A. Potter. The rite of confirmation will be administered in the evening. Several Clergymen are expected to be present and assist in the services.

The rite of confirmation will be administered at Zion Church at Tuscarora, in the afternoon of the same day.

There is much activity prevailing in our usually active Borough. The improvements this season are unprecedented by those of any previous one within my recollection; it would be almost impossible to go into detail as you do in Pottsville, and would occupy, I fear, too many columns of your valuable journal.

The Shaft which Mr. William Donaldson is sinking in the Sharp mountain is progressing finely. They have attained a depth of about 220 feet without any indications of Coal as yet. They will most probably find it necessary to penetrate to the depth of 300 to 350 feet.

Messrs. Jones & Cole's Slope at Buckville is down about 200 feet. They will commence shipping Coal from this place sometime in September next.

I have just returned from examining a beautiful and elaborately worked *Silver Goblet*, which the workmen and officers on the Little Schuylkill Rail Road intend presenting to H. S. Dennison, Esq., late supervisor, as a slight token of esteem and respect. He is succeeded in his office by D. D. Lewis, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven.

The work on the Little Schuylkill Extension and Catawissa R. R. is being pushed forward with energy by the Contractors, and in 18 months time we will doubtless be enjoying a direct intercourse with our neighbors of Catawissa. CONGLOMERATE

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

The opening of Page Lodge, No. 270, (Masonic) attracted quite a number of distinguished personages, yesterday; among whom I noticed Prof. John K. Mitchell, Col. James Page, (after whom the Lodge was named) with a goodly number of other Past Officers, from Philadelphia, Pottsville, Minersville, Orwigsburg and Reading were all well represented. The "climax was capped," with an excellent supper (if my olfactories did not for once deceive me). For be it known, my dear sirs, that we "out-siders" were not permitted to be present with our "honorable selves," but have come to the above philosophical conclusion, by reason of the very toasty-like odour that "now and then," fell like morning dew, from the third story of "Washington Hall." Blessed be the man that invented "apple jack," ham and *goodness* in general. They (the fraternity) said that *sham-pain* was much *relished* by some of the *best of men*. While others, who had not the good of the "inner man" at heart, came to the ridiculous conclusion, that it was no *sham*, but the "real grit." The latter I find (upon thoroughly examining the matter) to be "above half right," if *pain* in the upper regions, after "going home in the morning," has anything to do with the subject.

Wm. Rankins was arrested and brought before Justice Weston, yesterday, charged with being an accomplice to the person found drowned a week ago, under such mysterious circumstances. He had a hearing on Monday evening, when he acknowledged that he rode with Dr. Werner, (as he says the deceased called himself) from Williamsport to Pottsville. He said that after Werner had sold the horse to Mr. Temple, he came to him and told him that "he had sold his horse and wondered how they could travel now?" Rankins said that he "thought that he would have to get along as well as he could." But that Werner soon came and told him that "they would tie the buggy to some wagon and go to Schuylkill Haven where he would *steal* a horse." He said that he told Werner that "that was a thing he never did and would have nothing to do with it." He also acknowledged that he sat on Mr. Kaufman's porch on the night that Werner was drowned. He was discharged, owing to a want of evidence, and went to his work again. This is certainly a mysterious affair, and becomes more so, every day.

Some months ago, Mr. Clarke, (late master machinist in the West Branch Valley shop,) invented a very important improvement to the Locomotive; what he styles a "water heater." The heater, as I understand, is so placed in the chimney as to conduct all the water through it, and thus heating it before it empties into the boiler; thus saving fuel, and what is still more valuable, time. I have been informed, by those that use heaters in their engine, that it works admirably; so much so, that they are able to do one-third more work, in the same time, with the appendage, than what they are able to do without it. They say that sometimes it was very difficult to "get up steam," but that with the "heater" steam could be generated in almost half the time required by the old process.

The farmers in our vicinity complain somewhat of the "Hessian fly;" Berks, Lancaster, Montgomery and Dauphin, too, I have been informed, on good authority, have thousands of acres totally ruined by them. Yours truly,

Schuylkill Haven, June 8, '53. SENTINEL.

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. BANNAN:—"My occupation's gone," as I see you have got another correspondent from this place; and we may obtrude our affairs too much on your readers, besides taking up space in your paper that may be more valuable.

I have taken an interest in Port Carbon, and would be pleased to see it assume a rank in the region, which its location and Nature intended. No inland town can permanently prosper without Mining, Manufacturing or Agriculture being prosecuted in its vicinity, by an industrious community. Now we might have all these combined. There are a *few* obstacles in the way, some of which I have adverted to before, but if the citizens do not flag in their determination, they *must* and *shall* be removed, and then we shall certainly shoot ahead of all competitors.

We have no thrilling adventures, nor hair breadth escapes by flood or field, to narrate; but, tell it not in St. Clair, nor publish it in the streets of Ashland, last week our Town Council was arrested with a warrant and taken before a magistrate of Pottsville, at the instigation of a citizen thereof, under the apprehension that a certain bridge in our Borough was not strong enough for the purposes designed. It is seldom such an august body (not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant at least) is arraigned before a tribunal of Justice. At the sight of such an array of "burning and shining lights," the prosecutor broke down, (not the bridge) and paid the costs.

A fracas occurred in Irishtown on Sunday, but by the time the Constable got there, the parties had run away, to drink and fight another day.

Intemperance seems to have broken loose amongst us in all its horrid phases of drunkenness and vagrancy.

Port Carbon, June 9th, 1853.

P. S. *June 9.*—A serious stabbing affray occurred here this afternoon. As far as I can learn, the particulars are these:—The parties are Boatmen, named John Todd and John Soudan. The former owed the latter money, and it being demanded, an altercation ensued in the cabin of Todd's boat, when Soudan struck Todd, when the latter drew a knife and inflicted three wounds on Soudan—one in the region of the heart. He is now insensible and his recovery is doubtful. Todd gave himself up and is now in jail at Pottsville.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

An Ordinance, prohibiting the running at large of swine, within the limits of the Borough, is to be enforced on and after the 15th inst. This is certainly a good movement on the part of our Town Council, and elicits the approval of our citizens generally.

The laborers employed upon the Ashland Railroad, alluded to in my last, are still on a "strike," without any apparent sign of coming to a definite conclusion. Some few "struck" two ways, but did little damage, failing to "kick up a dust."

This is an inconvenient affair, on the part of the contractors—being a waste of time; and also an unwise movement, on the part of those employed, in remaining idle until a scorching sun renders an "honest day's work" impossible. The Ten Hour System is the best, decidedly. Should this become a general rule, there would be no such dissatisfaction among men engaged upon Public Works. Such is the humble opinion of the writer. It is at least reasonable to suppose that workmen commencing their laborious tasks at daylight, with a long day before them, cannot lay hold upon the "pick and shovel" with the energy and activity of those working regular hours.

The Minersville Choral Society held a Concert at the Odd Fellows' Hall, last Saturday evening, for their own especial benefit. It was highly interesting and attended by a large number of our citizens.

Yours truly,
Minersville, June 9th, '53. KEYSTONE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Steamer Arabia—Great Exhibition—New Charter—Fashion—Splendid Race—Edward Everett—Emigration—Tornado—Legislative Excursion—Women's Rights—Alboni—Sontag.

NEW YORK, June 6th, 1853.

DEAR JOURNAL:—To keep your readers informed of a tithe of the novelties which are continually rolling the mighty mass of our metropolis in endless confusion, would require a pen more prolific than my own and a sheet of more extended dimensions than your valuable journal. However let us cull the most interesting and to the others say adieu.

The entire English population of our city have been thrown into a delirium of delight by the recent short passage of the Cunard Steamer Arabia, beating the Arctic both ways. She has surely made a fine run, but the supremacy of the seas does not rest on a single trip. When our British friends have made the trip in nine and a half days, and when every ship of their line has crossed the ocean in less than ten, we will acknowledge ourselves only equalled and will then try them with a fresh start for the empire of the main. We are of opinion that many a long day will elapse ere yet we are equalled.

I am enabled at last, to give your readers some authentic information respecting the Grand Exhibition. The Directors have published a notice stating that the building will be opened on the 15th of July. They account for their delay by saying that it has been occasioned by the novelty and intricacy of the style of construction, and the high standard of Architectural beauty which it has been the object of the Association to attain. They have increased the size of the building by one fourth, and have now a space of five acres.

The sole charge of the interior of the building, its division, arrangements, classification and police, has been confided to two officers of the Navy of the United States, Captain S. F. Dupont and C. H. Davis; and the sanction of the government given to the appointment of these gentlemen, who have so much distinguished themselves in the special services in which they have been employed, affords proof of the confidence reposed and the interest felt, by the highest authorities of the country, in the general objects of the enterprise.

These gentlemen have organized their department as follows:—

J. M. Batchelder—Secretary of the Superintendent.
Samuel Webber—Arrangement of Space and Classification.
Prof. B. Silliman, Jun.—Mineralogy and Chemistry;
B. P. Johnson—Agricultural Implements;
Joseph E. Holmes—Machinery;
Edward Vincent—Textile Fabrics;
Felix Piatti—Sculpture;

This notice is doubtless conclusive and we have no hesitation in saying that the Palace will open on the appointed day. Appearances to the contrary.

Before this will meet the eyes of your readers, the new charter of our city will probably have become *une fait accompli*. Our citizens seem to be fully aroused to the importance of the measure, and vigilance committees are appointed in every ward for the election which takes place to-morrow. The amended charter consists of twenty-one sections, provides for a board of sixty councilmen in lieu of the present assistant Aldermen, for the election and regulation of which the first three sections provide. Three more sections regulate the expenditure of public money, and the seventh and eighth shake at that giant abuse, the leasing and sale of public property, through which so many of the city officials have amassed incredible fortunes, the details of which were I to mention (as I could), would scarcely be believed. Section nine provides for the expenditure of money in public displays, putting an end to such enormities, as inviting a prominent foreigner to a public dinner, which he declined; such invitation costing the city $2,500. O, Tempora! The fourteenth section is *the* section, and provides a fine of $5,000 and 10 years imprisonment for both the giver and recipient of a bribe. Volumes from my pen cannot speak half as loud as this act does for itself. It is its own best exponent. The remaining parts regulate among many minor things, the abuse of Aldermen sitting as Judges on the Bench, by which means their paid allies, the rowdies, are never brought to the punishment they so richly deserve. I have now fulfilled my promise to give you the provisions of the charter, and you now know the chief features of the measure which is agitating the city.

I suppose your readers, especially the lady portion, would be much obliged were I to post them up on the fashions, that darling hobby of the feminine community. But a walk in Broadway, any fine afternoon, would so dispel any fairy anticipations you may have entertained that the word fashion would ring on the ear, with a jackassical jingle. Fashion! Let me tell you what fashion now-a-days is! Take my arm and in a moment we are sauntering in our renowned thoroughfare, and here comes Young America, dressed in the latest fashion! Mark him! That well smoothed hat so jauntily balanced on the head, whose whole capabilities seem to have run to hair, its enormous brim, shading over a face boyish and destitute of the traces of intellect. High above his scrawny neck rises the ponderous collar of his coat, whose scanty tails scarce reach his hips, while the cloth which should have made the skirts, is disposed of in voluminous sleeves. In eminent peril from his stiffly starched collar stand his ears, and his waistcoat short to the last requirement of—fashion—fails to meet the top of his inexpressibles. Ah, those unmentionables, whose vice-like grasp encircles those drum-stick legs so exactly, that we wonder how the creature gets in and out, and then their pattern, huge plaid, whose single squares would well nigh furnish topsails for a man-of-war, and finally, his tiny feet thrust into boots so *fashionably* tight that every step is an agony of pain, and every walk is on tiptoes. Such a picture see and, you have the pink of *fashion*, upon my word, no more, nor less. The ladies too, are *fashionable* surely. One word for them. We need pursue our stroll but a little distance to meet a specimen. Here she is! Her head—encircled, covered can I say—no, only supporting a profuse display of artificial horticulture in the shape of lace and lawn, nicely poised upon the back of her hair and coming forward to the line of the *ears*, rendering the use of sun-shades absolutely imperative. Around her snowy throat a collar, whose capacious dimensions and lengthy points reach to the shoulder, and seems to be limited only by the quantity of material her purse will buy. The dress, open in front is the mode, and a lace handkerchief under, but so widely open and the lace so thin that you would certainly think that nudity was at a premium, but hold, 'tis fashion! The skirts of rich and costly silks, trailing deep along the pave, perform that highly necessary operation, the sweeping of our streets, till it has been said that the negligence of our Aldermen has been made up by the industry of their daughters. In many articles of dress, they emulate their male admirers. Witness those tight coats and vests, *a'la masculine* exactly. But enough of this, though it is the solid, unvarnished truth, as your own eyes may tell you. Alas, to see a pair, such as we have drawn, parading together, to listen to their senseless talk, well may we wonder for the coming generation, and cry God save the Commonwealth.

One of the events of the past week, has been the unequalled race over the Union course, on the 1st inst, between Kemble Jackson, Northern Horse, and O'Blenis of the south, principal competitors, and three others. The stakes were $4000 a side: two three mile heats to 250 lb. wagons, and the time made for the six miles was 16.07½, which has never been equalled. Indeed the habitues of the turf deemed anything better than 16.30—17.10 out of the question. The day was just the thing, and the excitement tremendous, money being staked by thousands. There were over ten thousand persons present, and the time was the best ever made, the fifth and shortest mile being in 2.39.

You have probably had an opportunity of perusing the splendid effort of Edward Everitt, late Secretary of State, before the Historical Society of this city, on Wednesday evening. It is worthy of the man and glistens in every line with polished beauties.

Some idea of the immense tide of emigration, flowing into our city, may be gathered from the fact that in three days there have arrived at this port 31 vessels, bringing 9,132 emigrants from various parts of Europe. Apropos—how absurd the petty jealousy which we see in some of our neighboring cities. They should take that true and enlarged view of the matter which it really presents. New York is a great National and not a sectional city: it is national ground and as a grand central emporium of commerce, belongs equally to all sections of the Republic, and all attempts to sectionalize it are so many stabs to its growth and prosperity.

A terrific tornado has been traversing our land; we hear from it as far south as Georgia, and from thence it swept northward with fearful fury. It reached us about 11 o'clock, Friday night, and was awfully sublime; the heavens were illuminated with one constant blaze, and hail stones of unusual size pelted the unlucky wayfarer.

Our honorable Legislators have taken the opportunity of an invitation from the central line of Railroad, to visit Niagara, and in ruby wine and swelling abundance of the good things of life, make amends for a long session and truly a dry one. (Query! Is that the reason they are wetting it?) They are now absent and no doubt are enjoying themselves gloriously.

How will our Women's Rights friends rejoice to hear that the staunch voters of Lincoln county, Maine, have actually elected *Miss* Olive Rose (what a vegetable cognomen) their Register of Deeds. It is true and undeniable. By the way, dear Editor, have you any of those ladies your way, for I intend to come through your region this summer, and being a bashful man, would like to learn the lay of the land before I go prospecting.

The Africa bore from our shores, last week, the peerless Alboni, whose sweet notes have beguiled so many a heart the past season, and among her passengers I notice also, the Russian Minister, M. de Bodisco and family, *en route* for St. Petersburg. Madame Sontag is now in the city, and among the *on dits* is one that she will appear in English opera, supported, perchance by Sims Reeves.

Having "run thus far before the wind," dear *Journal*, let me take off the cap, lay aside the gown and save some of my effusions for another week, till when *au revoir*.

Yours obediently,
G. C. F.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

City of Manchester—More Improvements—Chivalrous Police—Noble Undertaking—The Case of Carson & Emmos—Omnibus Quarrels—Pic Nics—The week's Mortality—Another Murder, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1853.

The fine steamship "City of Manchester," arrived at her wharf near the Navy Yard, at 12 o'clock M. on Friday last, having accomplished the passage in 15 days and a few hours, she brought a heavy freight list, and some 550 passengers, amongst them an article with which this free country is already unfortunately overloaded, two friars with their black hoods, sandalled feet, big crosses, strings of beads and dark scowling features, forming a terrible contrast to the star glistened flag floating in the breeze above them.

With this week the fish season closes, and with it falls that spot unadorned by "the rose or blue tinted violet." The Fish Market, alas! cries each old woman—but its doom is fixed, it must fall. The terrible hill at the foot of Market street, is to be considerably reduced in grade, the daily accidents at this busy part of the city renders such an improvement necessary: a new bridge across the Schuylkill above Fairmount is projected, and the funds for its erection have been already appropriated by the County Board.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning last, the Police were alarmed by the cry of murder proceeding from an old house from the lower part of the city, two of the "guards of the night" being at hand, they broke open the door and were soon in the midst of some twenty drunk and fighting Irish, a flare-up followed, in the course of which, watchman John McLaughlin finding his revolver's bullets growing rusty in their barrels, popped three of them into the air and about as many into the drunken party: three men were wounded, one so seriously as to require the amputation of a limb—and Mr. John McLaughlin for his officer-like conduct, will, no doubt, be promoted—banging at a poor set of ignorant, drunken, defenceless fellow-country-men. Truly, "chivalry hath various ways of displaying her prowess."

A noble institution has just been organized in this city, "The Merchants' Fund Association" for the relief of indigent and infirm merchants or their families, strange that such a large class of our community should not, till now, have thought of such a benevolent undertaking as this one promises to be—may success go with it.

Great efforts are being made to obtain the pardon of Carson and Emmos, convicted of the murder of a man named Soohan, in January last, petitions are being circulated and pretty extensively signed, much hope is entertained that they will prove successful; the case of these two young men is one of melancholy interest, the one says he was drunk at the time of the murder, and knows not what he did, the other firmly declares that although with his companion, he had no hand in the deed. They seem to feel the awfulness of their situations, and should they be pardoned, will, no doubt, after this terrible lesson, become useful and good men in the community.

The Omnibus proprietors here, have generally adopted the new passenger Registers in their coaches, on one line the drivers felt their *honor* touched, and in consequence left *en masse* and started an opposition line on the same route, on applying for a license it was positively refused, a suit at law is the consequence, in the mean time the old Drivers' Line *drive* on without a license, and seem to be considerably patronised.

This is the season for Pic Nics, could you be here at one of these many gatherings, and spend a few hours beneath the forest shade, joining in the merry dance with a fair one by your side, methinks Pottsville would look dingy; and the quill, filled up inkstand, and blank sheet headed "Editorial," be so many racks to your imagination.

There have been 135 deaths here from May 28th to June 4th, inclusive, 19 of these from consumption, or 1 death to every 3030 inhabitants, a state of health unequalled by any other city in America, the next healthiest is Baltimore where the deaths last week averaged 1 to every 2315.

A German named Peter Jacobus, was actually beat to death on Tuesday last, after leaving a Lager Beer den, in Margaretta st., he leaves a wife and six children to curse the Liquor sellers.

Our authorities are wofully neglectful of the duty they owe to the lovers of law and order, in not closing up hundreds of these pits of destruction that deal out the liquid poison, without the authority either of their Maker or their fellow mortals.

BEN M.

(COMMUNICATED.)

MR. BANNAN:—Permit me through your valuable paper, to recommend the Philadelphia *Sun* to the friends of Education, the friends of Temperance, the friends of the Bible. It is the only penny paper published in Philadelphia that speaks the sentiments of the people, independent of political demagogues, Jesuits and their tools. By supporting, encouraging and circulating such papers, the prosperity of the country will be insured, and we will have nothing to fear from those who are trying to subvert our free Institutions.

June 7th '53. E. T. & B.

Macaulay's History of England has been prohibited by the Congregation of the Index at Rome.

WE PUBLISH the annexed proceedings of our Democratic neighbors; first because we like our readers to know all that transpires on both sides of the political fence, and also because we have no fear of the contrast between theirs and our own movements:

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to a preceding call, the Democrats of Schuylkill County, on Monday, 6th of June, assembled at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville. On motion, SAMUEL HUNTZINGER, Esq., was called to the chair—B. Christ, George Seitzinger, Geo. Hartline, Frederick Beck, Peter F. Ludwig, Michael Weaver, Christian Hartes, S. Zimmerman and Philip Boyer, were chosen Vice Presidents—James A. McBarron, G. P. Lippincott and Joel B. McCamant, Secretaries.

On motion of C. M. Hall, a committee of eighteen was appointed to draft preambles and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair for that purpose:—C. M. Hall, C. Frailey, S. K. M. Kepner, Jonathan Kistler, W. E. Kitchen, Wm. Bickel, John F. Klock, Cyrus Moore, Wm. Feger, Daniel Krebs, Francis Yarnall, H. Reed, Daniel Coho, Israel Lindner, John Swalm, R. M. Palmer, Joseph Haughawout and Thomas Quin. The committee, after a short absence, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, our system of government is strictly of a representative character, based upon the general principle that majorities shall rule, this principle should be taken as a guide and be adopted by the Democracy of this County in the selection of Delegates chosen to form County Tickets, in such a manner as to conform, as near as possible, to this principle, and giving as little cause of complaint hereafter, to those who may, from time to time be disappointed in their expectations of receiving nominations at the hands of Delegate Conventions.

For the purpose of effecting the objects above set forth, the Democratic vote polled in the different Townships, Boroughs, Districts and Wards in this County, at the last Presidential Election, shall form the basis of Representation in the election of Delegates to the next County Delegate Convention

That each District having polled less than 150 Democratic votes shall be entitled to 2 Delegates; each District having polled 150 and less than 200 Democratic votes, shall be entitled to 3 Delegates; each District having polled 200 and less than 250 Democratic votes, shall be entitled to 4 Delegates, and each District having polled 250 and less than 300 Democratic votes shall be entitled to 5 Delegates.

This basis of Representation without reducing the Delegation in any District under the Old System, would but slightly increase the aggregate number of Delegates at our Conventions, whilst it would go far towards equalizing the party strength in each of the several Districts of the County, and secure a fair and proper organization of the Democratic party.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That until after the next Presidential Election the number of Delegates each Township, Borough, District and Ward, shall be entitled to elect, and who shall be hereafter admitted to seats in our County Delegate Convention shall be apportioned in conformity to the foregoing preamble, as follows:

		Vote for Pierce.	Old System.	New System.
Orwigsburg,		109	2	2
Manheim,		63	2	2
W. Brunswig,		118	2	2
S. Ward,	Pottsville,	158	2	3
M. do	Pottsville,	122	2	2
N. E. W.	Pottsville,	88	2	2
N. W. W.	Pottsville,	97	2	2
East W.	Minersville	89	2	2
West W.	Minersville	106	2	2
S. Ward,	Tamaqua,	69	2	2
E. Ward,	Tamaqua,	120	2	2
N. Ward,	Tamaqua,	42	2	2
Barry,		85	2	2
Blythe,		207	2	4
Branch,		93	2	2
Butler,		53	2	2
Cass,		228	2	4
Eldred,		105	2	2
Frailey,		73	2	2
Mahanoy,		28	2	2
Mt. Carbon,		63	2	2
New Castle,		98	2	2
N. Manheim,		98	2	2
Norwegian,		156	2	3
U. Mahantango,		92	2	2
McKeansburg,		166	2	3
Pinegrove Tp.,		181	2	3
Pinegrove Boro'		69	2	2
Port Carbon,		177	2	3
Port Clinton,		82	2	2
Porter,		37	2	2
Rush,		77	2	2
St. Clair,		121	2	2
Schuylkill,		126	2	2
S. Haven,		201	2	4
S. Manheim,		73	2	2
Tremont,		121	2	2
Union,		163	2	3
Wayne,		215	2	4
West Penn,		255	2	5
L. Mahantango,		137	2	2
Total,			82	99

WHEREAS, Pursuant to a previous notice of the Standing Committee, the Democratic Republicans of Schuylkill County, have this day convened to counsel with each other on matters touching local, primary organization, with reference to harmonious and concentrated action in the approaching important campaign, and to reiterate their abiding confidence in the wisdom, capacity and integrity of the Executives of our National and State Government.—

Resolved, That to the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE, we confidently look for further development and successful practical application of the well defined principles and views of National policy, recognized and endorsed by the great Democratic party;—for faithful and prompt enforcement of all laws pertaining to the rights of American citizens at home and abroad—in regarding favorably the wants of a highly important and expanding commerce, and the restoration of a system of economy of public expenditure in the domestic concerns of Government, as that which prevailed previous to the advent of the late Fillmore or Galphin reign.

Resolved, That among the definite objects of National policy recognized and developed by the Democratic party during the past fifty years, we recognize

1st *National progress*, illustrated in its fierce struggle of opposition to a National Bank; to ultraism on the Tariff question; to a vast system of internal improvement by the General Government, and distribution among the States, of proceeds of sales of public lands.

2d, *Territorial extension*, demonstrated in the acquisition of Louisiana, which gave us the control of the Mississippi river; Florida and Texas the control of the Mexican Gulf; and Oregon and California the control of the Pacific Ocean, making the country, in a geographical sense, the most compact, defensible and desirable empire which the world has ever seen.

3d, *The Constitutional Independence of the States*—in opposition to a centralization of power in the General Government, not clearly conceded in the constitution, and in favor of a strict construction of the Federal constitution.

4th, *The political liberty of the individual*—the rights with which every human being is endowed by his Creator; freedom of thought, freedom of action in all cases where the act is not prejudicial to others—opposed to all restrictions upon the exercise of these rights save those necessary to preserve them from abuse.

Resolved, That in the sound Democratic and Statesman-like policy avowed and pursued thus far in the administration of the affairs of State, His Excellency, GOV. BIGLER, justly challenges the regard and support of every man who can stand upon the broad and ample platform of Democratic principles—of all who can appreciate his firm and wise adherence to a policy adverse to the creation of new banking capital, or the sudden inflation of the paper-circulating medium—of all who feel the imperative necessity of resisting and suppressing the evil of private, special legislation, by the enactment of laws general, in their character, and ample enough in their provisions to meet the great and varied wants of the people.

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several Townships, Boroughs, Wards and election Districts of Schuylkill County, be requested to hold an election at their usual places for holding their Delegate Election, on Saturday, the 10th day of September next, for such number of Delegates as they are respectively entitled to, under the system adopted by this meeting, to meet in convention at the Public House of Philip Boyer, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, on the following Monday, the 12th September, 1853, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to place in nomination a Ticket to be supported by the Democratic party of Schuylkill County, at the ensuing fall election.

Resolved, That in our County Conventions hereafter for the nomination of candidates, all voting shall be done *Viva Voce*, and that any candidate hereafter elected in County Conventions otherwise than by the *Viva Voce* system has no claims upon the Democratic party for support. That the Secretary of the Convention be requested to keep correct and full minutes of the proceedings of the Convention, embracing in such minutes the name of each Delegate, and designating in what manner each Delegate voted on every question brought before the Convention. That he also be required to forward to each Democratic paper of the County a full report of the proceedings for publication.

Resolved, That the next County Convention be requested to select one Senatorial and two Representative Delegates to represent the Democracy of this County in the State Convention on the 4th of March next, and that in case of inability of any member to attend, the remaining two shall have the power to fill the vacancy.

Resolved, That we will give our united and cordial support to the nominees of the State Convention and will use all honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That Hon. C. FRAILEY, Hon. STRANGE N. PALMER, B. CHRIST, A. DEYO and D. McKIERNAN, be the Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That one reporter of each Democratic paper in the County be admitted to the Delegate Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the Democratic papers of the County, and those at Harrisburg. *Signed by the Officers.*

The Free Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met on the 2d inst., at Harrisburg, and nominated Wm. M. Stephenson, of Mercer, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Dr. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana, Canal Commissioner; Neville B. Craig, of Allegheny, Auditor General, and L. E. Carson, of Montgomery, Surveyor General.

A German Anti-Slavery Organ is to be issued at Washington, entitled The *National Democrat*. Frederick Smidt is the editor.—The American and Foreign (Tappan) Anti-Slavery Society furnishes $3,000 to start it.

In Northern Ohio one hundred townships have expressly abolished the liquor traffic, under a law of the last session enabling them to do so.

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS or costiveness, headache, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or swarthy complexion, &c., are the usual symptoms of Liver Complaint. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove the above complaints, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause not only of all disorders of the liver, but of every malady incident to man. A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and perseverance will most assuredly drive every particle of disease from the body.

Caution.—Storekeepers would do well to exercise care in buying from pedlars. We understand that a man by the name of Hiestand, and another by the name of Sines, are offering what purports to be Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. These persons are not authorized Agents for this Medicine, and the article offered cannot be guaranteed as genuine. The genuine is for sale by Mrs. E. M. BEATTY, J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville. Wholesale Office, 160 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. JOEL THOMPSON; (Commissioner of Chester County) says—"I have, for a long time back, been greatly afflicted with severe spells of headache, originating, as I suppose, from a costive and irregular state of my bowels. I have tried several remedies which were recommended to me for the disease, but found none to give permanent relief, until I used Dr. J. W. Cooper's Celebrated Vegetable Anti-Dyspepsia Pills, (prepared by C. P. Hewes.) Since then my bowels have been regular, and I have been entirely free from Headache, and would earnestly recommend all my acquaintances, who may be afflicted with any disease originating from a costive or irregular state of the bowels, to try these Pills, believing them to be greatly superior to any other medicine now in use for the same diseases.

JOEL TOMPSON.
New Garden, Chester Co., Pa., 11th mo. 12, 1851.

For the convenience of persons afflicted with the above mentioned diseases, (costive or irregularity of the bowels,) John S. C. Martin, Druggist, Pottsville, has been appointed agent for the sale of these pills. Also for sale by H. Shissler, Port Carbon.

"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.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$5 50	Dr'd peaches par'd,	$4 00
Rye do do	4 00	do do unpar'd	1 50
Wheat, bushel	1 10 a 1 12	Dr'd apples pared	1 12
Rye, do	80	Eggs, dozen	12
Corn, do	65	Butter	18
Oats, do	40	Shoulders,	8
Potatoes, do	20 a 25	Hams,	12 to 13
Timothy Seed,	2 25	Hay, ton	18 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Morgan, WILLIAM WATERS, to ANN WILLIAMS, both of Norwegian.

In the Borough of St. Clair, on the 13th ult., by John Seitzinger, Esq., CHRISTIAN RINGEISEN, to SOPHIA MILLER, both of New Castle township.

In Pottsville, on the 30th ult., by Rev. D. Oberholzer, MAXIMILIAN LEIMER to Mrs. MARIA FISHER, both of this Borough.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Joseph McCool, MICHAEL SHARP, to ELIZABETH FALLY.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., RACHAEL, wife of James A. King, in the 34th year of her age. Philadelphia and Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

In Port Carbon, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM WOLFINGER, aged about 25 years.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRINITY CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL).—Service held regularly in this Church every Sunday Morning, at 10½ o'clock, Afternoon, at 3½. Except the first Sunday of each month, when service will be held in the evening at 7½ o'clock, instead of the afternoon.

PREACHING in the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church, Market Street, Rev. John R. Warner, every Sabbath morning and evening.

THERE WILL BE preaching in the English Lutheran Church, Market street, every Sunday morning and evening.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Divine worship may be expected every Sabbath morning and evening, also every Wednesday evening, at the usual hours.

NOTICES.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The third Annual Meeting of the Schuylkill County Educational Convention will be held in Minersville, on the 1st and 2d of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. of the 1st, the Annual Address of the President, Mr. SCHNEIDER, will be delivered. The Convention will continue in session two days, during which time addresses may be expected from Hon. THOMAS H. BURROWES, and others, whom it is expected will be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Teachers and Friends of Education, throughout the county.

By order of the Committee.

County papers please copy.

A MEETING OF the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society, will be held on Monday evening next, 13th inst. at 8 o'clock, in the Welsh Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Edwards) in Minersville street above 2nd. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wythe, of Port Carbon.

WANTED.

WANTED—At Shamokin, Northumberland Co., Hewers and Choppers, to whom constant employment will be given for considerable time to come, and good wages paid, say $1 50 per day for good hewers, and $1 25 per day to choppers, to get out Railroad Sills. KIMBER CLEAVER, Chief Engineer of Phila'a. and Sunbury Railroad Co. May 21, 1853. 21-tf

WANTED.—Two Shoemakers, accustomed to do good work, is wanted by the subscriber, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to J. B. SEIDLE, Market Street, Pottsville, or the subscriber at Forrestville. JAMES LIND. May 28, 1853. 22-3t*

WANTED—Six practical IRON ORE MINERS. Miners who understand Iron Ore Mining in its various details will find permanent employment and good wages at the "Moselem Iron Ore Bank," in Richmond Township, Berks County. Apply immediately to FREDERICK S. HUNTER, Manager of the Leesport Iron Company, at Leesport, Berks County, or to HIESTER CLYMER, opposite the Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville. May 7, 1853. 19-tf

WANTED.—A Storekeeper—one who can speak German, and is sufficiently acquainted with Accounts.—Address Box 40 Pottsville Post Office. Feb. 12, 1853. 7-tf

WANTED.—Recruits for the United States Army, at the Pottsville Rendezvous. Nov. 27, 1852. 48-tf

WANTED TO LEASE a tract of Coal land, lying 50 rods from the Leggett's Gap Railroad. This property has been opened in several places, the Coal is of superior quality, Veins lying horizontal, and can be worked for many years above water level. This property lies the nearest point to the Road, and affords an excellent opportunity for an enterprising Operator for the Great Western Market. To a first rate Tenant, a favorable Lease will be given, no other need apply. Address the subscriber at No. 2, New Street, New York. WALTER MEAD. Nov. 15, 1851. 46-tf

WANTED—A PERSON TO SUPERINTEND a Coal Mine, well situated in Western Virginia. Experience in Mining and references of the highest character required. Address New York City Post Office, Box 3406, stating qualifications. Aug. 2, 1851 31-tf

WANTED—At the General Intelligence Office—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. All persons wishing employment, big and little, young and old, male and female; and also, all persons wishing to employ any and all kinds of hands, LABORERS or SERVANTS, will receive useful information by calling at the office of the subscriber in MARKET street, Pottsville, Pa. TERMS moderate. N. M. WILSON, J. P. Land Agent and General Collector. April 5, 1851 14-1y

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FOR SALE.—The Brick Building formerly occupied by the "Farmers' Bank" in Schuylkill Haven, and adjoining Lot.—For price and terms, which are moderate, apply to J. F. WHITNEY, Real Estate Agent, next door to Miners' Bank. June 11, 1853. 24-3t

FOR RENT.—A Store, containing 2 Rooms, with water and gas, in the Brick Building in Centre street Pottsville, between the Pennsylvania Hall and the American House. Apply to M. MURPHY. April 16, 1853. 16-tf

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE A 33 HORSE Power Engine in first rate order. For particulars apply to M. G. HEILNER, Esq., or to HENRY HICKS, Wilmington, Delaware. Jan. 4, 1851 1-tf

TO LET.—A large and commodious Office and fixtures, in Bannan's Buildings, opposite the Episcopal Church, Centre Street. Enquire of JOHN BANNAN. Jan. 24, 1852. 3-tf

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable building lots in the most central part of the Borough of Pottsville, lately laid out on the Greenwood Estate, are now offered for sale. Apply to A. RUSSEL, Agent for the owners, at his office in Mahantango St. Pottsville, May 3, 1851 18-tf

IRON & CUTLERY.

PURVES, DEALER IN SCRAP IRON, Copper, Brass, Bar and Block Tin, Sodder's Spelter Lead, &c. Orders received for Brass and Copper work, and Machine furnishing. All orders connected with the above line promptly attended to. South Street, above Front, Philadelphia. June 11, 1853. [June 14, 1850.] 24-tf

ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT.—An excellent article for lining Cisterns, Vaults, Spring Houses and Cellars, and for keeping dampness from wet and exposed walls. For sale by EVI SMITH & SON, N. E. cor. of Front & Willow Sts., (Railroad,) Phila. And for sale also by F. J. PARVIN, Pottsville, Penna. Feb. 19, 1853. 8-10m

GROCERIES.

COFFEE.—Prime Mocha, Old Government Java; Maracaibo, St. Domingo and Rio Coffee, for sale by JOHNSTON & CO., Centre Street, Pottsville. May 28, 1853. 22-2t

CHOICE TEAS.—Black and Green Teas of all kinds, and flavors to suit the most fastidious, for sale by the Chest or less quantity, by JOHNSTON & CO., Centre Street, Pottsville. May 28, 1853. 22-2t

MACCARONI.—Fresh Italian Maccaroni, just received and for sale by JOHNSTON & CO., Centre Street, Pottsville. May 28, 1853. 22-2t

MACKEREL, SHAD, COD-FISH, SALMON, HERRINGS; PORK—Hams, Shoulders, Sides and Lard, together with Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO., Market Street, Philadelphia. April 9, 1853. 15-3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—The subscribers have just received, at their new Cash Store, a prime lot of Mess Mackerel, Sugar Cured Hams, Smoked Beef, Prime Rio Coffee, " Java " Laguira " SILLYMAN & CHAMBERS. April 2, 1853. 14-tf

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—Genuine Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps, the pure extract of Barley and Juniper, recommended by medical men as a superlative Tonic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial. For sale by M. STROUSE, Centre Street, Pottsville. Feb. 26, 1853. 9-3m

CIDER AND VINEGAR.—Clarified Champagne Cider, of a superior quality. Also, Cider and Pickling Vinegar, by the Hogshead or Barrel, warranted, as usual, to meet the approbation of the purchaser. Shipping orders filled at the shortest notice. For sale by EMIL MATHIEU, No 12 and 14 Lombard St., below 2d, Philad'a. Jan. 29, 1853. 5-6m

TAX BOOKS.—of all sizes, ruled for Collectors, manufactured and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Blank Book Store and Factory. May 28, 1853. 22-

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Applications will be received by the Pottsville School Board until Wednesday, June 15, 1853, for one Female Teacher, to take charge of a Primary Female School.—The applicants will be examined on Wednesday, June 15, 1853, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the School Room, West Norwegian Street. Applications to be addressed to JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Sec'y. June 11, 1853. 24-1

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have this day June 6th, associated with me M. EDGAR RICHARDS, Esq., in the practice of Law, which, in all its various branches, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of NEVILLE & RICHARDS. Office, Centre Street, next door to R. R. Morris' Store, Pottsville. JNO. C. NEVILLE. June 11, 1853. 24-tf

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL June 21st, 1853, for the constructing or making of a road leading from Mauch Chunk Street to Palo Alto. Plans and specifications may be seen, and information fully given, by calling at the store of Fry & Martz, Centre Street, Pottsville. C. J. FRY, President of the Town Council. June 11, 1853. 24-2t

THE EARP RAILROAD COMPANY.—Letters Patent having been granted to the Stockholders of said Company, in pursuance of the Act approved April 20th, 1853. A meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 13th June, 1853, at the Public House of Henry Geis, in the Borough of Pottsville, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors, to serve until the next annual election. SAMUEL BIGLER, ADAM KLINE, EMANUEL J. FRY, WILLIAM BRADY, CONRAD J. FRY, BENJ. T. HUGHES, Commissioners. May 28, 1853. 22-3t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of JAMES M. BEATTY & SON, merchants, are hereby notified that we have placed the Book Accounts in the hands of J. W. ROSEBERRY, corner of Market and Second streets, Pottsville, for collection, to whom they will please make payment. Those having claims will present to him for adjustment. JAMES M. BEATTY & SON. May 28, 1853. 22-tf

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against trading for or negotiating a note signed E. & T. Kearns, to Joseph Aughey, for seventy dollars, $70 payable at the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, at thirty days, as the money for said note will not be paid—no consideration having been received. E. & T. KEARNS. May 28th 1853. 22-3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to distribute the assets in the hands of BENJAMIN POTT, Administrator of the estate of JOHN POTT, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased: will attend for that purpose in his office in the Borough of Pottsville, on MONDAY the 20th day of June, A. D., 1852, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested can attend. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Auditor. May 14, 1853 20-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, to distribute the assets in the hands of JOHN POTT, Administrator, *de bonis non* of JOHN POTT, sen., deceased, will attend for that purpose in his office in the Borough of Pottsville, on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, A. D., 1852, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested can attend. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Auditor. May 14, 1852. 20-6t

NOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that he intends resuming the duties of his profession, and is prepared to give instructions on the Piano Forte to all who may patronize him. F. OVERFIELDT. Feb. 12, 1853. 7-tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber would hereby notify his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to attend to the measuring of Plastering, Stone Masonry, Brick Masonry, Digging, and other measuring belonging to Buildings of all kinds. Also, to contract for the Construction and Erection of all kinds of Buildings. Charges moderate. Respectfully, JOHN H. JAMES. P. S.—Thankful for past favors, the undersigned would solicit a continuation of the hitherto liberal patronage. J. H. J. Nov. 27, 1852. 48-1y

REGISTRATION LAW NOTICE.—The Books for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, have been received from Harrisburg, by the Register of Schuylkill County, and blank returns can be had gratis at the Register's Office. It is, therefore, made the duty and will be expected that the persons named in the act will make their returns according to law, and especially that the Physicians will promptly attend to this matter, as the law prevents the issuing of Letters of Administration or Letters Testamentary on the estate of any deceased person, unless the death is first Registered, and also forbids the appointment of guardians unless the birth of the minor, &c., is first Registered according to law. LEWIS REESER, Register. Sept. 18, 1852. 38-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

NEVILLE & RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law, will attend to all business intrusted to them with diligence and care. Office Centre Street, next door to R. R. Morris' Store, Pottsville. June 11, 1853. [Jan. 8, 1853. 2-1y] 24-tf

D. W. C. CLEAVER, formerly of the firm of K. & D. W. C. CLEAVER, Engineers and Surveyors, after several years engagements in other places, has re-opened an office in Pottsville, where he will be pleased to see the friends of the old firm, and all who may require the services of one of his profession. OFFICE—CENTRE Street, immediately opposite the "Silver Terrace." May 28, 1853. 22-6m

HOWELL FISHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, POTTSVILLE. Office CENTRE Street, 3 doors South of Episcopal Church, same side. April 30, 1853. 18-1y

CARD.—Window Sash and Doors, of various descriptions, on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JOHN H. JAMES. Market Street above Tenth, Pottsville. Feb. 26, 1853. 9-tf

CARD.—Market Street Property for sale. Inquire of JOHN H. JAMES, Ag't. Market Street above Tenth, Pottsville. Feb. 26, 1853. 9-tf

JACOB KLINE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, will attend to the collection of Accounts, &c., promptly, and all the duties appertaining to his office. Pottsville, Dec. 25, 1852. 52-1y*

THOMAS R. BANNAN, ATTORNEY at LAW. Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville Pennsylvania. Nov. 20, 1852. 47-1y

JNO. N. WAGENSELLER & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, Tamaqua, Penn'a. Collecting attended to, and drafts for sale on all the principal cities of the Union. Also, Drafts payable at all the principal Banking Houses in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. July 17, 1852. 29-tf

LOST & FOUND.

STRAY HORSE.—A DARK BAY HORSE, very straight in the back, about five feet high, very lame in his hind legs, &c., was found by the subscriber, running at large near his premises, in the Borough of Pottsville. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law. JOHN THOMAS. June 11, 1853. 24-3t

LOST—In this Borough on Thursday last, a Pocket Book, containing a small amount of money, together with a check on the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, and other papers of no use to any person but the owner, as payment has been stopped on the Checks and Notes. A suitable reward will be paid for the Pocket Book and contents by leaving it at this office. Pottsville, May 28th 1853. 22 tf

STRAYED—From the premises of the subscriber, in Market Street, on MONDAY last, 16th inst., a WHITE COW, with red spots, tail reaching scarcely to the knee, has holes bored in her horns, is of medium size, and in poor condition. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received at the subscriber's store, in Centre Street, or at his residence; or if returned, the finder will be suitably rewarded. GEORGE BRIGHT. May 21, 1853. 21-tf

COAL.

COAL received on Yardage, and delivered to order, on reasonable terms, by E. SCHREINER. S. W. Corner Broad and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a. May 7, 1853. 19-6m

J. M. BEATTY & SON have removed to the office of C. W. Pitman, Esq., in Centre street, below the American House, where persons having business with them will please call. JAMES THOMAS & CO., will also be found in the same office. April 16, 1853. 16-tf

GEORGE WIGGAN & SON, Miners of Red Ash Coal, Tamaqua. Jan. 8, 1853. 2-1y

WHITE ASH COAL.—Proposals will be received by J. M. BEATTY & SON, for Thirty Thousand tons Lump, Steamboat and prepared White Ash Coal, from Madison Colliery. March 12, 1853. 11-tf

NOTICE.—CHARLES MILLER & CO. have removed their office, in Philadelphia, from No. 81 Dock Street, to No. 13 WALNUT Street, north side, between Front and Second Streets. Philad'a., Jan. 8, 1853. 2-1y

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

POLAR WHALE OIL.—9000 Gallons in Hhds., Tres., and Bbls., a very superior article for Miners' use. For sale by J. B. A. & S. ALLEN, 7 and 8 South Wharves, Philadelphia. June 4, 1853. [Dec. 11, '52. 50-1y] 23-1y

PEROXIDE OF IRON PAINT, said to be superior to any of the many mineral paints now offered for sale dry or ground in oil—at the Town Hall Store. FRANK POTT. May 7, 1853. 19 tf

ZINC WHITE PAINT, superior to white lead, covering a larger surface, and making a pure white, for sale at the Town Hall Iron Store. FRANK POTT. May 7, 1853. 19 tf

FIRE PROOF PAINT.—Blivet's Fire Proof Paint, different colors, Pat. Paint Oil; also ground and calcined Plaster Paris, White Sand, and a superior article of Rosendale Cement, in store and for sale by GEORGE BRIGHT, Nearly opposite the Miners' Bank. April 30, 1850. 18-tf

PATENT LUBRICATING and Burning Oil, Patent Paint and Linseed Oil, Machinery Grease, Tar, &c., at the Town Hall Store. FRANK POTT. May 7, 1853. 19-tf

MELODEONS.—Just received direct from the Manufacturers, two Melodeons, Carhart's Patent—one 4½ and the other 5 octaves—prices $60 and $75 delivered. Persons in want of these Instruments will please call and examine them, at B. BANNAN'S Book and Music Store. June 11, 1853. 24—

TO TRAVELERS.—Portable Dressing Cases, containing Razors, Hair, Clothes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c., 4 by 6 inches, from $6 to $9 each, suitable for carrying in Trunks, just received and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Cheap Book and Stationery Store. May 28, 1853. 22—

50,000 SUSQUEHANNA SHINGLES, a new article in this market, just received and for sale by WM. POLLOCK, Agent. May 14, 1853. 20-1y

PIC-NIC SETTS.—A neat arrangement for ladies or gentlemen roaming over the mountains with well filled baskets of provisions, for sale at the Town Hall Hardware Store. FRANK POTT. May 7, 1853. 19-tf

BOXING GLOVES, Fencing Foils Trout Rods, Fly Hooks, Gut Snoods, Hair and Grass Lines, Fish Nets, Fish Baskets at the Town Hall. FRANK POTT. May 7, 1853. 19-tf

METALLIC TAPE LINES—Dentists' Anvils, Watchmakers' Saws and Frames, Spy Glasses, Rodgers and Sons' Razor Strops, Warranted Razors, Scissors and Pocket Cutlery. FRANK POTT. May 7, 1853. 19-tf

COUNTING HOUSE SLATES, joined by a ring, School Slates, Military Percussion Caps, Geological Compasses, for sale at the Town Hall Hardware Store. FRANK POTT. May 7, 1853. 19-tf

Mining & Scientific DEPARTMENT.

PRICES OF STOCKS

Of Coal and Transportation Companies in and running from the Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.

Corrected weekly for the Miners' Journal by J. P. SHERWIN, Banker

	Par Value.	Offered.	Asked.
RAIL ROADS.			
Reading	50	45¼	45½
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven,	50	70	70½
Mount Carbon,	50		
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon,	50		
Mill Creek,	50		
Schuylkill Valley,	50		
Lorberry Creek,	50		
Swatara,	50	5	8
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation,	50	25½	25¾
do do Preferred,	50	33¾	34
Union Canal,	50	16½	17
do do Preferred,	50	51	53
Delaware & Hudson Coal & Transportation Co's.	100	116½	119
RAIL ROAD & COAL CO'S.			
Little Schuylkill Coal & R. R. Co.	50	54	54½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	50	71½	71¾
Hazleton Coal Co.,	50		
Buck Mountain Coal Co.,	50		
Pennsylvania Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	114½	115
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	48	50
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.,	50		
Beaver Meadows Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	37	37½
COAL COMPANIES.			
Forest Improvement Co.,	50		
North American Coal Co.,	25	18	18½
Delaware Canal Co.,	50		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miners' Bank,	50	50	55
Farmers' Bank,	50	50	52
Pottsville Gas Co.,	50	25	30
Pottsville Water Co.,	25	13	18

[*From Journal of Franklin Institute.*]

PLANETS, JUPITER AND SATURN.

Their probable present condition, temperature, &c.

Read at Meeting of Royal Astronomical Society, by JAMES NASMYTH.

The remarkable appearances which characterize the aspect of the planets *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, as revealed by the aid of very powerful and excellent telescopes, have induced some reflections on the subject of their probable present condition as to temperature.—With a view to excite more special and careful observation of the phenomenon in question, and promote discussion on this interesting subject, I have been tempted to hazard the following remarks, which may perhaps prove acceptable to some of the members of the Royal Astronomical Society.

"In a former communication, in reference to the structure and condition of the lunar surface, I made some remarks on the principle, which as it appears to me, gives the law to the comparative rate of cooling of the planets: namely, that while the heat-retaining quality was due to the mass of the planet, the heat-dispensing property was governed by its surface; and as the former increases as the *cube* of the diameter of the planet, while the latter increases only as the *square* of its diameter, we thus find that the length of time which would be required by such enormous planets as *Jupiter* and *Saturn* to cool down from their original molten and incandescent condition to such a temperature as would be fitted to permit their oceanic matter to permanently descend and rest upon their surface, would be vastly longer than in the case of such a comparatively small planet as the earth.

"Adopting the results which geological research has so clearly established as respects the original molten condition of the earth, as our guide to a kowledge of the condition of all the other planets, it appears to me that we may in this way be led to some very remarkable and interesting conclusions in reference to the probable present condition of such enormous planets as *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, tending to explain certain phenomena in respect to their aspect.

"Assuming as established the original molten condition of the earth, and going very far back into the remote and primitive periods of the earth's geological history, we may find glimpses of the cause of those tremendous deluges, of which geological phenomena afford such striking evidence,* and by whose peculiar dissolving and disintegrating action on the igneous formations which at that early period of the earth's history must have formed the only material of its crust, and may in that respect obtain some insight into the source whence the material which formed the first sedimentary strata was derived. If we only carry our minds back to that early period of the earth's geological history, when the temperature of its surface was so high as that no water in its *liquid* form could rest upon it, and follow its condition from such non-oceanic state to that period at which, by reason of the comparatively cooled-down condition of its surface, it began to be visited by partial and transient descents of the ocean, which had till then existed only in the form of a vast vapor envelope to the earth, we shall find in such considerations, not only the most sublime subject of reflection in reference to the primitive condition of our globe, but also, as it appears to me, a very legitimate basis on which to rest our speculations in regard to the probable present condition of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*,—both of which great planets, I strongly incline to consider for the reasons before stated, are yet in so hot a condition, as not only not to permit of the permanent descent of their oceanic matter, but to cause such to exist suspended as a vast vapor envelope, subject to incessant disturbances by reason of the abortive attempts which such vapor envelope may make in temporary and partial descents upon the hissing-hot surface of the planet.

"Recurring again to this early period of the earth's geological history, when it was surrounded with a vast envelope of vapor, consisting of all the water which now forms the ocean. The exterior portion of this vapor envelope must, by reason of the radiation of its heat into space, have been continually descending in the form of deluges of hot water upon the red hot surface of the earth.—Such an action as this must have produced atmospheric communications of the most fearful character; and towards the latter days of this state of things, when considerable portions of what was afterwards to form our ocean came down in torrents of water upon the then thin solid crust of the earth, the sudden contraction which such transient visits of the ocean must have produced on the crust of the earth would be followed by tremendous contortions of its surface, and belchings forth of the yet molten matter from beneath, such as yield legitimate material for the imagination, and the most sublime subject for reflection. The extraordinary contortions and confusion which characterize the more primitive sedimentary strata, such as the gneiss, schist, and mica slate, in so very remarkable a degree, shadow forth the state of things which must have existed during that period, when the ocean held a very disputed residence on the surface of the earth.

"Could the earth have been viewed at this era of its geological history from such a distance as the planet *Mars*, I doubt not it would have yielded an aspect in no respect very dissimilar to that which we now observe in the case of *Jupiter*: namely, that while the actual body of the earth would have been hid by the vast vapor envelope then surrounding it, the tremendous convulsions going on within this veil would have been indicated by streaks and disruptions on the surface, which would be mottled over with markings such as we observe in the case of the entire surface of *Jupiter*: and by reason of the belchings forth of the monstrous volcanoes which at that period must have been so tremendously active on the earth, the vapor envelope would be most probably marked here and there with just such dingy and black-and-white patches, as form such remarkable features about the equatorial region of *Jupiter*—probably the result of volcanic matter, such as ashes, &c.,—which the volcanoes about his equator may from time to time vomite forth, and send so far up into the cloudy atmosphere as to appear on the exterior, and so cause those remarkable features which so often manifest themselves on the outward surface of his vapor envelope; for I doubt if we have ever yet seen the body of *Jupiter*, which will probably remain veiled from mortal eyes for countless ages to come, or until he be so cooled down as to permit of a permanent descent on his surface, of his ocean, that is to be.

"In applying these views to *Saturn*, it occurs to me that we may obtain some glimpses into the nature of these causes which have induced, and are now apparently inducing, those changes in respect to the aspect of his rings, which have, more especially of late, attracted so much attention. If *Saturn* also be so hot, that his future ocean is suspended as a vast vapor envelope around him, it is possible, I conceive, that some portion of this vapor may migrate, by reason of the peculiar electrical conditions which it is probable his rings may be in, in respect to the body of the planet; and that such migration of vapor in an intensely frozen state, as it must be in such situation, may not only appear from time to time, as the present *phantom ring* does, but also inerust the inner portion of the interior old ring with such vast coatings of hoar-frost as to cause the remarkable *whiteness* which so peculiarly distinguishes that portion of his rings. In fact, such are the extraordinary phenomena presented by this planet, that one is led to hazard a conjecture or two on the subject; and, I trust, such as I now have the pleasure to offer may meet with a kind reception from the Royal Astronomical Society.

"*January 13th, 1853.*"

* The deluges here alluded to are quite distinct from those which have so frequently during various periods of the Earth's Geological History, swept over vast portions of its surface, and whose tremendous violence we have such clear evidence, in the denudation of the hardest rocks, the debris of which has yielded the material of nearly every sedimentary formation, from the period of the old red sand stone formation upwards.

These vast and often repeated deluges I consider to have resulted from mighty incursions of the ocean over vast portions of the earth's surface, resulting from the progressive contraction, consequent on its gradual cooling, must have again and again permitted extensive portions of the solid crust of the earth to suddenly crush down, like an overloaded ill supported floor, and so allowed the ocean to rush in with fearful violence, and to occupy the place of the so submerged continent.

Judging from the facts which Geological Phenomena yield us in abundance, these incursions of the ocean must have been sudden, violent, and of frequent occurrence.

The sudden sinking down of a continent to the extent of 1000 feet in depth, would be but an insignificant adjustment of the crust of the earth to its retreating or contracting interior, as compared to its actual diameter (being only about one forty-thousandth part), but yet such a subsidence occurring to any portion of a continent near the sea, would occasion a rush of waters over its surface, amply sufficient to perform all the feats of violence and denudation which have taken place during many successive periods of the earth's Geological History and of the occurrence and action of which we have most palpable evidence, not only in the vast accumulations of debris, caused by these violent incursions of the ocean, but also in the prodigious dislocations of strata, which have resulted from the crushing down of the crust of the earth, in its attempts to follow down and fill up the void or hollow spaces caused by the contracting and retreating Nucleus, which, as before said, I consider to be the true cause of this class of deluges, the tremendous violence of which has yielded the old red sandstone, and all other sandstones, conglomerites, boulders, gravel, sand, and clay.

THE IRON WORKS AT RONDOUT.

Everybody, hereabouts at least, is aware that the manufacturing of iron is about being attempted at Rondout on a satisfactory scale, and that eligible site on tide-water, adjoining the ship yard of S. Williams, Jr., is in course of preparation for the experiment. We have refrained hitherto from speaking of the matter, knowing that this manufacturing *principle* of the furnaces was different from that of ordinary blast furnaces. But we have now the pleasure of being able to give in distinct terms the features of the individual enterprise, and (much more) the very satisfactory grounds for supposing that the experiment will be eminently successful.

The ordinary process of manufacturing wrought iron at present adopted, is; first, to run the ore with coal and lime stone through a blast furnace and make pig iron; next, these pigs are broken up, put into (what is called) a reverbratory or puddling furnace, and subjected to a strong melting heat; the puddler working the molten mass into the shape of balls weighing from 100 to 120 lbs, and then taking them out, subjecting them to the action of a hammer, thus hammering the iron into bars or blooms from 18 inches to 4 feet long, and from 4 to 7 inches square. These blooms are again reheated and rolled out into bars of various sizes, such as are used in commerce.

In 1841, C. S. Quilliard, Esq., of this place, who has long had a theory as well as practical experience in the manufacture of iron, conceived the idea that wrought iron could be made of a superior quality by a more summary process—namely, directly from the ore. His theory was this:

Iron ore as it comes from the earth, is composed of oxygen, earthy matter and metalic iron. It has long been known to chemists that oxygen (which exists to a certain extent in all ores,) can be driven off by subjecting it to the red heat of a furnace by mixing the ore contained in a crucible with a small portion of carbonaceous matter, and subjecting this crucible to a red heat, the oxygen is driven off, leaving only the earthy matter and metalic iron to be separated. Now metalic iron does not melt at as low a heat as the earthy matter, consequently if the ore as it comes from the deoxydizing vessel is placed into a puddling furnace, and subjected to a low heat, the earthly matter melts away from the metal—is then left in a pasty mass which is balled up and hammered, making the purest wrought iron. The operation of the blast furnace is this:

The ore, coal and lime stone are thrown into a large vessel, which is kept constantly filled. The whole is subjected to a strong blast which acts upon the whole mass rapidly. When the ore is half way down the furnace it is at a red heat, and totally deprived of oxygen. If it could be taken out at that point, it would be ready for hammering into pure wrought iron, but instead of this it afterwards melted and incorporates in itself about 6 per cent of carbon thrown into the furnace with the blast, which carbon mixes itself thoroughly with the iron.—This carbon in cast iron gives it that peculiar characteristic of brittleness. To get rid of, or to drive off this carbon which has so intimately blended itself into the iron, requires the action of a high heat in a puddling furnace, and demands great care and experience in the manipulation of the workmen.

It seemed to Mr. Quilliard in his researches on this subject, that a waste of time and means was expended in impregnating the iron with carbon, afterwards merely to be driven off, and he set himself to work to devise a plan for a more economical process of making wrought iron. He conceived the idea that it was possible to pass the escape flame and heat (which goes out at the chimney of puddling furnaces) around a crucible of large size filled with iron ore and carbonaceous matter, thus deoxydizing the ore; then this ore thus deoxydized could be emptied out of the crucible or kiln and thrown into the puddling furnace, and the flame and heat which was used to deoxydize, could also be used for puddling iron into wrought iron. A series of experiments satisfied him that the theory could be reduced to a practice to a large saving in the cost of manufacturing iron. Accordingly on the 23d of December, 1841, he took out letters patent from the Government for this process.

Mr. Quilliard's process, however, was never fairly tested, from the fact that the policy of government towards the iron interest did not vested the attention of capitalists to any method of employing their means rather than this most unpromising branch of industry. But Mr. Quilliard has patiently bided his time, and fortunately interested Mr. C. M. Dupuy, (agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., at this place,) in his plan.—Mr. D. has furnished the capital necessary for the experiment, and placed Mr. Quilliard in the position of Director for carrying out the process. The works are first to consist of a building of 60 by 45 feet, with the necessary accessories, and this is to be the nucleus of a most extensive iron factory.

We are sure, so far as the force of plain theory is concerned, that our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Dupuy, will find his usual financial sagacity vindicated in the result of the experiment, and Mr. Quilliard finally meet the acknowledgement due to his inventive genius.

These works will go into operation about the first of July.—*Courier.*

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

One of the largest and finest masses of native copper, ever seen in the world, came down from the Minnesota Mine this week and has just been shipped on the steamer Albany for the great Fair soon to open in New York. It was a large square block, weighing 5072 lbs., and presented plane surfaces of the metal from three to four feet in length, and about three feet in width. It was cut from a mass weighing about 80 tons! If anything can be found to compare with this mass of pure smelted copper, in any other country we should like to hear of it. It is one of the wonders of the world, and of the age, and we never look upon such a mass without astonishment. We notice on the docks, ready to be shipped east, several hundred tons of similar character, some of them weighing nearly as much, at least a dozen that will weigh two and a half tons each from the Cliff and Minnesota mine. The National mine and the South Cliff have also fine masses to go forward, and we believe the National company have a mass here on the dock, on its way to the exhibition, weighing 2200 lbs—they have such a mass we know and believe it designed for the Fair.

The next mineral wonder that will be seen there will be the masses of Iron ore from the Jackson Iron Mountain, Lake Superior. We notice 10 fine masses, two bbls. and one bloom of this iron on its way to the same destination. Several of the pieces of iron will each weigh about a ton, they might weigh a thousand tons as for that matter, for they can be quarried of any size. We think these specimens will attract some attention among the world of wonders to be exhibited at the Fair, and prove a benefit to this great mineral region.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

HORSE-SHOE NAILS, kicked about the world by horses innumerable, are not the useless fragments we might naturally deem them. Military men may discuss the relative merits of Minie rifles and needle guns, but we all agree that the material of which the barrels are made should be sound and tough; gun-makers tell us no iron is so well fitted for this purpose as that which is derived from horse-shoe nails and similarly worn fragments. The nails are in the first instance made of good sound iron, and the violent concussions which they receive when a horse is walking over a stony road, give a peculiar annealing and toughening to the metal, highly beneficial to its subsequent use for gun barrels.

WOOD GAS.—Lieut. W. D. Porter visited New York some days ago for the purpose of introducing into general use, a late improvement in illuminating gas, manufactured from pine wood. The city of Wilmington, N. C. was the first to adopt this new light, which we are told is very brilliant and much more economical than the common gas light. Dr. W. P. M'Connell is the patentee.