The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.
Saturday Morning, June 25.
B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor.
G. 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.

COMMON SCHOOL LAWS.

The present School Laws of Pennsylvania, however carefully framed, are, nevertheless, susceptible of improvement. To this end, Hon. F. W. Hughes, while Secretary of State, in his capacity of Superintendent of Common Schools, suggested certain changes, which were printed and submitted to the last Legislature, but not acted on. As far as we have been informed of them (for we have not seen an entire copy), they are good in most respects, though not entirely faultless. These, in connection with the whole School Question, that has been occupying public attention so largely for some months past, will, no doubt, be brought up before the next Legislature; and it is on this account we now call attention to the subject. It behooves the people to look well to the choice of their next Representatives, for it is with them the great points at issue in this important movement will rest. The opponents of the present School System are ever watchful. They will be on the alert in the coming Fall campaign, and no effort, we may be sure, will be spared on their part, to secure a Legislative preponderance in favor of their interests.

The Directors of the several Common Schools throughout the State, according to the present laws, "determine and direct what branches of learning shall be taught, and what books shall be used in the Schools." A good regulation, so long as the Directors are men of intelligence, good judgment and sound integrity, and exercise the privilege granted them with proper discretion. But, unfortunately this is not always the case—this delicate responsibility is often abused. The Catholics, according to our experience in this County and our observations elsewhere, never fail to introduce the books peculiar to their church, wherever and whenever they can, contrary to the wishes of the Protestant portion of the School Board, and in opposition to the known preferences of Protestant parents. There ought to be a remedy for both parties in this matter, and the most effectual one, as we conceive, would be the passage of a law, prohibiting the use of sectarian books of any kind in the Schools. This would be as fair for one as for the other, and would be likely to give more general satisfaction to both than the present arrangement.

We would, also, recommend, in the overhauling of the School Laws we anticipate at the next session, that the following sections be materially modified or entirely expunged:

Endowed Schools, and Schools under the care of Religious Societies.

SECTION 20. If any common school is, or shall hereafter be endowed by bequest or otherwise, the board of directors of the district in which such schools may be situated are hereby authorized to allow said school to remain under the immediate direction of the regularly-appointed trustees of the same, and to appropriate so much of the district fund to the said school as they may think just and reasonable: *Provided*, Such school shall be open to the visits of the directors of the district, and conducted in conformity with the common school system, so far as the same is applicable thereto.

SECTION 22. When a free school of the common grade in any district shall be maintained under the care and direction of any religious society it shall be lawful for the directors of such districts to cause to be paid to the proper person or persons, for the support of such school, any portion of the school funds of the district which they may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding the rateable share of the inhabitants, whose children, wards, or apprentices, shall be taught in such school: *Provided*, That said directors shall be satisfied that such payment is not injurious to the common schools of such district, and that such free school shall be opened to the visits of the directors, and conducted in conformity with the common school system.

Let all manner of sectarianism be banished from the Schools, by the entire exclusion of sectarian books, as proposed above, and then all religious denominations standing on the same footing, with regard to the education of the youth of the State, none will have reason to complain of unjust partiality, and none can rightfully demand immunities or privileges, very properly denied to all. If private sectarian Schools be established, let them take care of themselves, or depend for support upon the denomination whose peculiar doctrines they espouse and teach, and be wholly independent of governmental aid.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

We last week copied an article from the Providence *Journal*, denouncing President Pierce's course in the strongest terms, and pronouncing "Democratic conservatism" the most arrant of all arrant "humbugs." "If any Whig President," said the writer, "had done what Gen. Pierce is doing, the whole conservatism of the country would be aroused; and half the papers would be filled with denunciations of 'Sewardism.'" This, it seems, was but the "beginning of the end," —the trouble grows apace. The N. Hampshire *Patriot*, Gen. Pierce's organ, in his own State, mourns grievously over the disaffection in the Democratic ranks. In its issue of June 14th, it employs this emphatic language:

"What are the charges constantly made by these factious men against the President? They assert that he has filled a large portion of the offices with Northern abolitionists and Southern disunionists—that he has forfeited his pledges and betrayed the party by conferring offices upon the enemies of the Democratic platform—that he has sacrificed the interests of the party to promote his own ambitious views. These are the charges made against Frank Pierce, by men calling themselves New Hampshire Democrats."

Mr. Burke, who was one of Mr. Pierce's warmest friends during the campaign, and who, it will be remembered by our readers in this County, was quoted as the *very highest Democratic authority* by the party here, a letter from him being read at a public meeting in the Court House, and also published in their papers, exculpating Gen. Pierce from certain charges made against him—all of which was set down as Democratic gospel—this same Mr. Burke, who, by the way, is one of the most talented men in the Democratic ranks, and who wields a deal of influence with the party, (he was a prominent editor of the Washington *Union* under Mr. Polk's administration,) lately passed a series of resolutions through the New Hampshire Democratic Convention, strongly censuring the President for his course in regard to appointments, and creating a general stir in the party, North, South, East and West. He has since followed these up by a letter to the Democrats of the State, in reply to an article in the *Patriot*. A portion of this address is reported as follows:

"He did not, and presumes other members did not wish to attack the Administration; but I candidly acknowledge that I did wish to have the Democracy of New Hampshire present a clean and straightforward record to the world to stand on the National Platform as the third resolution asserts, 'unchanged;' and, that if the true Democracy had been overlooked, and Free Soilers, Coalitionists and Disunionists had been taken too much into favor, the Democracy of New Hampshire were not responsible for it."

Mr. B. concludes by asserting that he shall not war upon the Democratic party, principles, usages, or candidates, but he shall upon the *contemptible little cabal* at the Capitol, who, sheltering under the shield of the Democratic party, are willing to hazard its unity to success, and gratify a personal dislike to one or more members of the party.

THE WHITE HOUSE, at Washington, is about to undergo a thorough repairing.— The interior of the building is to be painted throughout, the walls re-papered and and the ceilings frescoed. An apparatus for warming the house by steam is to be introduced, and new furniture will be provided. It will, perhaps, be ready for re-occupation in about three months.

WM. G. ALLEN, Esq., lately appointed Navy Agent, at Washington, entered upon the duties of his office on Thursday last.

FEARFUL INCREASE OF CRIME.

The New York *Courier*, under the very appropriate caption of "Something to think of," gives a most alarming account of the rapid increase of crime in that city. It amounts in number to as much as all the cities of England put together, and in atrocity far exceeds it. The total number of *commitments* for all kinds of offences in England and Wales during the last seven years was one hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four; the total number of *arrests* in New York during the same period was over two hundred thousand! In New York within the last year, seven executions for capital cases have occured. In all England and Wales, for the same period there were only nine; and yet the population of the latter is nearly thirty times as great as that of New York. This disparity cannot be ascribed to any peculiar character of our people, for the greater part of the criminality springs from the foreign element of our population. Of the seven murderers above specified, six of them were foreigners—one being a German, three Irish, one English, and one a Nova Scotian; and the seventh, though born in New York, was of Irish parentage. The *Courier* says:

"The same people that chiefly commit the crime here are found in vast numbers in every English city. Why then the difference in the extent of that crime? This question does not admit of either a ready or a brief answer. The causes which produce this result are various and complex, some of which we may consider hereafter. The most important of them are doubtless the comparative inefficiency of our police in preventing crime, the comparative uncertainty of our Courts in punishing crime, the neglect of our young vagrant population, and the vast number of disorderly groggeries, licensed and unlicensed, that have all the while, without restraint, been stimulating the passions and bad propensities of all the lower classes of our population. It is time that these matters should be seriously and earnestly looked at and cared for. Our streams of crime are increasing into torrents, and they threaten to overwhelm us. The facts we have given, startling as they are, cannot be denied. Official documents prove them. Read and ponder.

The *Courier* also says there are now at the Tombs ten men awaiting trial for murder, one of whom has already been convicted once, and is now awaiting a second trial. The whole number of arrests in that city for homicide, within the last year, has been about thirty-five.

The Philadelphia *North American* explains this alarming state of things—very correctly, we think—as follows:

"Our New York cotemporary, in speculating on the reasons of this extraordinary and deplorable state of things, refers, as the principal causes, to "the comparative inefficiency of our police in preventing crime, the comparative uncertainty of our Courts in punishing crime, the neglect of our young vagrant population, and the vast number of disorderly groggeries, licensed and unlicensed, that have, all the while, without restraint, been stimulating the passions and bad propensities of all the lower classes of our population." All these causes are operative—the two last named in a particular degree. New York is the empire city of "disorderly groggeries" and a "young vagrant population." There are other allied causes, as influential, connected with club habits and associative instincts—the offspring of fire organizations and various new institutions, of gregarious or guild-like character, which have come into existence among the young and unreflecting classes in these our latter days. But the cause of causes lies in the decay of public opinion, which permits these minor causes to exist. There was a public opinion, once, which ruled this country, and ruled it on the side of virtue; which inspired the efforts of a preventive police, by arraying the community in its support; which kept courts and juries to their duties as the protectors of society, the natural enemies, instead of the friends of criminals; which did not tolerate the neglect, or even the existence, of "a young vagrant population;" and which knew well how to abate, at least to some extent, the evils of "disorderly groggeries." Public opinion has in part abdicated, in part been driven from its throne. It retired before the fierce party strifes and the red-republican animosities which, during the last quarter of a century, have been directed by the fury of politicians against the "rich" and the "aristocratic," the "tyranny of employers" and the "insolence of capitalists;" it has been borne away by the great ocean tide on whose waves men trim their sails for the Voyage of wealth—the voyage every American now thinks of making, or hopes to make, with success, caring less than before—why, he asks, should he care?—for what is going on in the world outside his little bark. Every one holds himself individually free to be indifferent about things that do not concern him; and so rogues and murderers flourish in our midst, because the world is left to be preyed upon by them, unchecked by the public opinion once so powerful in restraining. Perhaps there will be a wholesome revolution of sentiment on this subject as soon as it begins to be understood that in our free and happy country—as now in New York—the chances are twenty-four times greater than in England of a man being murdered, without there being half so good a prospect, as in that country, of the assassin being hanged for the deed.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We are indebted to Howard, Earl & Co., for several copies of the *Express Messenger*, of June 16, published in New York, and devoted to the interests of the Express enterprises of the country. It is circulated gratis by the Express Companies throughout this country and Europe. The leading article in this number contains some sensible remarks on the School Question, which we append:

Shall a New Public School System be established to please any particular sect of Christians?

We are utterly opposed to restraining any man in his way of worship, as long as it does not interfere with the rights of others, and the fundamental laws of society, without reference to religious creeds; but when one sect, enjoying equal privileges with another, is nevertheless dissatisfied, and for the purpose of obtaining exclusive advantages, raises its voice against and uses all its influence, at home and abroad, to overthrow a well established law of the land, as the Roman Catholic priesthood are now doing in their efforts to destroy the present Public School System and establish at the public expense a system peculiarly their own; we do not think that they have any right to complain if their claims to so much superiority as this would seem to exact, are subjected to public investigation and comment. They may stone Father Gavazzi for criticising their own system of teaching, for which they arrogate such peculiar merit, but though they should spill every drop of his blood, they cannot lift their modes and motives above the scrutiny of the people. Our public schools are open to all. No sectarianism is taught, and no religious preferences exist, in the system. But the Pope and Bishops want that American Catholic children should have *Roman Catholic Day Schools*. They fear Protestant contamination!

This is no isolated demonstration, peculiar to any one or two towns or cities, and emanating from the caprice or bigotry of a single priest or bishop. The movement was evidently preconcerted, as it is simultaneous throughout the United States. Even the bishops and priests of California have a hand in it. About the middle of May last, there was commenced in San Francisco, a weekly newspaper of handsome mechanical appearance, entitled "*The Catholic Standard*," "with the approval of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alemany;" and in the first number a gun is fired at the Public School System. This is a significant fact. In the next succeeding number the battery probably discharged a regular broadside; but neither shot, nor reverberation, has yet reached the Atlantic coast. It is evident that there exists a wide-spread conspiracy, designed to overthrow the public schools in the United States; but it is mainly among the priesthood, and does not, we trust, include any considerable portion of our intelligent Roman Catholic citizens. Not a few of these, in common with ourselves, have been recipients of advantages of these admirable institutions, and we are confident they cannot be so ungrateful as to strike the breasts at which they have nursed. We defy them to shew that any effort was made to give them a Protestant bias in the Public Schools.

LOCOFOCO MANAGEMENT.—The workmen on the Allegheny Portage Railroad have "struck,"—not for higher wages—but because they can't get their pay. They say they work for 18 hours a day and have to wait 6 to 11 months for their pay. Why don't the Canal Commissioners attend to their business? Locofoco office-holders in Pennsylvania, have always been famous for their financial operations. This is another feather in the cap of the Canal Board.

OUR EXCHANGES chronicle many deaths from the heat, during the week. Persons exposed to the sun should be careful.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

OUR ST. C[illegible] FRIEND shall [illegible] heard [illegible] week.

WE WANT another name like "Sereno"—in the [illegible]ence of [illegible], we will credit his "Hard-[illegible]" letter to Addison's *Spectator*.

REDFIELD, New York, is now publishing Shakspeare in numbers, at 25 cents each, to be complete in sixteen parts. A history of the stage, [illegible] glossarial and other notes are added, which will render it, when complete, one of the best editions out. The mechanical execution of the work, throughout, is in superior style. Everybody ought to have a copy of Shakspeare—now here is a chance to get one got up in the best style, at a very low price. The numbers, as they are published, to be had at *Bannan's*.

Local Affairs.

Summers, a-hoy!—A Borough Ordinance, published by authority of the Chief Burgess in another column, forbids bathing in public places within the Borough limits, during daylight. We hope the proper officers will see to its being carried into effect, as we have heard numerous complaints, of late, on account of the indecent exposure of persons, adults as well as boys, bathing in the canal and other waters near to our most public thoroughfares.

Firing crackers, except on the 4th of July, is also strictly prohibited—another good regulation.

Public School Affairs.—The Annual Statement of the School Board for the year ending June 4th, 1853, will be ready for settlement by the Auditors of the Borough, next week. The School Law requires that all the accounts of the School Board are to be examined by the Auditors of each district, the same as Borough and Township accounts, and certified as correct.

Public Schools.—The large increase in the number of pupils in the Public Schools has compelled the Board of Directors to open another School for small girls, in Norwegian Street, east of the Railroad. Miss HIGLEY has been elected Teacher of said School.

A Novel Phenomenon.—A rainbow by moonlight was witnessed by many persons in this place, about midnight, on Wednesday night last. It is described as presenting a most beautiful appearance.

The weather here, during the week, has been excessively hot. The crops and vegetation, generally, in the country, are suffering greatly from the continued drought; and the dust in both town and country is almost intolerable.

What's Pottsville to do on the 4th?—Is cracker and squib shooting to be the order of the day? Pity we can't get up something more intellectual.

The Miners' Bank, of this place, gives notice that application will be made to the next Legislature for an increase of capital from $200,000 to $500,000.

An Odd Fellow's Hall is to be dedicated at Middleport, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 4th of July.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

As it may not be uninteresting to your readers to keep posted up in the improvements which are so rapidly progressing throughout every part of our county, I will attempt a description of several villages, which, during the last four years, have sprung up in the vicinity of our borough.

Most prominent amongst these is *Newkirk*, so named in honor of MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Esq., of Philadelphia. It was laid out about four years ago, and now contains a population of about 500, and is rapidly increasing. It contains also, a Public School House, and Tavern, which was licensed by our Court before there was a public street opened through the village. The proprietor is said to be doing a good business, which may be true, as we hear of occasional broils and disturbances there, which is pretty good evidence of a rumseller's success. Last fall it contained 7 or 8 licensed and unlicensed grogshops, all pretty well sustained. They have all, no doubt, contributed their full share to the crime and pauperism of the County.

Buckville, named in honor of F. N. BUCK, Esq., President of the L. S. Railroad, is situated 2½ miles west of Tamaqua, and contains a population of 100 to 150. As yet, no grogshop has risen up to curse its inhabitants with its demoralizing influences.

New England, situated one mile south of this borough, is a promising place. It is settled by a number of industrious miners, who have purchased for themselves lots of ground; varying from one to five acres, which they till between the hours of work. Rum has not yet found its way within the precincts of their village.

New Tavern. One of the events of the 4th of July, in this place, will be the erection of a "Gin Board," in front of a Hotel, which has just been licensed by the Court. It is situated at the extreme end of Hunter street, and is no more necessary for the accommodation of the travelling public than a penny taper would be to light up the streets of Pottsville at mid-day. There is not at this time an opened public street running past the house, although it is designed to open a street some time hereafter, which will run from Tamaqua to Lewistown, or "Devil's Hole." The object in having this house licensed may be to have a *hole* for the Devil at each end of the road. This is the second new tavern licensed in Tamaqua during the last six months. We may have occasion to speak of this last house hereafter.

The mercury was up to 103 deg in the shade, here on Tuesday.

The house occupied by Samuel Hudson, at Beaver Meadow, was burned to the ground last Monday—the particulars we have not learned.

Tamaqua, June 23, '53. CONGLOMERATE.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

MR. EDITOR:—The last session of our Court granted a license to a house in this place, which is situated at the end of Hunter street, and about half way between the base and summit of the Sharp Mountain. The street terminates immediately at the Hotel, from which point a foot path leads around the mountain to the road running to Lewistown. There is no public travel on this road or path at all, at the present time, excepting into other streets, the termini of which are at the Borough limits, from which diverge in various directions along the mountains numerous paths, but no public wagon road, so that teams wishing to stop there will find it necessary to go nearly a quarter of a mile from any thoroughfare used by the travelling public.

The stabling attached to the house, though no doubt fully adequate to the accommodation of its custom, (for I do not really believe the Proprietor will be called upon to entertain an average of one stranger a week) is not sufficient for a licensed house, and is not accessible to loaded wagons. There can be no doubt that the only motive that caused the proprietor to ask a license was for the sole purpose of selling intoxicating liquors, for the purpose of gain; and how he obtained the signatures of twelve *respectable* men, certifying that his house was necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, I cannot conceive, nor do I believe they could have done so and be acquainted with the location of the house.

The licensing of this house is to be deplored, as it is situated in the immediate vicinity of numerous Miners' houses, the occupants of which, no doubt, will often fall beneath its damning influences. It is to be regretted that the Court does not exercise a more rigid scrutiny into applications for new licenses, as they are usually obtained covertly, and without their intentions being generally known. The licensing of this house is the cause of much regret to our citizens. SOUTH WARD.

Tamaqua, June 21, 1853.

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. BANNAN: It is singular how one idea will prevail at the same time in different communities. Take, for instance, the crusade against hogs. It is the duty of the High Constable here to take care of those at large, and it is amusing to see the scramble that ensues between the catchers and owners when he brings his eye to bear on these wandering sinners.

The spirit-rappers would be at a loss to answer the question why the Navigation Company does not furnish more cars for the trade here. The Operators labor under a serious inconvenience two thirds of the season, from the want of cars. Two hundred more would relieve them, and benefit the Company, as there is water, wharves, boats and every other requisite to keep that number profitably employed.

We have a steady increase of dirt from the mines in our waters, so much so that our boat-builders cannot get the empty boats out to repair; and it requires no little exertion on the part of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to keep a channel open for boats. One or two things will have to be done—either the Operators must be stopped putting dirt into the water, or the Navigation will be so obstructed that it will be with extreme difficulty that boats can get along, and eventually will be stopped for miles below. Those deeply interested ought to look into the matter and put a stop to it, if possible.

People might think nobody would say coal now, but such is not the case—the demand is increasing, and prices advancing. The boatmen have not much to complain of, as they are loaded here with reasonable despatch.

Port Carbon, June 23d, 1853.

PATENTS.—Among the list of Patents issued last week, we observe one to Wm. F. Tyson, of Orwigsburg, for an Improvement in Propellers for Canal Navigation.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

Another S[illegible] Post—[illegible] Battle, [illegible]fects, &c.—A Prohibitory [illegible] quests [illegible] friends in Penna.—Coroner's Inquest [illegible] a victim of Rum.

MINERSVILLE, June 15, 1853.

FRIEND BANNAN:—Permit me to advertise through your valuable paper the important fact to [illegible] that another house has in the wisdom of our Court, been licensed, (in the language of the law) "to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers," —but how is this in point of fact? I'll try to tell you; and in telling you, I will tell the public to whom, as I have said before, these matters are of the first importance.

In addition to the house just licensed, we have eight others here; of these four accommodate the public, as far as accommodation is needed, and entertain all the traveling custom, at least as far as I have observed, for several years back, and I believe these four houses are fully sufficient for every purpose contemplated by the law. With reference to the others, they are maintained from the proceeds of the bar alone. Ah! my friends, that is clothing this awful fact with language too indulgent. We must and will speak plainly. The unvarnished truth is, that where a house is thus dependant upon the sale of rum, there indeed is "a sink of iniquity," there the aiding spirits of his Satanic Majesty fresh from the infernal regions, delight to hover, there they find it easy through the sparkling cup, which "at the last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," to get fast hold upon the understandings and passions of frail humanity, and lead them captive at their wills, to the commission of the most high-handed depredations upon the rights of their fellows. In proof of this, let any one sit in the Criminal Courts of this County, let him serve as a grand juror, let him observe the cases brought before our committing magistrates, and he will find it is rum, rum, in almost every case which has led to the crime committed.

Now this is truth, important truth, to every citizen, who is really a patriot, and hence it is worthy of thought and investigation. Then let us reason together for a moment. You may say, as many do and especially some of our hotel keepers, that men are not fitted for the commission of crime at the public houses; but at low groggeries, in the shape of beer houses. But will it do for any one to tell you so, when the evidence of your senses, in the sights you see in the bar-rooms of our County, prove the assertion false in the face of him who makes it? Go, however, at the suggestion of such, to the keepers of the beer houses, and they too will tell you, they don't make men drunk, it's the tavern keepers. Now the truth is they are all helpers at the same direful work of making men maniacs, suicides, and criminals of all kinds; in which process they not only impoverish their victims, by taking from them their substance, without rendering an equivalent; but they send to our poor houses, thousands of disconsolate widows and destitute orphans. Yes, they all help. The respectable, well kept hotel where those only are accommodated, who can pay well "for the whistle," commence the accursed work, and from that point down to the lowest groggery, the descent is so gradual and the footing upon the inclination downward to the lowest point, so uncertain, that he who takes the first step upon it, cannot—so long as he continues at all upon the way—be sure he will not finally reach the lowest and most degrading position, in the most loathsome rum shop. It is a way which seemeth to lull the senses of men; for when they enter upon it, they are all sure they never shall be men of intemperance; they drink and drink on, with the same assurance, feeling the utmost confidence in their strength, throughout their whole sinking course; even when rum's horrid effects are seen upon them by others, when its woful mark has caused the eyes of dear friends to swim with tears, still the awfully deceived victim is confident of his strength and safety, and thus he goes on his ruinous way, until all sense, all shame, all affection and conscience are burnt from out his soul, and the work of the rum-seller is fully ended in the ruin of another fellow mortal.

This traffic in alcoholic fire is, without exaggeration, the greatest curse, which now or ever afflicted our otherwise most happy, most glorious country. This may be deemed by some an extravagant expression; but a little investigation of statistics, accessible to all, would be convincing to such of its entire truth. I am rejoiced to say the people are beginning to look at this matter in the proper light. In several States, as you know, they have already prohibited the sale of liquor as a beverage, by law; in this State they are discussing the propriety of such a law. Everywhere our people are becoming convinced of the vast importance of ridding the glorious old Keystone of this deadly fire, which is preying upon its substance, and threatens to crumble it into powder. If you will take the trouble to talk among our citizens upon this matter, you will find that the friends of a prohibitory law are growing in number, and that while the temperate part of the community ask for the law, thousands of poor deluded lovers of the cup, with their unhappy wives and children, implore us to deliver them from their misery, by means of such a law. Why, even the respectable and thinking portion of our hotel keepers are awakened to this subject, admit the necessity of a prohibitory law and say they would vote in favor of it. Here it becomes me to say, we have some hotel keepers, who are good citizens, men of principle and kind feelings, men who engaged in the traffic when it was thought respectable and honorable employment; but who like all good men, when convinced of an evil, are ready to denounce it. Such men we have engaged in the business, and thanks to high Heaven, when the time comes for such to speak through the ballot box, they will speak in favor of a prohibitory law; they have said they would do so, and I know they will.

The people will be fully ready by next fall, to rid themselves of this king of evils, at the polls. Come then, all ye lovers of your country! let us get together in Convention, let us select temperance men for our legislators next winter, we can easily elect them and thus secure the law, which the country so much needs, or at least we can enjoy the privilege of having it submitted to the people to say, whether they will have such a law or not. Temperance men are democratic in their feelings upon this point; they do not ask the law, until a majority of the people signify their desire that it shall be passed. And now mark my word for it, Pennsylvania is destined ere long to speak in thunder tones to the world, that here the Prohibitory law is a Democratic measure.

In this County we have constant proofs of the evil of selling strong drinks. Since I commenced this communication, I have been informed that a Coroner's Inquest was held upon the body of a Mrs. Doran, wife of Patrick Doran, who resided near Jacob Serrill's Colliery, about two miles from this place. The verdict of the jury was, that "she came to her death from intemperance and abuse received from her husband." The condition in which she was found is said to have been most revolting to the senses, while the beastly husband was almost insensibly intoxicated; he was committed to jail to await his trial, and his poor little children have become a charge upon the public. Who furnished the maddening liquor to bring about and complete this scene of poverty, depravity, crime and death, from the close of which those who witnessed it, turned with horror? Let those engaged in the sale of *Rum* answer the question; upon them it's responsibility lies. FRANK.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

The body of Mrs. Sarah Dorass, the unfortunate woman, alluded to last week as having been murdered, was found in a state of putrefaction, having remained undiscovered for two or three days after the affray. A *post mortem* examination was held by Dr. Berg, of this place, on the 25th inst., who pronounced the cause of her death to have been "wounds inflicted upon her head with a sharp instrument, accelerated by intemperance."

Her husband, Patrick Dorass, was discovered near his house, in a state of beastly intoxication. On Friday, he was arrested and committed to jail though no conclusive evidence of his having been the perpetrator of the foul deed, has been arrived at. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was in accordance with the facts above stated.

On last Saturday a lad named John Burger, aged about 16, died at Heckshervile from injuries received at the hands of a fellow workman. It appears that the boy was engaged in driving a horse, with the teasing of which his assailant amused himself, to the annoyance of young Burger, who threatened to strike him; whereupon his antagonist dealt him (Burger) a deadly blow—striking him with a pick upon the forehead. An inquest was held upon the body by C. W. Taylor, Esq. Verdict accordingly. To "cap the climax," the fiend was suffered to escape, and is still at large. May he speedily be brought to justice.

John McVey, an Irishman, was instantly killed at the mines of Mr. Wm. Payne, Heckshervile, on Tuesday last, by a fall of coal. He leaves a family.

The Minersville Artillerists, under command of Gen. J. Kay Clement, paraded through our streets on Saturday afternoon last, inspiring our citizens with the "pomp and splendor of glorious war." The Artillerists are an orderly, well-disciplined set of "sogers," and are emphatically an honor to our town. May their shadows never grow less.

The talented Theatrical Company of Pottsville performed but once in this place, having met with but little encouragement. Can't account for it.

With the mercury ranging at 104 deg. Fahrenheit, in the shade, and a close oppressive atmosphere, I'll forbear from further intrusion upon your valuable columns, and remain

Yours truly,

Minersville, June 23, '53. KEYSTONE.

Rev. J. D. Meredith has abolished the system of renting the pews in the Methodist Church, in Minersville, in which he officiates, and will hereafter rely upon the occasional contributions of his congregation for support. This system, as we have always understood it, was adopted because the gratuity plan wouldn't work. Mr. M. it strikes us, is either going backward in his church regulations, or else his must be a model congregation, to ensure the success of the present arrangement.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Excessive heat—[illegible] Pillow [illegible] Theatres—Visit of English [illegible]—[illegible] Horticultural Society—[illegible] Ericsson—North Star—Dublin Exhibition—Murder—Mysterious Disappearance.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1853.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The city is in a stew, nought new but of being smothered, for the weather is precisely hot. The two last days have been the hottest of the season, and you may judge of their warmth when I tell you that yesterday the thermometer stood at 96 deg. in the shade, and 125 deg. in the sun. More trying weather we seldom experience. Its effects are visible in that never failing register of the weather, the exodus of our citizens. Every car, steamboat, coach, or conveyance of whatever sort or kind, that leaves the city, is crammed to repletion. All our country and sea-side resorts are filling up fast. Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Brighton, West Point and Glen Cove, with those farther removed, Niagara, Saratoga and Newport, have each their habitue, though the crowds that throng our streets, are not a whit diminished, for every one that leaves is replaced by at least one or two strangers that come. Our hotels are filled, and the numbers that are daily turned from their doors, for want of room, are awaiting the opening of those other palaces which are nearly completed, the LaFarge, the Prescott, the enlargement of the St. Nicholas, and several others, whose spacious halls will soon resound with the voices of their thousands of guests.

Our places of amusement are taking their summer siesta, and the closed doors of Wallacks', Burtons' and the Broadway, tell of summer. A troupe picked from the various theatres are performing at Niblo's, a short engagement, as usual, during the hot weather.

Among the visitors to the metropolis, during the last week, have been Mechanical Engine Co., of Baltimore, and Water Witch Co., of Providence, who met with a fine reception and passed their time in seeing the various elephants which we have to display. The close of their visit, however, was rather mal-apropos, on this account, viz: While on a visit to the Hippodrome, on invitation from Franconi, the hotel, where they were staying, the American, kept by Taber & Son, took fire, and was entirely ruined by fire and water. The wardrobe of the Mechanical was about half destroyed, and they of course were obliged to remove to the National. The Hotel was shortly to be converted into stores, the proprietors having been bought out for $21,000 although they did not stipulate for so summary an ejection.

The N. Y. Horticultural Society have been holding their semi-annual Exhibition this week and truly beautiful it was. It seemed a perfect oasis in the desert of our dusty streets and sweltering air. The display of flowers was profuse, and the music of our renowned Dodworth enlivened the evening visitors. The premiums were awarded on the last night, and were apparently well deserved. God speed all Agricultural honors, the more swords we beat into plough shares and pruning hooks, the better we.

Your readers may be curious to know something of the Ericsson steamer, the hot air motor. She has been deprived of her machinery, which is to be altered in important particulars, and you will probably hear no more of her till fall, when it is expected that she will be ready for sea.

The yacht, North Star, made the passage to Southampton in 10 days, 8 hours, as we learn from the foreign papers. They are full of her praise and allow that she far exceeds their royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, both in size and the elegance of her build and decoration.

The Dublin Exhibition is in full blast and is eminently successful, its visitors averaging over 5,000 per day. The Queen and suite are about to see it, and the occasion of their visit will be made one of great ceremony and eclat. *Apropos*, our own Exhibition bids fair at last to outstrip public expectation, on its opening. We wish it success—there is Yankee grit still left in us enough to avoid being beat by anything.

Again we have to continue our record of the catalogue of murder. One unfortunate man swung on Friday last, and another will follow suite on Friday of this week. Fitzgerald and Neary, both for the murder of their own wives. In fact, wife-murder seems now all the go. We have a jail full of prisoners, and several of the number for this crime, nor is it confined to this city alone. In our sister cities, North, South, East and West, we hear of the same.

Apropos of crime, a young lady, said to be handsome, living in the family of one of our eminent merchants, left the house for a few minutes some fortnight since and did not return. No tidings were heard from her, till her lifeless body was found floating in the river, with marks of the fiercest brutality and lust upon it. A reward of $500 has been offered by her employer for the detection of the scoundrels, and another of $1000, by the city.— What a chapter in the dark history of crime, spirited away in broad daylight, where and by whom. Such things are enough to chill the blood in our veins, and cause our frame to thrill.

Dear Editor, excuse my haste and attribute want of interest to the stewed condition of my brains, and believe me,

Ever yours,

G. C. F.

MR. EDITOR:—It is desirable to get a clean and easy shave. Capt. JAMES BRALEY has opened a shop in Rooms above Mr. Dennis Bradley's Shoe Store, Centre street, Pottsville. The Captain is an old and experienced hand at Barbering. It will doubtless be gratifying to those who have been "slaved by the Captain, to see (or hear) of this announcement. The Capt. will be encouraged by his fellow citizens, especially by those who can appreciate skillful workmanship and polite attention.

Pottsville, June 21st, 1853. W.

RAILWAYS IN SCHUYLKILL CO.

The Philadelphia *News* notices the various Railroad enterprises now prosecuting in this county:

"One of the great difficulties hitherto often opposed in the way of the coal operators in the Schuylkill region, has been the want of facilities to bring their coal from the mines to the main outlets through which they have to reach the market. Another, equally embarrassing and perplexing to them, has been the high rates of toll charged upon some of the Railroads over which their coal has to be taken to the points from whence they are shipped by the Schuylkill Canal, or carried off by the Railroad. These two difficulties, not to mention others, have been a serious impediment in the way of coal operators.

A new era, we are happy to say, has now, however, dawned upon them. The time has passed for the collection of enormous tolls from them, for the carriage of their product over the Railroads leading from the mines to the Canal or Reading Railroad, so that an exorbitant annual dividend could be made among the stockholders of these Railroads, few of whom having any other interest in the region than that of the stock of these roads. The operators, who are interested in the prosperity of the coal trade, and the development of the coal region, have made up their minds to submit no longer to such exactions, and have accordingly taken the most effective means to rid themselves of them, by directing their energies and enlisting the aid of capitalists towards opening new outlets from the mines, which will serve as rivals for the tonnage, and be the means of reducing very considerably the enormous tolls hitherto levied upon the coal trade in the Schuylkill region.

The Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company are now actively engaged at work in extending their road eastward, to form a connection with the Reading Road at Auburn, which will open a direct outlet for the Swatara coal field to Philadelphia. This road will probably be completed and in running operation before the close of the present season, and bids fair to become a very formidable rival of the Mine Hill road for the tonnage from the Swatara region.

The Panther Creek and Laurel Run Company, chartered by the last Legislature, has also been organized, and is already locating its route from the mines to Schuylkill Haven, and will probably put the road under contract within the coming month. This is another formidable competitor of the Mine Hill, running, as it will, its entire route parallel with it, and having interested in its success most of the operators in the region through which it is located, who have taken stock in the Company, and pledged their trade to it. The charter of this Company limits the charges to 1½ cents per ton per mile. The Mine Hill now charges 2½ cents, which will, of course, have to be reduced ¾ cents the moment the Panther Creek is in operation, which will be in the course of the next twelve months. This reduction in itself will be worth thousands of dollars to the operators, though it is probable it will seriously damage the prospects of receiving 15 per cent. dividends from the Mine Hill.

The Earp Road, also chartered by the last Legislature, has also been organized, and we believe, is now being surveyed, which when once in operation will probably divert considerable trade to Pottsville, that has hitherto had its outlet by the Mine Hill road at Schuylkill Haven. This road will commence at the Mine Hill Gap, and cross over to Pottsville, forming a connecting link with the Philadelphia, Sunbury & Erie Railroad. The route is said to be favorable to connect with the Ashland extension at Mine Hill Gap, and when made will carry the coal coming over that extension to Pottsville.

These and other improvements now going on indicate a better day for the Coal operators in Schuylkill. The time is nigh at hand when they will have ample Railroad facilities, at rates not oppressive as high as they have been hitherto compelled to submit to.

HEADACHE.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a positive cure for this distressing complaint; because they purge from the body those bilious humors which are the cause, not only of headache, giddiness, nausea and sickness, &c., but of all the ills to which flesh is heir. One 25 cent box of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, pay a single dose, will frequently carry off a violent attack of headache; and, in cases of long standing, perseverance alone is wanted in order to make a cure of every description of headache.

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

Caution.—Storekeepers would do well to exercise care in buying from pedlars.—We understand that a man by the name of Huestand, and another by the name of Hines, are offering spurious imitations of 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 and J. G. BROWN, Pottsville. Wholesale Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

NO FAMILY should be without a Box of J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Anti-Dyspepsia Pills; as a Purgative medicine they are not equalled by any other medicine—they contain no mercury but are entirely safe; cold water may be drank freely upon them; they do not make use of their customary diet. These Pills operate without causing the slightest degree of pain, and may be used in all [illegible] for sale by John S. C. Martin, Pottsville, who is agent for the proprietor, and by H. Shissler, Port Carbon.

"I DIGEST," such is the true meaning of the word "Pepsin," [illegible] of the [illegible] which it is [illegible]. This is [illegible] the significant [illegible] title of the True Digestive Fluid, [illegible] 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	$1 0[illegible]
Rye do do	4 00	do do unpar'd	50
Wheat, bushel	1,10 a 1 12	Dr'd apples par'd	1 12
Rye, do	75	Eggs, dozen	13
Corn, do	62	Butter	18
Oats, do	40	Shoulders,	8
Potatoes, do	20 a 25	Hams,	12 a 13
Timothy Seed,	3 25	Hay, ton	16 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. Joseph McCool, THOMAS E. DETRICH, to LOUISA TOBIAS, both of Donaldson.

On Wednesday, 22d inst., by the Rev. John Maddison, ADAM KNOWLES, [to] LOUISA HILLEGAS, both of Port Carbon.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. D. Washburn, WM. NEWELL, of West Branch Valley, to ANNA M. B., daughter of Dr. [illegible], of this place.

DIED.

In this Borough, on the 17th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, JOHN SINNETT, aged about 55 years.

In this Borough, on the 14th inst., MARY ROSA, infant daughter of Mr. [illegible], aged 5 months and 12 days.

In this Borough, on Friday night last, Mr. R. I. MARPLE, aged about 37 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.

A Stated Meeting of Pottsville Section, No. 41, C. of T., will be held on MONDAY evening, June 27, 1853. An election for officers will take place. By order of the Section. H. A. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

DEDICATION.—I. O. of O. F.—There will be a dedication of an Odd Fellows Hall at Middleport, upon the 4th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. The procession will be formed at the Lodge, at 11 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Members of the Order throughout the County and the various Lodges, are particularly requested to assist in the ceremonies of the day. By order of the Lodge. CHAS. [illegible], Sec'y.

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 3 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.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two or Three good Tin Plate Workers. Apply to A. H. DUNN, Minersville, Pa. June 25, 1853. 26-6t

WANTED.—A person who can come well recommended, to attend a store. One who speaks the German would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber. JOHN STANTON, Broad Mountain. June 25, 1853 26-3t

100 LABORERS WANTED.—Wanted immediately, One Hundred Laborers on Section No. 8 of the Mine Hill Railroad Extension. The highest wages will be paid, and payments made monthly. Inquire of MICHAEL BLESSING at the works, or of B. REILLY, Pottsville. June 25, 1853. 26-4t

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 Philad'a. and Sunbury Railroad Co. May 28 1853. 22-tf

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 "Mosselem 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 80 rods from the Lehigh'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.—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 subscriber offers for sale a 20 horse Engine, (one of the best in the region,) together with all its connexions; also, Breaking Rollers, Screens, &c., all ready for a business of fifty thousand tons, or more, per annum. JOHN PINKERTON. Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, or St. Clair. June 18, 1853. 25-

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 3 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

FOR RENT.—A ROOM and BASEMENT with Steam Power, suitable for a small Machine Shop for working in Brass, &c. Apply to B. BANNAN. March 12, 1853. 11—

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 Rooms, in Bannan's Buildings, opposite the Episcopal Church, Centre Street. Enquire of JOHN BANNAN. Jan. 24, 1852. 2-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

GROCERIES.

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. 15-3mo

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 Schiedam 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, Nos. 18 and 16 Lombard St., below 2d, Philad'a. Jan. 29, 1853. [illegible]

LOST & FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the residence of the subscriber, in Mahantongo Street, a small LAP-DOG, about six months old, white, with a black spot on each ear. Any one returning the same, will be liberally rewarded. E. BEVAN. June 18, 1853.

STRAY HORSE.—A DARK BAY HORSE, [illegible] feet high, very lame in his hind right leg, 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 shall be sold according to law. JOHN THOMAS. June 11, 1853.

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. A suitable reward will be paid for the Pocket Book and contents by leaving it at this office. Pottsville, May 28th 1853.

MY HOME IN TASMANIA; or, Nine Years in Australia.—By Mrs. Charles Meredith, Author of "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," Illustrated. Just published and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Cheap Book Store. June 18, 1853.

COUNTING HOUSE SLATES, [illegible] School Slates, Military Percussion Caps, [illegible] for sale, at the Town Hall Hardware Store. FRANK POTT. May 7, 1853.

TAX BOOKS—all sizes, [illegible] manufactured and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Blank Book Store and Factory. May 13, 1853.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in [illegible] county, hereby give notice that they [illegible] to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, [illegible] for the privilege of increasing the Capital Stock [illegible] Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said Bank is located in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, created for the specific object of a Bank of Discount, [illegible]. By order of the Board, CHAS. LOESER, Cashier. June 25, 1853. 26-tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, to distribute the money in the hands of D. E. Nice, Esq., Trustee of SAMUEL T. SKEEN, to and among those entitled thereto, will attend for that purpose at his office, Centre Street, 3d door above market, Pottsville, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1853, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all claims may be presented and proved to the Auditor. JOHN T. SHOENER. June 25, 1853. 26-3t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter for a Bank, to be located in [illegible], Schuylkill County, with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with Banking and Discounting privileges, to be called the "Miners' Savings Bank." June 25, 1853. 26-6t

OFFICE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY, Richmond, June 18th, 1853.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Buchanan, in the county of Botetourt, Virginia, until 3 o'clock, P. M., on the first day of August next, for the Locks, Dams, Culverts, and Sections of the Canal, from Buchanan to Craig's Creek.
Payments will be made in current bank notes.— Besides the usual reservation of twenty per cent. on the monthly estimates, the contractors will be required to give ample security, satisfactory to the Board of Directors, for the completion of the work at the time and in the manner specified in the contracts.
Plans of the above works will be exhibited by Edward Lorraine, Assistant Engineer at Buchanan, and specifications will be delivered by him, and also at the Company's office in Richmond, on and after the 15th day of July.
Time will be taken for the consideration of the bids until the 5th day of August, when, if satisfactory, the several jobs above advertised will be let. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Engineer J. R. and K. Co. June 25, 1853. 26-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Common Pleas of Schuylkill County: Wellington Kline, vs. Daniel & Louisa Kline. Fi. Fa. March T 1853, No 67.
The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to distribute the money in Court, made on the sale of the Real Estate, under the above stated execution, among the lien creditors entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Centre St., Pottsville, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. WM. L. WHITNEY, Auditor. June 18, 1853. 25-3t

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I will pay no debts contracted on or after the 14th day of June, inst., by MARTHA LILLY, as she has deserted my bed and board without any just cause. WILLIAM LILLY. June 18, 1853. 25-3t

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

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.—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. S. F. OVERFIELD. Feb. 19, 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.

INSURANCE ON COAL AND BOATS.— The Mohawk Valley Farmers' Insurance Company will insure COAL and BOATS, consigned to Philadelphia, New York and Eastern Ports. Policies of Insurance issued by J. F. WHITNEY, Agent for Schuylkill County, Office next door to Miners' Bank, Pottsville. June 25, 1853. 26-3t

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 E. & 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 the 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. M. 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

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 19, 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., Trcs., 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. J. PALMER & CO. 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.—Silver'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, 1853. 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

IRON & CUTLERY.

A. PURVES, DEALER IN SCRAP IRON, Copper, Brass, Bar and Block Tin, Solder, Spelter, Lead, &c. Orders received for Brass and Copper work, and Machine furnishing. All orders connected with the above line promptly attended to. N. E. Corner Penn and South Streets, Philad'a. June 11, 1853. [June 15, 1850.] 24-1t

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 T. E. PARVIN, Pottsville, Penna. Feb. 19, 1853. 8-10m

MELODEONS.—Just received direct from the Manufacturers, two Melodeons, Carhart's Patent one 4½ and the other 5 octaves—price $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—

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

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	46	46½
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven,	50	71½	72
Mount Carbon,	50		
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon,	50		
Mill Creek,	50		
Schuylkill Valley,	50		
Lorberry Creek,	50		
Swatara,	50	5	8
Earp,	50	52	52½
CANALS.			
Schuylkill Navigation,	50	25¼	25¾
do do Preferred,	50	31¼	31½
Union Canal,	50	16¼	16½
do do Preferred.	50	51	53
Delaware & Hudson Coal & Transportation Co's.	100	120½	120¾
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	117	117½
Dauphin Coal & R. R. Co.,	100	48	50
Lykens Valley Coal & R. R. Co.,	50		
Beaver Meadow Coal & R. R. Co.,	50	38	38½
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

IRON AND COAL.—N. CAROLINA.

The Salisbury *Banner* publishes a letter from Dr. Emmons, the State Geologist, in which the following notice of the Coal and Iron beds appears:

"It is evident that improvements in rail and plank roads will at once place upon an entirely new footing the agricultural interest of the whole interior of North Carolina.— This interest has ever been oppressed for want of markets. The planter has been obliged to haul his corn a long distance, and when the market has been finally reached, the price of his corn or cotton has been consumed, or nearly so, in the expenses of transportation. The farmer or planter may as well, so far as profit is concerned, have remained at home and consumed his corn, as to have incurred the expense of hauling it to market. In the same condition the mineral interests have slumbered, except, indeed, in that of a single metal, GOLD. Iron, lead and copper have never been regarded valuable, because the expense of transportation required to be met, and this expense has been too great to encourage capitalists to embark in their manufacture, except on a very limited scale. Iron which is one of the most important mineral productions is at the same time one of the most abundant in this State. It is not only abundant, but it is also of the finest and best kinds for bar iron.

"Let us look at this subject one moment. Upon Deep River, in connection with the coal formation, there are numerous beds of the mixed oxides and carbonate of iron. Adjacent to the coal formation, and within a few miles of it, the primary rocks also abound in the richest iron ore. In the most favorable position then, there is every inducement which can be offered in the interior of the country, for the establishment of iron works. There is no manufacture, there is no branch of business which brings so much prosperity to a community as the manufacture of iron. It at once opens a home market for all kinds of farm products—grains, fruits and meat.— A large population which are not producers of food in any of its forms, have to be fed and clothed. Leaving out of view, however, A MARKET, I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact, that North Carolina is one of the best fields for the manufacture of refined iron. Pennsylvania may be much better, provided with the means of making common iron; but refined bar iron can be made chaper here than in the State I have named; for the sole reason that while this State has the right kind of ore for the purpose, she can produce the only kind of fuel in sufficient abundance to meet the wants of the business. This is Charcoal; and she has it, because her forests are unfailing, and will renew themselves in about one-half the period required in Pennsylvania and New York. No other fuel but charcoal can be employed for the manufacture of the best bar iron. From the best bar iron, steel is made, as well as all kinds of wire, and the various utensils which require a tough iron. Here, then, is a field not yet occupied in this country, and if we consider for one moment the present wants of a community for the best kinds of iron, as *steam boiler plates, and all the iron work of steamboats and railroad cars*, we can scarcely calculate the demand which might spring up for it. In addition to all this, why should not North Carolina manufacture the rails for her iron roads which she is constructing? It is true, it is too late to meet the demand for iron for her Central Road, but there is still room and time to begin for that business, for the extension of this Road East and West. This State should have made every foot of rail for her roads, for it must be certain, and, indeed can be proved, that even at the low price of railroad iron during a portion of the twelve months past, it could have been made here at a small profit. The climate is more favorable than at the North, the means of living cheap, and fuel and coal abundant. The great expense attending the manufacture of iron arises in a great measure from the cost of coal. Coal it North Carolina must be cheaper, by one-fourth, than in New York. The ores are abundant and favorably located. Among the ores of iron the steel ore is quite abundant.— At Mr. D. W. Johnson's, in Randolph county, the steel ore exists in two quite important veins. In Germany this variety is manufactured at once into steel.

"My object in the foregoing remarks is to call the attention of capitalists to the manufacture of iron in all its branches, which I wish the public to consider in relation to the improvements in roads now in progress of construction.

"But the iron manufacture is only one branch of industry which is destined to spring up and flourish. Copper is another metal which is now found to be abundant, and its mining and manufacture opens another road to wealth and encouragement in improvements in roads. It is, however, impossible that the three great pursuits of human life, AGRICULTURE, MINING, and MANUFACTURES, should prosper without also increasing, to a very great extent, the travel both for business and pleasure, and hence those who propose investing capital in rail and plank roads, cannot be disappointed, provided they are constructed through those sections which contain mineral wealth combined with a rich productive soil; and it is a remarkable fact in North Carolina, that fertile soils cover her mines of coal, copper, iron and gold; whereas, in other rich mining districts the soil is usually unproductive."

ANTIQUITIES OF THE LEAD REGION.

Exploring along the bluffs of the Sinsinawa Creek to-day, near Miller's grist mill, I discovered on the top of a ridge, east of the creek, what at first resembled the remains of a long embankment; but on further examination, proved to be the work of art, evidently intended to resemble some huge animal. The shape of the head, legs, ears, tail, nose, and the general outline of the vertebral column are as perfect as if modeled by individuals in a high state of civilization. Picture to yourself a ridge on the prairie, three hundred yards wide, one hundred feet high, rounded on the top by a deep deposit of clay, and centrally along the line of its summit, thrown up in an embankment form, three feet high, formed of clay, the outlines of a large quadruped measuring 250 feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail—length of the legs 60 feet; from end of nose to end of ears 45 feet; length of body between the fore and hind legs 105 feet; length of tail 75 feet; width of body centrally, 18 feet; length of ears 10 feet. The crooks in both the fore and hind legs are natural to an animal lying on its side.

The general outlines of this embossed figure most nearly resemble an extinct animal, known to geologists as the Magatherium.— The fossils of the animal prove that its spinal column was one foot in diameter. As the size of the spine in animals is an index of their strength, some idea may be formed of the powers of this extinct member of the mastodon family. Bones of this class of animals have been dug up on the Sinsinawa, about three miles from this place. And now the question comes, by whom and for what purpose has this earth-work figure been made upon these hills? Not by the present race of Indians, surely; they are evidently as much in the dark as we are. Could the mastodon dynasty not yet have become extinct when the aborigines first roamed over these prairies. It is not unreasonable to suppose that some members of these now extinct animals were yet alive when man first made his appearance in the upper portion of the Mississippi valley, and that this wonder and admiration being wrought up to a high pitch by sight of their colossal dimensions, gave birth to the idea of transmitting in this manner to posterity one of the greatest wonders of the age.—*Galena Jeffersonian.*

THE New York and Erie Canal enlargement is now to go on until completed—this Canal has been in a half-hanged state for ten years, owing to the machinations of interested parties.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

* * * * This extract from a paper of De Quincy's on Lord Rosa's Telescope, and the wonderful nature of its revelations, is well worthy of perusal. It is partly a translation from that most remarkable of German writers, John Paul Richter, and presents to the mind an idea of the vastness of space, which is truly startling and sublime.

God called up from dreams a man into the vestibule of heaven, saying—"Come thou hither and see the glory of my house."— And to the servants that stood around the throne, he said—"Take him and undress him from his robes of flesh; cleanse his vision, and put a new breath into his nostrils; only touch not with any change his human heart—the heart that weeps and trembles." It was done; and with a mighty angel for his guide, the man stood ready for his infinite voyage; and from the terraces of heaven, without sound or farewell, at once they wheeled away into endless space. Sometimes with the solemn flight of angel wings they fled through Zaarraphs of darkness, through wilderness of death, that divided the worlds of life; sometimes they swept over frontiers, that were quickening under prophetic motions from God. Then from a distance that is counted only in heaven, light dawned for a time through a sleepy film; by unutterable pace the light swept to *them*, they by unutterable pace to the light; in a moment the rushing of planets was upon them; in a moment the blazings of suns was around them. Then came eternities of twilight, that revealed but were not revealed. To the right hand and to the left towered mighty constellations that by self repetitions and answers from afar, that by counter positions, built up triumphant gates whose architraves, whose archways—horizontal, upright—rested, rose—at altitudes, by spans—that seemed ghostly from infinitude. Without measure the architraves, past number were the archways, beyond memory the gates. Within were stairs that scaled the eternities above, that descended to the eternities below; above was below, below them was above, to the man stripped of gravitating body; depth was swallowed up in height insurmountable, height was swallowed up in depth unfathomable. Suddenly as thus they tilted from infinite, suddenly as thus they tilted over abysmal worlds, a mighty cry arose—that systems more mysterious, that worlds more billowy—other heights, and other depths—were coming, were at hand. Then the man sighed, and stopped, shuddered and wept. His overladened heart uttered itself in tears; and he said—"Angel, I will go no further. For the spirit of man aches with this infinity. Insufferable is the glory of God. Let me lie down in the grave from the persecutions of the infinite; for end I see there is none." And from all the listening stars that shone around issued a choral voice, "The man speaks truly; end there is none that ever yet we heard of." "End is there none?" the angel solemnly demanded, "Is there indeed no end? And is this the sorrow that kills you?" But no voice answered, that he might answer himself.— Then the angel threw up his glorious hands to the heaven; saying, "End is there none to the universe of God? Lo! also there is no beginning."

IMPROVEMENT IN IRON RAILS.

A patent has recently been granted to Mr. Patrick O'Reily, of the City of Reading, for an improvement in Cast Iron Rails for Railroads, which is described by the inventor thus:—

"I claim the divided or double plate rail, as described, which is composed of a flanged, arch or bridged rail, of the usual form, and about half the usual thickness and weight, with another rail of similar external form, thickness, and weight, on which it rides, the under side of the arch of the upper rail or rider, forming a groove to fit over and rest upon the arch or tongue of the lower rail, the flanges of the upper rail resting upon and fitting those of the under rail, and the spike holes of the two corresponding, so that the same bolts or spikes will secure them firmly together, and to the foundation, the compound rail thus formed and proportioned having a double bridge and a double base, the two portions of which reciprocally support and strengthen each other.

"Also, the method described of strengthening the joints of the ordinary bridge or rail, while leaving its middle of adequate strength, by moving a longitudinal section of its inside equal to about half the weight of the rails, half its length endwise, so as to break joint with the outside, or constructing the rail in two parts, to correspond in form and position with the two parts of the inner half, where divided from the outer and moved as aforesaid, whereby the joints of the upper rail are rendered as capable of supporting the load as its middle, and the whole made stronger, with a given quantity of material, than by any mode of construction heretofore known."

Another improvement patented to J. Dutton Steele, of Pottstown, an Engineer on the P. & R. Railroad, is described by him as follows, to wit:

"I claim the construction of a rail in two parts, which is composed of a flanged U or bridge rail of the usual form, with another rail of splice plate, of similar external form, on which it rides, the under sides of the arch of the upper rail forming a groove, to fit over the arch or tongue of the lower rail or splice plate, and the flanges of the one overlaying and resting upon the flanges of the other, and the flanges may be rivited together, the spikes or bolts fastening the rail at large to their bearings, may be made to pass through the flanges, and thus perform the double duty of fastening them together and to their bearings, and the interior rail may have a solid or hollow tongue or rib, and it may have a length sufficient to give it a bearing on three sills or cross ties directly under and adjacent to the joint, or it may be equal in length to the upper or main rail and break joints with it, as may hereafter be found most desirable."

NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.

The New York *Tribune* says that the last effort of invention in the way of Art, is one of singular beauty, called the Crystalotype, invented and patented by John A. Whipple, of Boston, and brought to New York and now in practice by Root, the well-known Daguerrean Artist, No. 363 Broadway. The Crystalotype is a method of taking likenesses upon glass and paper, so that when finished they present all the beauty of an actual painting with the unerring accuracy of the Daguerreotype likeness. The process is easy, and when one picture is made, hundreds of copies may be taken—thus in a measure rivaling the steel plate press. The most perfect and beautiful copies of single buildings, whole streets, broad fields and landscapes, are taken by this method, showing every line and feature, every hill and vale, stick and stone, with an accuracy far excelling any species of drawing, the whole picture presenting all the appearance of a rich mezzotint engraving. For the purposes of Art, where perfect accuracy of drawing is desirable, and for perpetuating portraits, family scenes, homesteads, &c., in the compact form of plate engravings, the Crystalotype will be of remarkable value.

THE SOAP PLANT.

The Soap Plant, so called, grows all over California, on high hills as well as in the valleys. The leaves make their appearance about the middle of November, or about six weeks after the rainy season has fairly set in; the plants never grow more than one foot high, and the leaves and stalk drop entirely off in May, though the bulbs remain in the ground all the summer without decaying. It is used to wash with in all parts of the country, and by those who know its virtues it is preferred to the best of soap. The method of using it is merely to strip off the husk, dip the clothes in water, and rub the bulb on them; it makes a thick lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. The botanical name of the plant is "phalangium pomaridianum." Besides this plant, the bark of a tree, "chelarta saponaria," is also used in South America for washing. Several other plants have been used in various countries as a substitute for soap. All of these contain considerable quantities of oleaginous and alkaline principles in their composition, on which their value depends.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The Memphis *Enquirer* contains a communication from Dr. LAND, who says "his claim to the invention of the Atmospheric Telegraph is antecedent to either RICHARDSON or SEIBERT;" yet, RICHARDSON has procured a patent, which goes far to sustain him, short of a protracted lawsuit; and SEIBERT's diction in reference to the matter, is somewhat *pneumatic*. Dr. LAND also states that he is "engaged in arranging a systematic Theorem, and in drafting a sketch of a line of communication, by which the sound of words may be delivered in remote cities, in less time than it would take to write them." He calls it a *Verbal Telegraph*, and says the day is not far distant when the editor of the *Enquirer* can sit in his sanctum, at Memphis, and utter words of which the sounds thereof can be delivered in New Orleans in less time than he can write a dozen words. This Verbal Telegraph, says the Doctor, will answer the ends for which it is designed, beyond the possibility of a doubt.

LEGUMIN CHEESE.—The Chinese prepare an actual cheese from peas, called "tao-foo," which they sell in the streets of Canton. In preparing this cheese, the paste from steeped ground peas is boiled, which causes the starch to dissolve with the casein. After straining the liquid it is coagulated by a solution of gypsum. This coagulum is worked up like sour milk, salted, and pressed into moulds to make cheese.