The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, July 30.

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.

WHAT IS WANTED IN PENNA.

First and foremost, a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Besides the moral improvement of the people to be thereby effected, there is another strong reason in favor of such an enactment, more especially urgent in Pennsylvania than in other States. Her citizens are enormously taxed, for various purposes, to keep the government machinery in operation, and it is a well known fact that a large proportion of the money thus raised by hard labor goes to defray the Court and Pauper expenses incurred by the traffic in spirituous liquors. Moral suasion has been tried in the Temperance reform till even its warmest advocates despair of its efficacy—lecturers have been procured, able and eloquent men, and commissioned to set forth the evils of Intemperance and advocate total abstinence in every part of this broad Commonwealth; Temperance pamphlets have been written and liberally circulated; and the press has kept up an incessant fire upon the manufacturers and venders of alcohol; societies have been formed, both public and secret, for the suppression of the traffic and to reform and save the fallen; and the law has time and again been invoked to interpose its strong arm between this insatiable monster and its victims—but, alas! all has hitherto been in vain. Each plan has had its peculiar advantages, and has, for a time, worked well—many were convinced of the evils of the traffic, and threw their influence, more or less, against it; but this lasted only while the excitement was up, and the relapse, it has generally been found, was worse than the original disease. The Temperance men all over the country are now preparing themselves for a united and powerful effort in favor of the Maine Law, and we hope the old Keystone State will sustain her position in the moral as well as the political structure of our mighty Union. Just let it be understood fairly and once for all, by the manufacturers and dealers in ardent spirits, by politicians and all others interested, that we now want nothing short of the Maine Law in Pennsylvania, and *that* we are determined to have.

Next we want the sale of all the public works, to remove the temptation of theft from the State Agents, and thereby save them from becoming outright rascals. Habit is wonderfully powerful, and if they are encouraged in dishonest practices while in the State's employ, there is no telling to what excesses they may run when they return to private life, or where such bad habits may lead them. The Canal Board of Pennsylvania has been notorious (there is no use in mincing matters) for its moral corruption and roguery, ever since the State has had works to manage; and instead of matters mending, they are, if possible, growing worse every year. The late swindle of the poor laborers on the Portage Road has raised a storm that, perhaps, makes deeper revelations respecting the financial operations of the State Agents, principals and subordinates, than ever came to light before. As the works are almost exclusively under the control of the Democratic party—from the famous trio in the Canal Board, down to their lowest appointee and his employee, we will quote authority for our complaint, which they cannot, consistently, question. We copy the following bit of testimony from the *Crusade*, a Roman Catholic journal, printed at Summitville, in Cambria county, and edited, we believe, by a Priest. He says:

"The excitement caused by the strike is nearly at an end, but not so the impression it has wrought on the public mind, which must now be convinced that if there be any class of men divested of honor and honesty, lost to all sense of shame and dead to the voice of conscience, it is that to which has been entrusted the management of the old Portage. We do not mean merely the whose actual tangible pilferings on the road is matter of public notoriety. From top to bottom, from the powers that be at Harrisburg to the ... of the poor laborer, there seems to have been a damnable spirit of emulation for the highest place in the roll of iniquity and infamy. The Canal Commissioners were engaged last week in an investigation into the conduct of their subordinates who, we think, it ought to be any grade in the iniquities perpetrated on the old Portage, are more innocent perhaps than the commissioners themselves, who, besides, personal pickings, allowed one of the Superintendents to leave the road after a term of three years with $40,000.

This poor old road is at present such a source of corruption that it is almost impossible for any man to hold a higher situation than that of engineer without becoming dishonest, and the rogues contrive to manage things in such a way as to render detection impossible. Their operations are conducted with such tact and secrecy as to bid defiance to investigation, and their influence is so widely felt that no one will venture to denounce them save those who are the victims of their dishonesty. The entire management of the road must be changed."

We allude to this instance of mismanagement on the Portage Road, simply from the fact of its being fresh in the public mind; and not because of its singularity, or because it is more enormous in character than scores of former peculations and frauds committed by this same class of official blood-suckers. In the hands of private individuals, or under the management of chartered companies, the State Works could not fail to be profitable; but so long as they are under the control and management of State Agents, they will serve as a corruption fund, to influence and control elections, and enrich the cormorants who are about them. They could now probably be disposed of at a fair price. Let the attempt be made. What say ye, tax-payers of Pennsylvania?

And next we want the present school laws of the State thoroughly revised, from beginning to end, so as to prohibit the introduction and use of all sectarian books in the Public Schools of the State, and to forbid the appropriation of any portion of the taxes, raised for general school purposes, to the support of any particular religious denomination. Within the last twelve months, a concerted and determined movement has been at work among the Romanists in this country, in obedience, no doubt, to instructions from higher powers at Rome, to overturn this chief corner stone of our Republicanism—the Common School System—and to build up in its stead a disjointed fragment, having for its chief object the maintenance and spread of the peculiar doctrines of that church. The founders, and for the most part advocates, of this most efficient plan of education were content to aim at the general instruction and improvement of the masses of the people, without regard to any distinctions, social, civil or religious.—The preservation of our liberties, and the prosperity of the country, depend mainly upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and it is in accordance with the spirit of our liberal institutions thus to elevate them, morally and mentally. But the disciples of Loyola are not satisfied to allow their children to enter these schools on the common platform with other religious denominations, but seek to withdraw them from Protestant contamination and to establish separate places of education at the public (mostly Protestant) expense.

Such attempts should be signally rebuked. There is no good reason why Pennsylvania, or any other State, should support a separate School organization for the benefit of the Romish religion any more than for the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian or any other religious denomination, and we hope our next Legislature will take up the matter and settle it once for all—that the Common Schools are intended to educate all the children of the Commonwealth alike, without distinction of caste or religion.

These are subjects that mere politicians manifest a careful disposition to avoid, for fear, perhaps, of endangering partizan success. But it is time, and high time, they were looked after—the people demand it, and no efforts should be spared in the coming campaign, in Pennsylvania, to secure Representatives who will faithfully and fearlessly discharge their duty, and who, since the good of the Commonwealth requires it, will give us 1st, a Prohibitory Liquor Law, 2d, authorize the sale of the Public Works, and 3d, establish the Public Schools on a common, national platform.

OPPOSITION TO THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

In the Temperance Convention's proceedings, in another column, will be found the main ground of R. M. Palmer, Esq.'s opposition to the plan adopted by the Convention, for the advancement of the Temperance cause in Pennsylvania. We have no desire to find fault with Mr. Palmer for the expression of what may be his honest convictions. Every one has a right to his own opinion, and the Convention seemed anxious to elicit a general expression from all present, in order to ascertain the true state of public feeling on the subject, that nothing might be done in advance of, or in opposition to, that great test of the efficacy and essential value of all public measures or Legislative enactments, viz: popular sentiment. But we *do* want to combat Mr. P's *opinions* and to convince him, if possible, and his friends of their fallacy and that they are practically untenable.

Mr. P. admits the urgent necessity of a Temperance reform and gives one of the very strongest reasons in its favor—that 90 per cent. of all the criminal business of the County, for the last three years, has resulted from the traffic in Rum; but he objects to the plan of nominating a separate Legislative ticket, suggesting rather that the "Temperance men as *individual citizens*, seek to control the existing political parties."

Now, the truth is, this is the very thing the Temperance men are aiming at—to influence the political parties, so far as the Legislative ticket is concerned, in their favor; but they want to do it in a different way from that Mr. P. suggests; because, as Mr P. well knows, his plan has been already tried here and in many other places, and has invariably failed. Heretofore, whenever the Temperance men entered the political arena, *as individuals*, they were carried along with the popular current of partizan feeling and have lost sight of the great object they had most at heart when starting out.

In Maine, it will be recollected, the friends of the cause tried to operate on the politicians in this way, for upwards of *ten years*, and at last had to shift their tactics and take other ground. The promises of mere partizan politicians before elections have always and everywhere been found very deceptive.

The Schuylkill County Temperance men are now about to change *their* plan of attack—they have proved, to their sorrow, that "in union" *only* "there is strength." They have heretofore allowed the politicians to take the lead, and then they came straggling after, as best they could. They have now advanced to the van. Being composed of men of both parties, they will nominate a mixed Legislative ticket, one Whig and one Democrat, two of the best men the County affords—who may be politicians, pledged to the support of any and every measure their respective party principles require of them—*only they must be firmly pledged and reliable advocates of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.* If either or both the political parties nominate equally well qualified men in this respect, the Temperance candidate or candidates will be withdrawn, and thereby the object of the present movement (and the end Mr. P. suggest) will be attained—but otherwise, the friends of the cause are determined to hold on to their own ticket and fight it up to the last. So gentlemen, Whigs and Democrats, prepare to toe the mark.

Another bugbear to Mr. Palmer's eyes, resulting from the present movement, we recollect, was the choice of "one-idea'd" Representatives, who would not be able to attend to anything else but the particular crotchet on which they were elected.

We would simply ask,—does Mr. Palmer think a man's advocacy of a Prohibitory Liquor Law unfits him for transacting miscellaneous business, or that a Representative, chosen on this ground, would be thereby disqualified from attending to other public measures for the common good of the Commonwealth? Our opinion is that one elected in this way would be far more likely to become a faithful Representative of the interests of the people, the *whole* people, than those chosen merely for their political prejudices: at any rate, we can see no possible reason why a Temperance man may not be as good a member of the Legislature, and equally capable of discharging his duties, as a Rum advocate, any day. Mr. P's opposition on this score, will not "hold water."

Editor's Table.

The Child's Paper, which is a perfect gem, published by the American Tract Society, and which ought to be in every family, is issued monthly, at 12 cents per year, can be subscribed for at B. Bannan's Bookstore, where these numbers can be obtained and a sample seen. All the publications of the American Tract Society can be obtained at his Store, German, English and Welsh—Children, save your Pennies and subscribe to this Paper—it only costs 12 cents a year.

Redfield of New York is now publishing Shakspeare in numbers, to be complete in sixteen parts—price per part 25 cents, thus making a very cheap volume, considering the superior style in which it is got up. The type is large and clear and the paper good. We can safely recommend this work as one which will fully satisfy every subscriber. The numbers can be had at *Bannan's*, as they are issued, weekly.

Graham for August contains 224 pages. The reading matter comprising stories, historical and biographical sketches, poetry, humorous pieces, book notices, &c., &c., is unusually interesting, besides being interspersed with numerous handsome illustrations. Graham is the "trump" of monthlies.—Price $3 a year, or 25 cents a number—to be had at *Bannan's*.

The Crystal Fountain, published weekly at Harrisburg, is an able Temperance advocate—it is battling manfully in the good cause. Such a paper deserves encouragement—give it a lift, subscription only $1 a year.

"An Observing Miner" shall be heard next week—his communication comes too late for this week's issue. We like the spirit manifested in the defence of his countrymen and fellow laborers.

The "Song of the Lenape Maiden" is rather long, but we will try to make room for it next week, or as early thereafter as possible.

Local Affairs.

County Temperance Convention.—Pursuant to a call of the Temperance Committee of Schuylkill County, the friends of a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous or malt Liquors, except for Mechanical, Medicinal and Sacramental purposes, without distinction of party, met at the Court House in the afternoon of the 20th inst.

Dr. E. CHICHESTER was unanimously called to the presiding chair. The object of the meeting was stated to be the securing of a Legislative Ticket at the coming election, which should be pledged to support the Prohibitory Liquor Law in the Halls of our Representatives next winter.

Aaron Potts, Daniel Shively and Ross Bull were then elected Vice Presidents, and S. D. Ball and C. L. Pinkerton, Secretaries.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The Chair appointed Eli Thompson, John Brandt, George Martz, Benjamin Bannan, C. L. Pinkerton, Henry Beidle, Sen., and Rev. Mr. Hassinger, said committee.

During the absence of the Committee upon resolutions, Edward Owen Parry, Esq., addressed the meeting in a pertinent manner, upon the necessity of such legislation as would strictly prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, in our midst.

The Committee to draught resolutions, reported the following which, being read, were adopted, with the accompanying preamble:

Whereas, It is a fundamental principle in all free governments, and more especially that of the United States, that all power is derived from the people, and that in them is vested the full power of making such laws as they shall deem necessary for the common welfare of the governed; they therefore are responsible for any and all the evils under which the people of that nation may labor; and

Whereas, Experience has proven to us that the manufacturing and vending of intoxicating liquors as a beverage for the people, has a most demoralizing tendency, and is the fountain-head from which spring the most of the evils and enormities which afflict society in all its different organizations and relations; and

Whereas, We are satisfied from observation and from the statistics of our county, that the consumption of liquor that is calculated to intoxicate and madden the brain of her people, is alarmingly upon the increase, and daily destroying the very best of our citizens and spreading its course with the increase of our population over our territory; and

Whereas, Petitions after petitions have been presented by the people to the members of our Legislature, asking for an opportunity to express their opinion on the propriety of further continuing the traffic in intoxicating liquors, all of which have been contemned and their requests refused, from the force of the present political organizations, it therefore becomes the duty of citizens, as Freemen who love their country, who desire her welfare and happiness, to arouse and come to the rescue, and act with a spirit and determination that will insure success to the enactment of such laws as shall wipe off this plague spot from the escutcheon of our beloved Commonwealth; therefore

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Schuylkill County, hold it to be our duty to vote for no person as a candidate for the next Legislature, at the ensuing election, but such as are known to be firm and consistent advocates of such a law as will totally prohibit the manufacture or sale of any species of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That we are the friends and advocates of a fair and equal system of taxation, and that we will resist unjust taxation from whatever source imposed and will, therefore, unite in a movement for the total suppression of intoxicating liquor as a beverage which fills our streets with drunkards, our alms-houses with paupers, and our prisons with criminals, for the support of which sobriety and the honest industry of our people are taxed.

Resolved, That the effectual prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and its destruction when sold in violation of the law, infringes on no man's rights any more than any other law prohibiting the sale of any other article that is calculated to destroy life or otherwise injure the community.

Resolved, That this Convention deem it expedient, from the lateness of the time fixed by the several parties of this county for the holding of their nominations, previous to the election, to place in nomination an Assembly ticket, favorable to a Prohibitory Liquor Law, irrespective of any and every partizan feeling—which ticket they pledge themselves to support, unless the Democrats or Whigs, (or both,) nominate men pledged to sustain those principles; in which case only will this ticket be drawn from the field.

Resolved, That the friends of the Maine, or Total Prohibitory Law, be requested to meet in their respective election districts throughout the county, on Saturday, September 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent each Borough, Ward, and Election district in the County, in County Convention in the Borough of Pottsville, on Monday, September 5th, 1853, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, irrespective of party.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Officers, and the Secretaries be requested to furnish the papers in the County copies for publication.

A communication was read from Prof. James Bryan, of Philadelphia, (who was announced as one of the speakers,) expressive of his regret that he was unable to attend the meeting; which embodied this sentiment

"The temperance reform in the United States—its progress is steady and sure, and it is one of the most beautiful and striking evidences of the power of a free and enlightened people, not only to govern themselves politically, but to reform themselves morally, intellectually and physically. God speed the good cause!"

Rev. Mr. Steck addressed the meeting in an eloquent and touching manner, in support of the resolutions just adopted.

B. Bartholomew, Esq., one of the speakers announced, then addressed the meeting in a most forcible, impressive and feeling manner, calculated to stimulate to strong exertion to carry out the views of the meeting.

R. M. Palmer, Esq., being called upon, proceeded to address the meeting, in opposition to the propriety of a nomination for the Assembly by the temperance men of the County, according to the above resolutions; but acknowledging the urgent necessity of doing something to prevent the vast injury intemperance, is constantly causing in our midst, affirming that, as the Prosecuting Attorney of the County, he knew that ninety per cent. of all the business of our criminal courts originates in the use of Rum, and suggesting that the Temperance men were strong enough, and ought, instead of pursuing the plan in reform, as suggested in the above resolutions, rather to seek to control the nominations of the present great political parties, by attending their primary meetings, and to thus secure the praise-worthy object now in view.

Edward Owen Parry, Benj. Bannan and Rev. Mr. Steck replied to Mr. Palmer, in further explanation and vindication of the position the temperance men were taking in the reform.

The Chair appointed a committee of five whose duty it should be to appoint a Vigilance Committee, to be composed of persons residing in the different parts of the county; the former committee to have the power of substitution in case of absentees at their meeting for the purpose aforesaid.

Said Committee consists of the following persons: E. O. Parry, John T. Wren, George Jennings, Jos. Morgan and Aaron Potts.

On motion of B. Bannan,

Resolved, That Thompson A. Godfrey, S. D. Ball, John Brandt, A. Russel and Dr. E. Chichester be a Committee to draught an address to the people of Schuylkill County, setting forth the objects of this Convention, and laying before the people the statistics of the Rum Traffic in the County.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed by the officers.)

Police Arrests.—The Police—the Citizens' Police (they deserve the distinction preserved) have been actively engaged during the week, carrying into execution the notices previously served on the Proprietors of the Tippling and Sabbath breaking drinking houses in the Borough.

George Lauer, D. G. Yuengling the two Brewery Proprietors, and J. Hoffman were arrested and bound over for trial at the next Court, for keeping their establishments open on Sunday. J. Reninger, who keeps the cellar under Judge Foster's shoe store, and William Ebler were bound over for keeping Tippling houses. Several other persons, whose names we did not get, were also arrested, during the week, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Able counsel, we understand, has been retained by some of the above named defendants—so that we may expect their defence as strong as possible and if the Court decides against them, we hope that will settle the Sunday Liquor traffic and Tippling house question with us forever.

Heavy Rains have been the order of the day with us during the week. They were very acceptable, however, the ground having become very dry, and the road dusty and unpleasant for travelers. The weather has been remarkably cool for the last few days, especially the mornings and evenings.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

One day last week, a party of Irishmen refused to pay their fare "on demand," in the Mine Hill Cars, when the Conductor told them that if they did not "fork over the dimes," he'd have the whole "partly" locked on arriving at Schuylkill Haven. But they still persisted in their stubbornness; consequently, they *were served* with a complete drubbing at the *feet* of the *Schuylkill Haven Guards*, in accordance with previous stipulations. I have been credibly informed that the *Guards* succeeded in making lasting *impressions* upon their *honorable bodies*. This "trate," will probably last them to the end of their natural lives—at least so far as Railroad fare may be concerned!

James Sutton was arrested and brought before Justice Weston, yesterday, charged with stealing a patent lever watch, from Alexander Fister at Tamaqua. The gentleman who arrested him, described said watch, after which he politely requested the gentleman under the white "Kosshoot" to show up, which seasonable request was immediately complied with, without much circumlocution. Sutton plead guilty to the charge and was duly committed and taken to the Schuylkill County *eating house*. He is a man of about twenty-two years of age, and is in possession of uncommon good bottom, as was amply shown by the tracks he made when his pursuers gave him chase.—About one dozen of "legal voters" belonging to our vigilance committee assisted in arresting him. Did you ever see a school of porpoise blow off after a long chase? If so you have a inkling of the idea I wish to convey of the laborious breathing with which the whole party were seized.

George Kerkeslager and his wife were consigned to one grave to-day, in the "Schuylkill Haven Cemetery." Mr. Kerkeslager was formerly from this place. But a few years ago he left for Philadelphia. Mrs. Kerkeslager died about twenty-four hours after her husband. Their disease, I understand, was a virulent form of Bilious (not Yellow) fever. It seems the Quarantine Physician at South street Wharf, permitted vessels to come up to the city, having said disease on board. Mr. Kerkeslager kept the "Red Bank Hotel," and it is supposed they contracted the fever from those that stopped at their house. They leave one child and many friends to mourn their loss.

[We observe the Philadelphia papers are complaining much of the neglect, here referred to, in the city Quarantine regulations.—*Eds. Journal.*]

Dysentery prevails to a considerable extent in our midst, at present, assuming a rather malignant type. It attacks equally children and grown persons; but the former suffer most.

Yours truly, SENTINEL.
Schuylkill Haven, July 27, 1853.

PORT CARBON AFFAIRS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

Mr. Bannan:—It appears that our correspondent has forsaken us,—what can be the cause? Probably he is pumped dry; but surely our Town is not void of interest.

Pt. Carbon is still improving, so far as regards the streets. Pike street is finished at last, with the exception of the water courses, and a superb job it is. The property holders are busy putting their curbs in and filling up their lots. Some of them will have to go into their houses through the windows, or else go down into the cellar. I understand our *Civitatis Patres* intend to erect a Town Hall. They have a second lot for that purpose—we hope they will not make the second forfeit. We admire the locality as well as the change; the first purchase did not take very well with the mass, it was a little too much *catawampus*. Our enterprising citizen, Mr. H. Guiterman, is erecting a Soap Factory on the corner of Spruce and Pine Alley.—We have two Boat builders in our place; both are doing a very heavy business. Mr. S. Gray has launched two very large Boats this season, and the third will be finished in a few weeks. Both our Machine Shops, carried on by T. H. Wintersteen and Messrs. Fisler & Brother, it appears, are overrun with work. More in future.

Yours truly, VOX.
Port Carbon, July 28, 1853.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TAMAQUA, July 28th, 1853.

Another week almost barren of interest has transpired since my last. The occasional visit of some political aspirant causes a sensation amongst the gentlemen of leisure who abound almost everywhere, but fortunately are not very numerous in Tamaqua. These visits to them are like a gleam of sun-shine after a long continued rain, and their countenances beam with joy as they hail with pleasure these indications of the approach of "lection times."

Business continues brisk in every department—the shipments of coal are increasing, caused by the proposed advance in freights on the Reading Railroad.

An Irishman named King was killed last Monday, at Beaver Meadow, by being run over by a train of Coal cars, on which he was employed as brakesman. He had *spragged* one of the wheels and was attempting to get on the cars, which were moving rapidly; he fell while in the act, one of the wheels passed over him, when he was caught by the next wheel which was spragged, and shoved him along about fifty yards before the train could be stopped, mangling him horribly. He leaves a wife and family for whose passage to this country he had lately made a remittance to Ireland, and who are expected soon to arrive to hear the melancholy fate of their support and protector.

Last Saturday a man whose name I have forgotten was crushed beneath an immense mass of coal, at the Nesquehoning mines; up to last Tuesday his body had not been recovered, and it was supposed that from five to ten thousand tons of coal would have to be removed before it could be obtained.

CONGLOMERATE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Progress of the Exhibition—National Monument—Steamer Empire—Explosion in a Foundry—Accident in Engine shop—Niagara Falls—Metropolitan Hotel—Prescott House—Dinner Service for the White House—Monument in Broadway—Clipper "Sovereign of the Seas"—"Young" North Star"—Arrival of the Arctic, &c. &c.

NEW YORK, July 25th, 1853.

Dear Journal—Your readers last week received a full account of the sayings, doings, and appliances of the Inaugural ceremonies of the Great Exhibition. The palace was opened on the following morning to the public, and though rough and unfinished, has been well filled since, the daily attendance averaging from four to six thousand, exclusive of exhibitors, a host in themselves. A very ingenious arrangement is in operation at the palace, by which every visitor passes through a turnstile to enter, a mere inspection of which at night, tells the number who have passed through during the day. The various departments are fast assuming a tangible form, and out of the chaos of bundles, boxes and bales, round and square, three cornered and four cornered and no cornered at all, shapes of symmetry and pictures of breathing beauty are springing to the light of the land of liberty. In various parts of the Exhibition, glass boxes have been placed, as receptacles of contributions to the National Washington Monument, the sum total of which up to Saturday last, amounted to some $500.

By the way, what a crying shame it is, that so long a period should have elapsed ere any worthy testimonial to the Father of his Country, has graced the soil of his native land. In England her great statesman, Peel, was scarcely in his tomb, before a penny subscription had been started to commemorate him in a splendid manner, and the sum realized was more than doubly sufficient to erect the grandest monument. Truly, "Republics *are* ungrateful!"

In the case of the Empire, lost on the Hudson, a week since, the Jury returned a verdict as usual, a verdict and not a verdict. In actual substance they found that the Empire met with an accident and numbers were killed. The ill-fated vessel has been towed to the city, and will be cut in two for a couple of coal barges. So you may yet have her in your black diamond region.

While on the subject of calamities, let us finish the chapter and then turn over a new leaf. Last week a terrific explosion of a steam boiler in Pratt's extensive Foundry occurred, killing and wounding numbers of the employees. Fortunately the accident took place just before the expiration of the dinner hour, when but few of the many men employed were in the building. The upper part of the house was blown high into the air, large fragments of iron were thrown several hundred feet, while bricks and timbers were scattered over several blocks. The noise was heard over a large part of the east side of the city. One man sitting on the stoop of his residence, some distance from the scene, was struck and killed by a flying brick.

On the same day, a heavy casting in the foundry of Messrs. Barbeck, fell, while being hoisted, and crushed two of their workmen, who were taken to the Hospital and have since expired.

Your readers have of course heard of the frightful accident at Niagara, where three men were swept over the hideous abyss. Awful it is to be hurried over at once, but to hang on the brink for a night and a day, must be horrible indeed. How must have passed the dreary hours of that weary night! How must the hoarse surges of the cataract have sung his requiem, and the misty spray of the Fall have baptized his aching head, for the resurrection of the morrow. And then the dim grey light of the coming dawn, as it illuminated with increasing splendor the surrounding scene, made more attractive every home of busy life. And still again when early morn had passed and sultry noon beat with raging heat his bare and burning brow, and when even the setting sun kept not from the labor of love anxious watchers. We see his strained and weary muscles relaxing in exhaustion their deathlike hold and watch the victim, swept from the very grasp of safety, to instant death, we can realize the horrors of the scene.

Our host, Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel has introduced a new feature in his house, the attendance of a fine band of music to enliven the guests during dinner. This must prove very acceptable to the habitues of this crack Hotel.

Among the *on dits*, we hear that Taber, of the American Hotel, lately burned, has leased a new house in Broad street, Philadelphia, to rival the finest New York house. This, we think, will be found full as difficult as any of the twelve labors of Hercules.

Apropos of Hotels, this is the year of Hotels. The last on the tapis is the Prescott House, by Captain Degroot of Hudson River notoriety, to be opened this week. Though not as large as some of its mammoth neighbors, it is said to be more elegant and costly in proportion than anything yet done. Were I minutely to describe the floors inlaid in mosaic, the side-walls panelled with representations of the costumes of Lewis XIV, the ceilings of Elizabethan style, inlaid in gold, or the superb saloon in the Moorish Architecture, with walls panelled in gold, not to mention the Ladies' parlor, finished a Oriental style, with walls carved in grapes and vines, and floors of polished wood, the Egyptian parlors and staircase of rosewood, a complete number of the *Journal* would scarce suffice, much less my little corner.

Among the sights now in Broadway can be seen a superb breakfast, dinner, dessert and tea service of American porcelain, made for the President's House. The dinner service alone comprises 450 pieces, and the glass 50 dozen, and cost 1500 dollars.

Another one of the attractions of Broadway, is the new monument to the memory of the martyrs of the prison ships. It is of brown stone, seventy-five feet high, resting on an octagonal base, the ascent to which is accomplished by twenty-four steps on each side. It will be furnished with niches for statues and will be surmounted by a figure of Washington. It is being erected by Trinity Church, at a heavy expense and will be a beautiful ornament to the city.

In maratime affairs, we have to chronicle another extraordinary passage of that renowned clipper, the "Sovereign of the Seas," which astonished John Bull by making fast to her wharf at Liverpool, in 13 days 19 hours from New York, beating steamer time in many cases. She is a crack vessel, and we are awaiting that $10,000 trial between her and the "Young America," now *en route* for California. The latter has not yet been heard from, so that we are unable to speak with surety of her performances.

Late European arrivals announce Commodore Vanderbilt as just having entered Havre with his yacht the North Star on his return from St. Petersburg, and the Baltic, *en route* for the Mediterranean.

The Collins steamer Arctic, with a ten day passage has just furnished us with four days later from Europe. The intelligence of interest is chiefly from Turkey, where the skies are darkening with the clouds of war. Another arrival or two may furnish us with something more tangible.

The weather has been rather cool and comfortable for a few days, but is waxing tropical, in view of which let me sign myself, in dreams of the Arctic regions,

Yours ever, G. C. F.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Distinguished Death—High School Commencement—Fine Animals—City of Manchester—Law as is Law, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27th, 1853.

Since this day a week ago, death has cut down one of Philadelphia's most useful men; John P. Wetherill expired on last Sunday morning, his funeral this afternoon was one of the largest ever beheld; he has gone, leaving a place in our City Councils that will be hard to fill.

[Our correspondent here gives a full account of the late Fugitive Slave case, but we had already prepared an article respecting it.—*Eds. Jour.*]

On last Thursday the semi-annual High School commencement took place, 8 graduated with A. M., 23 with A. B., 27 without any degree, 56 distinguished, and this out of a school of 15 Professors and some 500 pupils.

A British ship arrived here, on Wednesday last, bringing $50,000 worth of valuable English stock, fine cattle, pigs, horses, &c., some of the most beautiful four footed animals ever beheld in this country, they all go West, and belong to an association of Kentucky farmers.

The steamship City of Manchester, on her last trip, brought 400 passengers and a very valuable freight list, this line, without Government appropriations, is succeeding beyond expectation, a just tribute to Philadelphia enterprise.

Yesterday afternoon an omnibus was rather unceremoniously stopped at the Exchange. It seems the driver was down from his seat looking for customers when being called to take up his line of travel, only *one* horse was found in the pulling traces; a search was instituted, when the missing animal was found journeying up Walnut street, flanked by several Sheriff's officers, who with "the dignity of power" informed the nonplused driver "that horse was stolen, you had better go back to your stand and hold your tongue"—what could the driver do, but return sad and dejected, repeating to himself the modified line—

"Unhappy is the man who leans on Justice's favors."

Ever Yours, BEN M.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Bannan:—Can any of the readers of your widely circulating *Journal*, give information what has become of the Pottsville and Tamaqua Telegraph Company? The Records, where are they? And what have been its receipts? X.

Quick Compositor.—Julius A. Hays, a compositor in the office of the Chicago *Tribune*, distributed, set up and corrected, in six consecutive days, ending on the 12th of March last, 85,000 ems, the amount of composition each day being as follows: 14,500, 16,250, 11,500, 15,500, 12,000, 15,250. He averaged 11½ hours daily, working time. In four hours and fifty minutes he composed 9500 ems. His week's wages amounted to $25,50.

CUMBERLAND COAL REGION.

The extraordinary measures taken to force this Coal into the New York market and on board the different lines of steamers running from that city, has called forth some strong remarks by a writer in the *Record of the Times*, published at Wilkesbarre, from which we make the following extract:

"Note 1.—A delusion has lately arisen in New York, calculated to mislead the unreflecting. I allude to the efforts made to bring to the city large quantities of Cumberland Coal. Perhaps it would be more correct to say—Efforts to make the public believe such enterprise was on foot. Is not this a matter of sheer speculation? To a very limited extent bituminous coal finds a market in all our cities. That any considerable quantity could be sold even at half the price of Anthracite is improbable. Who would burn it? Would not the ladies of the city rise in arms to exclude the foul smelling—smoke creating, soot diffusing all through their beautiful parlors, and complexion spoiling—fuel, from their dwellings?

Would any rational being in New York be willing to exchange the cleanly and wholesome appearance their city now presents, for the dingy aspect of London?

For steam-propelled vessels, especially in warm and moist latitudes, is it not as a fuel more dangerous than carrying a cargo of gunpowder? Are not the breeding fires—that terrible spontaneous combustion, too frequent and destructive to run the risk of? Was it not but recently that the British ship Ocean Wave, taking out coal to India, so took fire and was utterly destroyed, the crew being saved by a French vessel? Were there not, in the eighteen months of the years 1850 and '51, thirteen British vessels burnt by the spontaneous combustion of their bituminous coal? And have not intelligent readers seen in a recent London *Times*, the annunciation that from the less bulk demanded, and especially its exemption from those deathly breeding fires becoming so frequent, Anthracite would have to be substituted in the British Navy Commercial Marine, propelled by steam, in place of bituminous?

WILL THERE BE WAR?—The N. Y. *Courier*, whose editor is well posted, personally, as to the condition of affairs in Europe, winds up a long article on the Russian and Turkish war question with the following probable conclusions:

"That the Russians will not voluntarily evacuate the provinces they have entered, or recede from the line of the Danube; that the Emperor desires war with the Porte and the Sultan desires peace; that the Sultan will only resist in the event of the active co-operation of England and France; and that, as no other power than England has a direct and present interest in defeating the purposes of Russia, and in preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, this co-operation will not take place, and consequently the invasion of the principalities will not produce war."

HIGHFALUTIN.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Argus*, writing from Mount Carbon of the scenery hereabouts, says:

"If the Schuylkill, meandering at its base, (Sharp Mountain's) could be transformed into an ink-stand, the mountains into paper, and all the birds that hover high were to subscribe their wings for quills, it would be still insufficient to write half the praise and admiration that are justly due. "Seeing is believing."

That's rather thick, we admit; but we are told the same story so often, we begin to believe it's all right.

A WRITER in the Washington *Republic* says, that an improved plan of railroad is in progress, and will soon be announced, which will secure the passenger from injury, and accomplish this most ardent wish for speed without danger of running off the rail, or coming in collision with an opposing train: a plan of railroad that will enable the passenger or the mail to reach the Pacific ocean in as many minutes as there are miles to overcome!

There's no telling what can be done nowadays, but we want to see this before we swallow it entire.

THE "MAINE LAW" IN MARYLAND.—The friends of the Maine Law in Caroline county, Md., held a convention at Denton, last week, and resolved to make every effort to send to the next Legislature men who will vote for a law to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of refusing licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. They also resolved to nominate a ticket of their own, in case the two political parties nominate men opposed to the measure.

Keep the ball moving, friends—there's a good time coming.

AN IMMENSE quantity of tomatoes, watermelons, apples, peaches, plums, and vegetables are daily shipped from Norfolk to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On Wednesday last there were sent by the steamer Jamestown to New York, 185 barrels, 276 boxes of three bushels each, and 200 baskets, containing various products, besides 6,000 watermelons.

A similar cargo is much wanted in Pottsville, to bring prices down.

TO SUBDUE A CAPERING HORSE.—It is said in the Ohio *Cultivator* that a bucket or two of water given a horse to drink just before riding him, takes from him all disposition for capering, and renders him perfectly sedate.

But suppose he won't drink, what then?

AMONG the Book notices of a city contemporary is the following:

"Blackwood for July is on our table. The 'Widow of Lady Lee' is continued."

We'd like to see her ladyship's female relic.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT is said to be the happy mother of a fine daughter.

That's only adding a few sharps to her musical scale.

DISCARD TOBACCO, rum and rowdyism; love the girls and take the *Miners' Journal*—only $2 a-year.

An old and respectable lady, residing in Lebanon borough, in the person of Mrs. Doebler, the widow of Abraham Doebler, Esq., a revolutionary soldier, has now living in Lebanon county, her daughter, grand-daughter, great-grand-daughter, and great-great-grand-daughter, and by the appearance of the old lady she may yet live to see her fifth generation.

King Alphonso, of Naples, who said he could improve on a great many other arrangements of Providence, would have put the call of a man's leg in front, to save him from blows and kicks on the shins. Well, really, there is something in that.

The Germantown Telegraph suggests Morton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia, as the next Whig candidate for Governor.—Hon. James Pollock of Northumberland, and Hon. Henry M. Fuller of Luzerne, are also named for the same office in several leading Whig prints.

The Maine Liquor Law men of Baltimore have issued a call for ward meetings, to elect delegates to a convention to meet on the 28th of the present month, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and devise other means for carrying out their views.

It is said they have a Postmaster in Lancaster county who cannot read or write, and who actually signs official papers with his mark. This is certainly a man of *mark*. There are a number of the newly appointed next of kin to him.

The happiest period of a man's life, is when he has a pretty little wife, one beautiful child, more ready cash than he well knows what to do with, a good conscience, and is not even in debt to a printer. Oh, Jerusalem!

In Missouri, the State organ of the Bentonian Democracy openly exhorts every "Democrat"—that is, every Bentonian—to vote for Whigs whenever that shall be necessary to defeat a "Rotten"—that is, an Anti-Benton Democrat.

The Empress of France has a fit of "the pouts." She wished to pay Spain a visit, during an attack of home sickness, and "hubby" wouldn't let her. So she "pouts."

"Among the specimens of domestic manufacture" to be sent to the World's Fair from Albany are six babies, the property of the editor of the *Knickerbocker*.

There are manufactured annually, in Massachusetts, about 4,000,000 pair of boots, and 18,000,000 pair of shoes, the whole valued at $15,000,000.

Fact—who disputes it. About half of the men in the United States appear to toil three days out of six for the benefit of the grog-seller.

A mass meeting of the Maine Law men will be held at Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 6th day of August.

The best cure for melancholy is anger. We once knew a fellow who was saved from suicide by just pulling his nose.

The man that isn't afraid of thunder talks of going to the springs, next week, without asking his wife.

The Freeman's Journal, Archbishop Hughes' paper in New York, is now published on Sunday.

MORE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE of Podophyllin.—The chief medical ingredient composing Dr. J. W. Cooper's celebrated *Vegetable Anti-Dyspepsia Pills*. From the Eclectic Dispensatory of the United States, by Drs. King and Newton (58 314.) "One half to two grains generally, operates as an active cathartic, leaving the bowels in a soluble condition; in very small doses it is generally an aperient and alterative. We make use of this agent in those cases where mercurials are used by a certain class of practitioners, and find the result to be vastly in our favor."

The late Professor, T. V. Morrow, makes use of the following remarks: "Perhaps no medicine has been introduced to the notice of the medical profession for the last one hundred years, which promises to be of so much value as the Podophyllin."

Griffith's Medical Botany, page 110. The concurrent testimony of all practitioners who have given a fair trial to Podophyllin, is in its favor, as A CERTAIN and ACTIVE PURGATIVE.

Dr. Host's Domestic Medicine, page 329, in speaking of the root of this plant says: "The root properly prepared is perhaps the best cathartic now known, being very mild, and although somewhat slow, yet certain in its operation. It, unlike most other articles of this class, leaves the bowels in a lax and soluble codition, and hence is, in many instances, very useful in habitual costiveness."

"Dr. Bigelow, in speaking of this valuable article, says: "The medical properties of the Podophillin Pellatum are those of a sure and active cathartic. We have hardly any native plant which answers better the common purpose of Jalap, Aloes, and Rhubarb."

When such men as these speak in favor of any medicine, it tells volumes in its favor. As we have said before, this is the active medical ingredient in Dr. J. W. Cooper's Celebrated Anti-Dyspepsia Pills, and every family should be provided with some of them, and never be without. These Pills may be had of John S. C. Martin, Pottsville, who is agent for C. P. Hewes the Proprietor, by whom the genuine are only prepared; and H Shissler, Port Carbon.

SUMMER WEATHER.—It should be remembered that during the intense heat of summer, the process of digestion is performed with such extreme languor, that the food, instead of being dissolved and converted into nutriment, becomes spoiled, or *putrified in the stomach*. Hence bad breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, colic pains, dysentery, cholera morbus and other disorders of the intestines.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for the above dangerous complaints; because they cleanse the alimentary canal of those bilious and putrid humors, which are the cause, not only of all disorders of the bowels, but of every malady incident to man.

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 and J. & G. BROWN, Pottsville. Wholesale Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAVING FUND.—The attention of our readers is directed to the notice of the SAVING FUND of the National Safety Co., No 62 Walnut Street, two doors above Third, Philadelphia. This is a very useful institution for those who have money laying idle. Any person can make a deposit of any amount, no matter how small or how large, for which *five per cent.* interest will be given, while it remains, and the money is always paid back on demand, without notice, to any amount.

This *Saving Fund* has large investments in Mortgages, Ground Rents, and other first class securities, which places their ability to meet their engagements beyond question. Our readers will do well to avail themselves of the advantages it affords. The office is open every day.

THE BEST EVIDENCE that can be adduced in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered. [27-2meow

LYON'S KATHAIRON,—*For Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair*, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the *Materia Medica*. Dark and luxuriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and gray heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of 19 years. A. J. COURTRIGHT, 76 Bond st N. Y." The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Headache, and all Cutaneous Diseases. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. Try it. Price only 25 cents in large bottles.

D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by every Dealer in Pottsville; T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philad'a., Wholesale Agents [30-3m

"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	" 50
Wheat, bushel	1,10 a 1 12	Dr'd apples paired	1 12
Rye, do	75	Eggs, dozen	11
Corn, do	62	Butter	14
Oats, do	40	Shoulders,	9
Potatoes, do	20 a 25	Hams,	12 to 13
Timothy Seed,	2 25	Hay, ton	16 00
Clover do	3 50	Plaster.	5 00

MARRIED:

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. M. A. Keys, BENJAMIN M. MILLER, to EVE ANNA, daughter of the late Andrew B. Kaufman, Esq., both of Lancaster City.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. W. G. Mennig, JOHN ROMBAY, of New Castle, to ELIZABETH HERB, of Minersville.

On the 24th inst. by Rev. Daniel Steck, PHILIP NAGLE, to ELIZABETH CLARK, both of Pottsville.

DIED:

At Minersville, of old age, JACOB KANTNER, aged 83 years, 3 months and 13 days.

In this Borough on the 22d inst., of Paralysis, Mr. JAMES RICHARDS, aged about 66 years.

In Schuylkill Haven, on the 7th inst., ALPHEUS, son of Daniel and Ellen Kline, aged 5 years, 10 mo. and 8 days.

In Norwegian township, on the 13th inst., HENRIETTA, daughter of Peter and Sarah Strasser, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Tremont on the 25th inst., LIVINA YARNALL, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Bailey, aged 9 years 3 months and 10 days.

"I take these little lambs," said he,
"And lay them in my breast—
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—A Corner Stone will be laid for a new Evangelical Lutheran Church, at New Castle, on the 7th of August next, to which a christian public in general is respectfully invited. There will be preaching in the morning and afternoon, both in the German and English languages. By order of the Building Committee.

TRINITY CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL).—Service held regularly in this Church every Sunday Morning, at 10 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.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of this Society are requested to meet at the Public House of J. M. Feger, Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday, the 13th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Other English papers in the County are requested to copy.

POTTSVILLE ACADEMY.—The Fall Term of this institution will commence MONDAY, September 5th, and continue eighteen weeks.—TERMS.—For English Studies, $10; for Languages, $3 extra. A. P. SPINNEY, A. M., Principal.
July 16, 1853. 28-8t*

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, 1 and 8 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
June 4, 1853. [Dec. 11, '52. 50-1y] 23-1y

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 20, 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

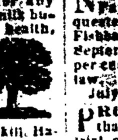
IRON & CUTLERY.

A. PURVES, DEALER IN SCRAP IRON, Copper, Brass, Bar and Block Tin, Sodder's Spleter 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. 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 P. J. PARVIN, Pottsville, Penna.
Feb. 19, 1853. 8-10m

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FARM FOR SALE.—A rare chance for any one wishing to engage in the farming or milk business. The undersigned not enjoying good health, wishes to dispose of his farm, containing about 50 Acres; 35 acres of which is under cultivation, the remainder is Wood, Grass and Clover; the farm is situated in North Manheim Township, about 5 miles from Pottsville, and two miles from Schuylkill Haven. There is an orchard of the best grafted Apples; also Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, of excellent quality. The buildings are good and nearly new. Half of the purchase money would be taken in yearly payments of $200, with interest. WM. PHILLIPS.
July 30, 1853. 31-3m

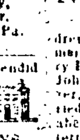


COLLIERY TO LET.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 15th day of August next, for leasing the Colliery they are now preparing at the town of Monterey, on the Hartman Tract, in Cass Township, Schuylkill County. The veins to be leased, are three large White Ash Veins, of very excellent quality. The improvements are quite extensive, having hoisting and pumping engines of 180 horse power, put up in the best manner and, with the abundance of Coal on the property, are intended for a large business.
The branch Railroad of the Mine Hill Company to this Colliery, is in a forward state, and will be completed as soon as the outside fixtures can be erected. The Lessee is expected to put up the Breaker improvements, and to proceed with the work immediately, upon the execution of the Lease. P. W. HUGHES, HENRY C. CAREY, BURD PATTERSON.
July 30, 1853. 31-3t

ICE HOUSE AND ICE FOR SALE.—The Subscriber is desirous of entering into another business, he will sell his Ice House, situated at the foot of the first Dam on Tumbling Run, containing between 3 and 400 tons of Ice. The Building is 30 by 60 feet, and 21 feet high, well built of brick and stone, and well lined inside. To any person wishing to enter into the Ice Business, this is a desirable opportunity, as the custom is liberal. For terms and other particulars apply to BENJ. WELLER.
July 16, 1853. 29-3t

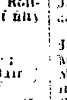
FOR SALE—A Valuable Farm situate in Clearfield County, Pa., containing 100 acres, and allowances, 25 of which are cleared, enclosed with good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The residue being well timbered with Oak, White Pine and Cherry. This property affords numerous facilities for timbering, as it is within 3½ miles of the Susquehanna River and 1½ from Pennsville, on the Tyrone Turnpike. The improvements consist of a good Log Dwelling House and Log Barn. Immediate possession given, if necessary. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply to THOMAS M. MARTIN, Penn Township, Clearfield County, or to P. J. MARTIN, St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pa.
July 9, 1853. 28-4t*

FOR SALE.—At Tamaqua, a large and splendid 3 story Brick Hotel, with fixtures, situated in East Mauch Chunk Street. A good bargain can be had, and time will be allowed for the payment. For further particulars inquire of the proprietor, WM. HIGGINS.
July 9, 1853. 28-3m

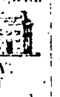


FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a 20 horse Engine, (one of the best in the region,) together with all its connexions; also, Breaking Rollers, Screens, &c., all ready for a business of fifty thousand tons, or more, per annum. JOHN PINKERTON, Mahantongo Street, Pottsville; or St. Clair.
June 18,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

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



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

GROCERIES.

CRACKERS—FRESH CITY BAKED. Soda, Water, Sugar, Bran, Ginger, CRACKERS. For sale by A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
July 23, 1853. 30-tf

COFFEES—MOCHA, OLD JAVA, LAGUIRA, Maracaibo, Rio, Fresh Brown Java and Rio, for sale low by A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
July 23, 1853. 30-tf

PROVISIONS AND FISH:—Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef, Pickled Salmon, Scal'd & Bay'nett's Herring; Shoulders, Lard, Cheese, &c., Mackerel, Cod Fish. For sale low by A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
July 23, 1853. 30-tf

FRUIT, &C.—RAISINS, Figs, Citron, Currants, Prunes, Spanish Olives by the Gallon, or less, for sale by A. HENDERSON, Ag't.
July 23, 1853. 30-tf

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRY, CONYNGHAM & HERR, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Tea and Liquor Dealers, and Commission Merchants, No. 185 MARKET street, Between 5th and 6th, PHILADELPHIA. E. C. Fry, W. L. Conyngham, J. C. Herr.
July 2, 1853. 27-6m

NEVILLE & RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law will attend to all business intrusted to them with all promptness 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 H. K. & D. W. C. CLEAVER, Engineers and Surveyors, after several years experience in that business, has re-opened an office in Pottsville, where he will attend to the business entrusted to his care, and will be ready to render the services of one of his profession.
OFFICE—CENTRE Street, immediately opposite the "Miners' Temple."
May 28, 1853. 22-6m

HOWELL FISHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, POTTSVILLE. Office CENTRE Street, 3 doors South of Episcopal Church, same side.
April 20, 1853. 16-1y

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 20 of the principal Banking Houses in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
July 17, 1852. 29-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A situation as Clerk or Salesman in some Store, by a young man 21 years of age, who is now pursuing legal studies, but is obliged to desist on account of impaired health. Has had 8 years experience in a store; speaks English and German equally well; and can give undoubted reference. A line addressed to FRANK, Box 167, Easton, Pa., will meet with prompt attention.
Easton, July 30, 1853. 31-eowtf

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A young man aged 23, would be glad to meet with a situation in any business capacity, in the Schuylkill region. Has been brought up to, and engaged in business in Philadelphia for the past nine years. Can give the best reference as to capability, &c. Please address WM. B. NEILER, Care Siter, James & Co., Philad'a.
July 30, 1853. 31-3t*

WANTED.—SCHOOL TEACHERS.—On or before the 22d of August, applications will be received by the undersigned for three Male and four Female Teachers, to take charge of the Public Schools of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven.
To save all parties unnecessary trouble, none need apply who cannot pass a most rigid examination, and are not fully competent to take charge of advanced schools. By order of the Board. S. R. DICKSON, Sec'y.
July 30, 1853. 31-4t

TO PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES AND OTHERS.—Wanted, under a respectable individual or Company, a situation as MINING ENGINEER, and General Superintendent of Mines. Unexceptionable reference given. Address A. B. Box 117, Pottsville Pa.
July 23, 1853. 30-3t*

WANTED.—Two or Three good Tin Plate Workers. Apply to A. H. DUNN, Minersville, Pa.
June 25, 1853. 26-7t*

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 80 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—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

TRACTS, TRACTS, &C.—The subscriber has made arrangements with the American Tract Society to keep their Publications on hand, and will furnish English, German and Welsh Tracts and Books at their prices, by the single copy or 100, at B. BANNAN'S Cheap Book and Stationery Store.
July 2, 1853. 27—

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The Tax Payers of Norwegian Township are hereby requested to call at the residence of the subscriber, in Fishbach, near Pottsville, on or before the 23d day of September, and pay their School Tax, otherwise five per cent. will be added to the amount, according to law. JOHN REED, Collector.
July 30, 1853. 31-tf

PROCLAMATION.—Notice is hereby given that an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of causes at issue, in and for the county of Schuylkill, will be held in Pottsville, in the county aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 22d of August, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue one week.
Therefore all persons whose duty it shall be to appear at said Court, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, July 30, 1853. 31-4t

NOTICE.—The Books of Accounts of the late firm of BRIGHT & POTT, have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection, and those indebted will please call and make payment, without further delay. JOHN C. CONRAD, J. P.
Pottsville, July 23, 1853. 30-tf

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Jonathan Shultz, M. B. Bell, and Edw'd Becker, trading under the firm of SHULTZ, BELL & CO., in the Coal Business at Mt. Laffee, Schuylkill Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of December, 1852. The business of the late firm will be settled by Messrs. Shultz & Bell, who continue the business on their own account. JONATHAN SHULTZ, M. B. BELL, EDWARD BECKER.
July 23, 1853. 30-6t*

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Edward Becker and Jonathan Shultz, Flour and Feed Merchants, trading under the firm of BECKER & SHULTZ, in the Borough of Pottsville, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of July, inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by EDWARD BECKER, at the old stand. EDWARD BECKER, JONATHAN SHULTZ.
The business will be continued at the old Stand, by Messrs. A. SHULTZ & LOOS.
July 23, 1854. 30-6t*

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The School Directors of Blythe School District, Schuylkill County, will meet at the School House in New Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 22d of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to examine and select five Principal and four Assistant Male Teachers for the ensuing year. The schools will commence on the first day of September next, and continue eight months. Salary of the Principal Teachers, thirty dollars; and of the Assistant Teachers, twenty five dollars per month.
Middleport July 23, 1853. 30-3t

NOTICE.—Schuylkill County, ss. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to [Seal.] Joseph Fox, Rebecca Fox, (Widow,) John F. Manley, Absalom Manley, Children and Legal Heirs of Catharine Manley, who was married to George Manley, (late Catharine Fox,) Mary Leonhard, (late Mary Fox,) who was married to John D. Leonhard, Joseph Kratzer and Lucinda Kratzer, Children of Sarah Kratzer, who was intermarried with John Kratzer; Elizabeth Wolf, (late Elizabeth Fox,) Rebecca Staalz, (late Rebecca Fox) intermarried with James Staalz; Lydia Ann Weintz, (late Lydia Ann Fox,) intermarried with Frederick Weintz, and James Fox, all heirs and legal representatives of Francis Fox, late of the Borough of Port Carbon, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, John D. Leonhard having been appointed Guardian *ad litem*, of Absalom Manley).
You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County, at an Orphans' Court to be held in Pottsville on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to accept or refuse the Real Estate of the said Francis Fox, dec'd, at the appraised value thereof to wit: Lot No. 31 appraised at and for the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty Dollars, and Lot No. 32, appraised at and for the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, amounting in the whole to Seven Hundred and Ten Dollars, situate in Young's Addition to Port Carbon, in the County of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania. Witness the Honorable Judges aforesaid, the 6th day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.
LEWIS REESER, Clerk.
IN OBEDIENCE to an Order of Court the foregoing is published: JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff.
July 16, 1853. 29-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The Register of Schuylkill County, having granted Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Sennett, late of the Borough of Pottsville, deceased, to the subscriber, all persons having claims or demands against the said Estate, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted will make immediate payment to MARY SENNETT, Adm'rx., Pottsville.
July 16, 1853. 29-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between WILLIAM MONTELIUS and WILLIAM MILNES, Jr., trading under the title of MONTELIUS & MILNES, is this day, July 1st, 1853, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the above firm, will please present them for settlement to WILLIAM MILNES, Jr., who will carry on the business of the late firm. WILLIAM MONTELIUS, WILLIAM MILNES, Jr.
St. Clair, July 16, 1853. 29-3t*

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The business heretofore known and conducted as the firm of GEANSLEN & HEHR, was this day, May 10th, 1853, dissolved by mutual consent by the withdrawal of Mrs. GEANSLEN. The business will be continued by J. HEHR, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm. MARY GEANSLEN, JOHN HEHR.
Pottsville July 16, 1853. 29-3t

NOTICE.—The Taxpayers of the township of New Castle are notified that no legal assessment of Road Taxes has been made in the said township, for the year 1853, and Dr. Philips has no power to collect any such taxes. (Signed) JOSEPH WILDE, Supervisor.
New Castle, July 16, 1853. 29-tf

NOTICE.—The Jurors summoned to attend at a Special Court, to be holden on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and others interested, are hereby notified that in consequence of the continued indisposition of Judge Hegins, and the failure to procure a Judge from another District, the services of said Jurors will not be needed. JAMES NAGLE, Sheriff.
July 16, 1853. 29-

NOTICE.—Assessment No. 9 has been made by the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company, and due. JNO CLAYTON, Receiver.
July 16, 1853. 29-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The Register of Schuylkill County having granted Letters of Administration on the Estate of ROBERT L. MARPLE, late of the Borough of Pottsville, dec'd, Bookbinder, to the subscriber, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay; and all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to MARY W. MARPLE, Adm'rx, Pottsville. Or to her Attorney, EDW. OWEN PARRY, Centre St., Pottsville.
July 9, 1853. 28-6t

NOTICE.—The subscribers hereby give notice that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter of a Savings Bank, to be located in Borough of Pottsville, with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the privilege of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and of receiving money on interest and discounting, to be called "THE POTTSVILLE SAVINGS BANK." B. T. Taylor, Solomon Foster, George Lauer, C. J. Fry, George Bright, J. F. Whitney, Samuel Sillyman, William Fox, D. G. Yuengling, John Pinkerton, John W. Weber, Nathan Evans.
July 2, 1853. 27-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the citizens of Schuylkill County intend to apply to the Legislature at the next session, for a charter of a Bank of Discount and Deposit, to be located in the Borough of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, to be called the "THE ANTHRACITE BANK OF TAMAQUA," with a capital of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, with the privilege to increase the capital of said Bank to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. Robert Ratcliffe, W. W. M'Guigan, B. T. Hughes, E. J. Fry, R. H. Heaton.
July 2, 1853. 27-6m

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the privilege of increasing their Capital Stock from 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, Deposit and Issue. By order of the Board. CHAS. LOESER, Cashier.
June 25, 1853. 26-tf

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 the Borough of Pottsville, 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-tf

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.—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. P. 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

COAL.

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

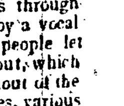
J. M. BEATTY & SON have removed to the office of C. W. Pitman, Esq., in Centre street, below the American House, where persons having business with them will please call. JAMES THOMAS & CO., will also be found in the same office.
April 16, 1853. 16-tf

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

NOTICE.—CHARLES MILLER & CO. have removed their office, in Philadelphia, from No. 85 Dock Street, to No. 13 WALNUT Street, north side, between Front and Second Streets.
Philad'a., Jan. 8, 1853. 2-1y

LOST & FOUND.

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, residing at Branchdale, Schuylkill county, about 3 days ago, a small DARK RED COW, with small horns turning inwards—had on a small round bell attached to a small double strap, about an inch wide, and has two small teats back of the udder. Any person returning said Cow to the subscriber, or giving information where she can be obtained, will be reasonably rewarded. JOHN B. REED.
July 30, 1853. 31-3t*



$20 REWARD.—Was lost on the 28th inst., between New Philadelphia and Patterson, a small ACCOUNT BOOK, containing a few accounts and Sixty-five Dollars in bills of the Miners' Bank, Farmers' Bank of Reading and the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return said Book and contents to GEORGE KOCH, Middleport, or at this Office.
July 30, 1853. 31-1t*

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.

LOCOMOTIVE TRIAL TRIP.

We have been furnished by Mr. H. L. Martine, Superintendent of the Machine Shop at Scranton, with the result of an experiment made on the 18th ult., upon the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, which seems to challenge the world for its equal in the capacity and draught of locomotive engines:

"The Ontario is a ten wheel engine, six drivers, four feet 6 inches in diameter, connected; cylinders 17 inches in diameter, 24 in stroke; manufactured by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, Patterson N. J.

	lbs.
Weight on drivers,	50,500
" trucks,	17,700
Total weight of engine,	68,200
Weight of tender with wood and water,	40,400
Weight of engine and tender,	108,600

or 54 tons 600.

The Wyalusing is a 10 wheel engine, six drivers, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, connected; cylinders 17 inches in diameter, 24 inch stroke; manufactured by Danforth, Cooke & Co., Patterson N. J.

	lbs.
Weight on drivers,	48,200
" trucks,	17,600
Total weight of engine,	65,800
Weight of tender, wood and water,	40,400
Weight of engine and tender,	106,200

or 53 tons 200.

First experiment was made with train composed of 100 four wheel cars of coal, whose

gross weight was,	796 tons,	1100
Deducting weight cars,	300 "	100
Total weight of coal,	496 tons,	1000

The Ontario, T. Duncan, engineer, I. T. Puterbaugh, conductor, attached to the above train at Tunkhannock station and started up, a grade of 21 feet in the mile, at the rate of 5 miles an hour, for 1 mile, and came to a stand on a reverse curve, cut off 9 cars, leaving 91 cars, weight 725 tons, with which she went to Hopbottom Station at the rate of 7 miles per hour, the grade continuing the same.

The Wyalusing, John Warren, engineer, A. Hunt, conductor, was then attached to the whole train of 100 cars, at 10 o'clock 28 minutes, and arrived at Oakley's Station at 10.55, making the run up a grade of 21 feet, through continuous curves of about one thousand feet radius, at four miles per hour.

The Ontario again attached to the same train of one hundred cars at Oakley's, and drew the train at the rate of six miles per hour, under circumstances similar to the Wyalusing, grades and curves continuing the same.

At New Milford, another 100 cars of coal were added to the train, making a train of 200 cars, 2,652 feet long, or over half a mile.

Total weight of train, including engine, tender, &c.,	1,653 tons,	400
Deduct weight of engine, tender and cars,	655 "	1300
Total weight of coal,	997 tons,	1100

The Ontario, attached to above train, started the whole train on a level, out of a switch, both ends of the train being on a curve at the same time. The trip was made from New Milford to Great Bend, a distance of six miles, in 30 minutes, being at the rate of 12 miles an hour, overcoming in the distance a grade of 15 ft. to the mile, for about ¾ of a mile.

We also have the result of a similar trial of engines, made in May last, on the New York and Erie and Cayuga and Susquehanna railroads:

Engine No. 25, on the New York and Erie railroad, hauled from Great Bend to Binghamton, a distance of fifteen miles, in one hour, one hundred coal cars, containing each five tons gross of anthracite coal, and ninety-two of the same laden cars, with four other cars heavily freighted with bridge timber, were taken on to Oswego, a further distance of 22 miles.

It must be borne in mind that each coal car weighs three tons, making each loaded car to weigh 8 tons, gross weight.

At Oswego the ten wheel engine 'Tunkhannock,' built by the firm of Rogers, Ketchum and Grosvenor, took one hundred cars of anthracite coal, containing five hundred and two tons gross of coal, weighed and hauled over the Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad to Ithaca, thirty-five miles, at a speed of 9 miles per hour, and without a single accident or slipping of wheels upon the whole trip. 10 miles of the distance are over an ascending grade of 21 feet to the mile, and two thousand feet on an ascending grade of 30 feet to the mile.—*American Railroad Journal.*

CHIMNEYS.

Curious history of their use.

It is strange, but nevertheless true, that lawyers and chimneys are the pillars of our present civilization, as they are the outlets of rascality and of smoke, which are produced in such great quantities in all thriving places of an industrious people. Just imagine, we have in our day, chimneys on land, chimneys on the sea, chimneys on rivers, moving and stationary chimneys of all kinds, of all sizes, and to the most different purposes. The best lawyers, like the best chimneys, are those which have the best draught, and where, in the shortest time, honest life and fuel are consumed to the best effect. And there is no better proof of our great progress than the fact that the ancients did not know anything about chimneys, and that they had but very little business for lawyers. The Greek and Roman architecture is till our model, and we admire the beauty and comfort of their magnificent dining-saloons, bath-rooms, picture-galleries, aqueducts and garden-houses, and are astonished that there are no chimneys to be found in their palaces, of which, in our day, every little cottage can boast. Neither the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, nor the pictures of other ancient cities, indicate anything of a chimney; and one of their authors, Columella, advises them to build their kitchens on the highest place of their houses, to avoid the smoke and peril of fire, while our's have to be the lowest; and in Vitruvius on architecture, there is not one word mentioned about chimneys. Not even a name is to be found for chimney neither in the Greek lexicon of Pollux nor in the Roman of Grapaldi. The richest ancient families had their black or smoke-rooms like the poor Russians of our day, and they used them for drying wood, and preserving victuals. Every kind of wooden utensils were made of dried and smoked wood, and only this kind of wood, sometime saturated with oil, was used for burning, to diminish the smoke. Dried and singed wood was a regular market article.—Travelers, who had to enter sometimes on their journey the houses of the poor, complained of the smoke, which blinded them. The first progress consisted in the invention of a hole dug underneath the floor of the house, filled with wood, and kept burning by the draught through a second aperture. In Greece they used fire-pans, standing in the middle of the room, and surrounded with screens, on which sometimes fine carpets were fixed, in order to enable the ladies to warm their feet.

A more recent invention was that to use vapor for warming; but the unhealthy humidity, and its costliness, prevented its general use. The under-ground chimney continued in more extensive requirement, tho' the people, by severe laws, (the laws of Pytegium) were obliged to cover them when they went to bed; and, as by law the hour of covering the fire-places was also fixed in the evening, people had to be home at that time, and a bell was rung, called curfew, (from *couvrefeu*) that is, the bell for covering the fire, and the Catholic clergy introduced a prayer for that purpose, which is called Ave Marie.

Our kind of chimneys were not earlier invented than in the 14th century, and Italy was the first country in the list of progress. From there it was introduced into Germany, but the chimney-builders and sweepers were, even there, Italians. As the chimneys were narrow, only young boys could enter them for the business of sweeping, and poor orphan children were for that purpose employed.—When, later, chimneys were introduced in England, people were so regardless to the age of these boys that even children of six years and less were considered sufficiently old for employment. It is humiliating for every good Christian that eighteen hundred years after the birth of our Saviour, poor little children were, in England in the most cruel manner, forced to that labor. They were generally driven up the chimney by kindling fire beneath them. Soon they became crippled for lifetime, and a sickness was very common with them, called *cancer of chimney-sweepers*. The English Parliament ordered, in 1817, the age to be *eight years*, and *restricted* the many cruelties committed against these wretched creatures, but, according to Chancellor Niemayer, these cruel and outrageous habits were still in existence within the last twenty years, although a machine was then invented, with which ninety-five out of every hundred chimneys, no matter how irregularly constructed, could be swept. Here, in this country, nigger boys follow that business, and they pass through the streets offering their service by a vocal advertisement. Often, however, people let their chimneys take fire, and burn out, which causes false fire alarms, and a turnout of the firemen. To the different businesses, various kinds of chimneys are constructed, and patents are granted to the many improvements in that most important feature of our progress.—*N. Y. Democrat.*