Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEE advertisement of H. Dickinson, Plumber.

SIXTH DIVISION, U. P. M.—See the notice, signed C. Wynkoop, Major General.

SEE John P. Hobart's Auditor's Notice, in reference to payment of money due the heads of Richard Jones.

SEE NOTICE of Dissolution of Co partnership, signed J. W. Pomeroy and Henry Brooks.

FRAME HOUSE on Lyon street, is for rent. See advertisement.

OIL, SOAP AND CANDLES.—See advertisement of Geo. Pomeroy & Co., No. 10 South Water street, Phila.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—We refer our readers to an advertisement, under this heading signed Lucy Satzin and Adam Brown, Administrators.

FOR SALE.—The premises lately occupied by J. D. Smith, on Mahantongo street, are offered for sale.—For particulars see advertisement.

LEWIS L. MARTIN and Frank Carter, have connected themselves with P. W. Sheaffer, as Surveyor and Civil Engineer. See advertisement.

MECHANICS' SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held on Monday evening next.

COAL MINES TO LEASE.—For particulars see advertisement signed John D. Taylor, President of North Pennsylvania Coal Company.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.—See the advertisement of L. Scott & Co., of 54 Gold street, New York.—Five principal British Periodicals are published by this firm.

THE Armory of the Washington Artillery Company is to let for Balls, Concerts, &c. See advertisement.

WE advertise the card of the Western Hotel, Courtland street, in this paper, and can only say to our friends going to New York, to *stop there*, for they might go further, and fare worse.

MR. SAMUEL MILLER, of the Chesnut Street House, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, displays his card with the commencement of the year. Who doesn't know Sam Miller, as the jolliest of free fellows, and a man of the most generous nature.

If this week's paper will be found the advertisement of J. W. Baldwin & Co., of Philadelphia, engineers, locomotive builders, &c. As mechanics, they are at the head of their profession, and their Coal-burning Locomotives are among the triumphs of the age.

WE publish this week, the advertisement of Bement, Doherty & Thomas, of the "Industrial Works," Mechanics and Tool manufacturers. Their experience in this line of business has within the last few years gained them an enviable reputation, and established the fact that our home manufactured tools are *superior* to those brought from other States. We went through their establishment lately, and took a few interesting notes, which we will try to give in our next paper, being crowded by the Message to-day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—To Hon. James H. Campbell and Hon. C. M. Straub we are indebted for important public documents.

THE MESSAGE.—The refusal of the House to receive it read on Monday was rather unpleasant to the Executive.

OUR CARRIER BOYS desire to return thanks to their Patrons for their liberality on New Years day. The kindness was appreciated, and will retain a place in their memory for many years to come.

AMERICAN VICTORY IN TEXAS.—A municipal election just held in Austin, Texas, has resulted in the choice of the American candidates for Mayor, Recorder, and nearly all the other city officers.

MAINE.—The Legislature met at Augusta on the 2nd inst., and organized by a fusion of the Democratic and Straight Whigs, who elected all the officers of both Houses in opposition to the Americans and Prohibitionists.

THE Massachusetts Legislature met on Wednesday. E. J. C. Bauker, (American) was elected President of the Senate, and Charles A. Phelps, (American) Speaker of the House. The Governor's message was sent in on Thursday.

OUR NEW VOLUME.—This number commences the thirty-second volume of the *Miners' Journal*. This is the time to subscribe. Commence with the New Volume. Send in your names. We promise, in the Thirty-Second volume, a mass of useful and interesting information, important to the Coal operator and dealer, and interesting to the general reader.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—On Thursday, in the House, Mr. Banks received 101 votes—within 2 of an election. It is now suggested to sit for an election—that is, that no adjournment be permitted until a Speaker is elected. It is thought that by adopting this course, that in less than forty-eight hours the announcement will be flashed over the country, of the election of a Speaker.

THE NEW YEAR.—We have fairly entered upon the year 1856. We trust that to all those with whom we hold pleasant weekly converse, that it may prove profitable and happy. The experience of the past should temper judgment in the future, so that we may be enabled to enter each successive new year, improved and better prepared for the great change which each must sooner or later, inevitably experience.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, though a well-written document, hardly gives general satisfaction. The innovation upon the custom of sending in the Message when the Chief Magistrate has been informed of the organization of Congress, and that body is ready to receive it, is condemned by the more intelligent and influential portion of the press. The most important features of the Message we publish to-day, and our readers can judge of their merits, by giving them an attentive perusal.

OUR LIBEL LAWS.—It is very unjust and wrong that the law of libel of this State should remain unamended, as regards truthful comments on the acts of public officers. It is not strange that corruption exists, when the press is bound hand and foot by the existing law of libel. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel" is a disgrace upon the statute book of Pennsylvania, and the press of our State should move in a body to procure an amendment of the law. We loathe the man who to gratify malice, libels his neighbor either in print or verbally; but there are public acts which are the property of every citizen, and upon which feeling a personal interest, he has a right to criticise. By the odious enactment referred to in a former place, the press of Pennsylvania is under stricter surveillance than that of New York, where in cases of libel, the truth is permitted to be given in evidence, to the benefit of the defendant. We really hope for the cause of morality, and the pure administration of justice, that an amendment of the libel law of Pennsylvania, will be urged upon the attention of our Legislature this session.

LEGISLATION OF THE CITIES.—In comparing the legislation of the cities in opposition to the legislation of the country, we are impressed with the thought, that in consequence of the presence of money which naturally accumulates in the cities, that liberally paid national and legislative borers, succeed in obtaining much for the cities, that is detrimental to the interests of the country.—For instance, it is a well known fact—or at least it is so asserted—that the Post Office Department does not pay. We do not wonder at it, when we consider the fact, that a fourth part of the mail is occupied by light fancy articles of merchandize. Although it is common practice to send such articles through the mail, we cannot see the object of permitting it. It is too evident that all the legislation of the country, is made through the influence of the cities, to benefit them. It is a bad policy to retard the prosperity of the country, in the hope of adding to the greatness of the cities. Every city grows and increases in prosperity, in the same ratio that the country in which it comes in contact is restored and encouraged by legislation. This fact should be taken into consideration when laws are enacted to confer especial benefits on cities, at the expense of the country. Let the mails circulate letters, newspapers, and all species of literature; but we cannot see the propriety of lumbering them with merchandize.

JUSTICE BOUGHT AND SOLD.—We contemplated, undeterred by any threats of legal prosecution, and uninfluenced by arguments advising a contrary course, to have published in our present issue, an exposure of corruption, in relation to which rumors are circulated freely throughout the county. We had fully resolved to pursue that course in this matter, which an honest, independent fearless journal can adopt with honor to itself, and in the discharge of a responsible duty to the community in which it exists. We were prepared to show that in this county, justice hath been deliberately and shamelessly purchased, even as cattle are bought and sold, and driven to the shambles. We were prepared to exhibit the startling fact, that official corruption was confined to no particular grade of crime; but that it extended through the various ramification of the calandar, and made its iniquitous bargains with gold. Well, we have been visited, and have had several conversations with friends in regard to the charges. Strong arguments have been used to deter us from the promised publication, only one of which has any weight with us, and defers for the present, if legal steps are not taken in the matter, the publication of all the facts which we possess, and all that we can gather in the future. That argument is, that the exposure at this period would defeat the steps which are being taken to investigate the matter. We rest satisfied for the present therefore, in the full hope that the charges to which we allude, will be promptly the subject of strict, legal investigation. If however, we should be disappointed—if no steps are taken to bring prominent public offenders to a strict account, we will be prepared at a moment's notice, and regardless of consequences, to expose all the facts of which we are cognizant. We favor strongly the principle that the more prominent and influential the offender, the more severe should be his punishment. We cannot therefore wink at crime in high places, and condemn the poor wretch who does a wrong possibly to save himself from a wretched end.

With rescality, as with despotism, a principle object is to muzzle the press. In the matter of these charges for instance, it is pretty strongly intimated that if we make any unpleasant disclosures, under that unjust law of Pennsylvania, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel," that the Court here would show very little mercy to us. It would not be desirable to be placed in such a position—still that would not alarm us, confident that we had served the cause of morality, and discharged a duty to the citizens of Schuylkill county. We offer these few remarks as an apology for the non appearance of what we promised should appear in to-day's paper, in reference to current rumors of corruption, existing in high official places in our midst. We wish it distinctly understood, that we are deterred at this time only by the assurance that the matter will undergo legal investigation. If the public should be cheated, and we disappointed in this hope, we shall then act fearless of any threatened consequences. While we conduct a public journal in this community, we will never hesitate to expose corruption in connection with public office, where other means fail, and denounce crime especially in the e whose prominent public positions, should demand an integrity of conduct, unswerving and incorruptible.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

JAN. 1, 1856.—SENATE.—Senate met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to vote for Speaker; seventeen gave their vote for Mr. W. M. Piatt, and fifteen for Mr. J. Flenniken. Mr. Piatt was declared duly elected, and made the customary acknowledgements. The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The members assembled on Tuesday morning, and balloted for Speaker. Mr. Richardson L. Wright received 63 votes; Mr. Robert B. M'Combs, 30; scattering, 2; absent, 5. Mr. Wright was accordingly declared elected, and on being conducted to his seat, returned thanks for the honor conferred on him. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.—SENATE.—Mr. Welsh read in place a bill to repeal the act of the last Legislature, to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Straub offered a joint resolution instructing our Members of Congress to vote for an increase of the Naval force of the United States.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of officers, when Thomas A. Maguire, of Cambria, was elected Clerk; Henry Pettybone, of Columbia, Assistant; Wm. Corey, Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. P. Brady, Assistant.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the annual Message of the Governor, which was read.

The House then proceeded to the election of Clerk and other officers, when Wm. Jack, of Blair, was elected Clerk; Jacob Zeigler appointed Assistant Clerk; Wm. S. Picking, of York, Isaac W. Moore, of Phila., Wm. B. Gillis, of Elk, and G. W. K. Minor, of Fayette, Transcribing Clerks; James B. Sanson, of Fulton, Sergeant-at-Arms; George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny, and Jacob Glassmeyer, of Philada., Assistants; and Jacob Coleman, of Berks, Door-keeper.

A bill fixing the election of U. S. Senator on the 14th inst., was passed.

JAN. 3.—SENATE.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth has introduced, and presented a message from the Governor, transmitting the resolution of the Legislature of Maine, on the Slavery question, and also his objections to the compensation bill passed at the last session, and the provisions of which were embraced in the general appropration bill. He says he would not have signed it standing alone.

Mr. Evans read in place a bill to incorporate the Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company.

Mr. Buckalew read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Hazleton Coal Company, was taken up, and passed the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ely presented a petition from citizens of Bucks county, for the repeal of the restraining license law.

The joint resolution from the House, providing for the election of a United States Senator on Monday, January 14, was taken up and passed.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company passed finally.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Johnson, of Bucks, and Haneker, of Philadelphia, presented petitions for the repeal of the restraining liquor law.

On motion, 15,000 copies of the Governor's message were ordered to be printed in the English language, and 3,000 copies in the German.

The Governor returned to the House, with his objections, the bill passed at the last session, relative to military companies; and the question recurring upon the passage of the bill, it was negatived—yeas 5, nays 89.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Annexed are abstracts of the Reports of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and the Postmaster General:

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy recommends the construction of additional steam sloops-of-war; expresses entire satisfaction with the result of the apprenticeship system and the legislation of the last Congress for the Navy; maintains the abolition of corporal punishment; and recommends an increase of the Marine corps and the increase of seamen to ten thousand men. He sustains the general action of the Naval Retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly treated. He says:

"The peculiar nature of the law did not escape the scrutiny of those who passed it. The allegation that it partook somewhat of the odious character of a star chamber proceeding, was even then presented with ardent and warning eloquence.—The feature providing for dropping entirely from the service, which was not in the original bill, was inserted in the House by an overwhelming majority, and after elaborate and thorough debate in the Senate, was passed almost unanimously. There was still in the statute book and in daily enforcement, the law of courts martial, surrounding their proceeding with the sworn solemnity of a Court, a sworn Judge Advocate and sworn witnesses, subject to penalties for non-appearance; and yet such was the condition of the Navy as urged by Secretaries, and conceded by statesmen, officers and citizens—such the loud cry for prompt reform echoed and re-echoed through the country, that Congress in its wisdom failing to pass the general and more comprehensive bills originally reported by the committees, instituted this summary tribunal with signal majorities.

"The officers selected to compose this Board, were in terms highly laudatory pronounced fit men for the delicate task. The few regulations prescribed were chiefly based on the opinion of the Attorney General, with the purpose of protecting the officers whose efficiency was thus to be examined into from the slightest danger of being prejudiced by the influence or the presence of Judges below them in grade. Lieutenants were not allowed even to be present at the proceedings and deliberations in regard to commanders, and therefore could not aid to effect their own promotion; and in accordance with the same regulation, a commander could not have the opportunity, by his presence, to exert influence to secure his promotion to a captaincy; and thus it was designed, that if by the execution of the law, officers of the Board should happen to be promoted, their proceedings should not be tainted with the blighting suspicion that they labored for their own advancement and not the public good." * * * *

Actuated, no doubt, by a desire to seek truth and justice, as nearly as possible, Congress thought it safest to entrust the reform not merely to the President and the Secretary, whose acquaintance with the officers, both personally and officially, must necessarily be very limited but chiefly to the officers of the three higher grades, whose knowledge of their brother officers naturally enables them to perform the duty more thoroughly, and with less liability to err. The task was delicate, and involved struggles between duty and feelings. They were men not infallible. It would be strange, indeed, if their work were perfect, and entirely free from error. Those errors, if they exist, will soon and surely be discovered by the developments of time, by continued inquiry, and by calm, dispassionate observations.

The officers of the Navy, as a class, are proud brave, sensitive, patriotic and self sacrificing, and if the sword of any one of these gallant men has been inadvertently taken from him, all right-minded men will say, let his country restore it to him with all the honors and reparation due to injured merit; and while I can by no means recommend the adoption of any measure of repeal or any course of proceeding in conflict with the general action of the Board, I have no doubt that there should be and will be found a remedy for any mistake or error of judgment, if the service has thus been deprived of meritorious and capable officer, either by reservation or dropping.—Facts which have come to my knowledge assure me that it would be but reasonable to provide a year's pay for the officers who have been suddenly dropped from a service upon which they had heretofore so exclusively depended, without any consideration for future self-reliance.

But, sir, I cannot conclude this branch of my report without doing justice to the officers of the Board. From the spirit and temper with which they entered upon a painful and unsought duty, and from the earnestness and diligence with which they searched the records of the Department, I deem it but an act of simple justice to express my conviction that they were actuated by elevated considerations, and that their aim was truth, impartiality, and the good of the service; and although from the liability of man to err, there may be discovered here and there a mistake of judgment, I have an abiding conviction that history will prove that this service re-invigorated the Navy, imparted to it a robust and active health, inspired the hearts of the young and gallant officers hitherto drooping with hopeless despondency, with fresh energy, and contentment with the service; warned the thoughtless and the indolent to quit the haunts of idleness, and seek the path of duty, leading to honor, and caused the country to repose with the more pride and confidence in the belief of the invincibility of this right arm of defence. I have no hesitation, and I take pleasure in saying, that I have already witnessed its happy effect in the new impulse and readiness for duty seen and felt at the Department.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of medical corps, and the addition of five military store-keepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of sea-board defences, and especially renews the suggestion for the fortifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New Orleans. He presents also a neat and forcible argument in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of national defence, and avoids recommending its construction by government aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition in favor of such aid.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Suggests that the franking privilege be restricted to public documents and letters on public business merely; also, the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates, when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory pre-payment by stamps of postage on books, pamphlets, circulars, and all other transient matters. He again urges the six months' notice to the Collins steamers in discontinuance of the extra voted them in July, 1852. He presses this subject at some length with evident malignity.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, certain Cure for Wounds and Ulcers.—Thomas Thompson, of Batavia, New York, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself, and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his sufferings, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

JOLLY TIME FOR THE PARSONS.—Have you read the famous book by Professor RONDOUT, of New York, advertised in our paper to-day? No! Then read it at once. It will astonish you. It will make weddings as plentiful as blackberries in summer. No keeping out of love-now. He lets out the subtle mystery.—You can marry who you please, now. Huzza for Cupid! Matrimony for ever!

NEW YEAR.—This holiday was observed with spirit in Boston, New York and Washington cities.

NEW YORK LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

The departing year—The tax bill of Gotham—Her drink—Her lights—Her body-guard—Her beauties and her disharacteristics—Annual receipts—Stupendous Amounts—Breakers ahead—The Northern Light—The Arctic ship Resolute—Lola Montez turned up again—Queer freak—The Comptroller and the Insurance Companies—Fires—Fatalities of a firm—Great inventions—Camden and Amboy Railroad—Death of a distinguished citizen.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1855.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The date of this letter is deeply suggestive—the last day of the year—twelve months have rolled away since last we stood before our friends, the readers of the *Journal* under similar circumstances—but many events have the rolling tides of time borne along on their troubled bosom—fraught with what varied experiences have they surged in each human bosom—those long months—twelve in number. The sun is now declining, to rise upon another year with its attending train, whose departure, God willing, we shall again be called upon to chronicle—with what varied feelings what man shall say?

It has long been an acknowledged fact that this is a great city. If any are inclined to doubt this fact, we can convince them and if they chance to be resident property-holders, very forcibly also, of the truth of the fact, when we tell them that the amount of money required for the support of the city government during the coming year is *seven millions of dollars*, all of which is to be raised by taxation. If this does not convince them, they must be beyond the power of facts to appal. Seven million dollars to support New York city for one year—about ten dollars each for every man, woman and child within its precincts—far more than is spent by the entire government of the Empire *State* itself.

If any have a fancy for specimens of gigantic outlays, the estimates for the coming year will gratify them. Our municipal expenses in ten years have increased from two to seven millions, an annual average increase of half a million dollars. The following are a few of the largest items:

For Common Schools,	$1,300,000
The Alms-house,	850,000
Croton Aqueduct dep't,	850,000
Opening streets,	320,000
Paving streets,	750,000
Cleaning streets,	225,000
For Docks and slips,	250,000
New Buildings &c.,	375,000
Police,	850,000
Lamps,	400,000
Printing,	100,000
Salaries,	400,000
Contingencies,	125,000
Interest,	300,000
Arrears of 1855,	420,000

In addition to all those, enormous sums are to be raised by loan or other special provisions to meet such calls as the following:

Redemption of Revenue Bonds,	4,100,000
" " Assessment "	1,200,000

From a retrospective view, we see that New York spends for education and charity, largely over two millions annually—for the water that she drinks nearly another million—while the streets that her children walk upon and the docks in which float her commerce, costs her each year two millions more, not to speak of the mere lighting them at nights at an expense of almost the half of a million, or fifteen hundred dollars per night—the services of the moon being thrown in gratis—for the officers that watch her rogues and scamps, (that is the poorer of them—those in high places not being recognized) she appropriates almost a million—nearly three thousand dollars a day—to the employees who fill her various posts she gives four hundred thousand dollars, and it costs her another hundred thousand to *immortalize* their doings with the printing press—and to sum up the catalogue, we find that the appropriations for last year, although considered at the time *enormous* have left us a vacuum to fill to the tune of half a million,—leaving us no room whatever to doubt that the present tax levy, although increased more than a million, will be found altogether insufficient and should we survive until another year, we shall undoubtedly find another appropriation styled arrearages for 1856, of a million or so, snugly stowed away, beneath the protecting wing of the tax levy of 1857—please! hurry up the venerable Joe Miller and burn the world, although we fear that would give us but little relief, since we should then confidently expect to see, in the list of the coming year, an item for *fuel*, that would make every tax-payer groan from the very bottom of his soul.

Two of the main engrossing topics of the week have been the armed detention of the steamer Northern Light, which attempted to leave for Nicaragua, having on board some two hundred adventurers to join Walker's army, in defiance of the commands of the District-Attorney. She was not stopped until two shots were thrown across her bows by a U. S. war vessel lying off the Battery. It speaks well for the efficiency of our naval officers, that they should be able to place the steamer Vixon alongside the Northern Light in *three hours*, during which time they were obliged to take her out of winter quarters, put on board her rigging, armament, crew and supplies—while the revenue cutter Washington, was made ready for the chase in *fifteen minutes*.

The other event is the finding and bringing into port by one of our whaling ships, of her British Majesty's ship Resolute, of Sir Edward Belcher's expedition in search of Franklin—the Resolute along with the other ships having been abandoned some two years since. She had drifted, when found, fifteen hundred miles from the spot where she was abandoned, and by almost incredible exertions safely brought into harbor.—The Resolute is said to be worth one hundred thousand dollars, which is quite a nice sum to be divided, according to whaling custom, among the owners, captain and crew, down to the meanest man. As you have undoubtedly had the fullest accounts of both these events, we will pass them over, although of the deepest interest.

From the last advices from Australia, we see that that incomprehensible woman Lola Montez, has been playing one of her own peculiar and unique tricks. It seems that as she was about leaving Sydney in the steamer, a number of writs for various claims had been issued against her and a warrant placed in the hands of the Marshal for her apprehension. No sooner did Lola however perceive him, than she ran to her room, undressed and jumped into bed—telling the officer that she would not go with him, but that he might take her *as she was*, if he chose—meanwhile the vessel was under way, and when he attempted to hoist a signal for assistance, he found the halliards cut and his purpose foiled. He was finally forced to leave the ship at the entrance to the harbor, minus his prisoner.

The Comptroller of the State is following up his onslaught upon the bogus Insurance Companies of our city, having just closed the Enterprise Insurance Company, whose real exhibit was—capital $150,000, assets 106,000, liabilities $198,000. There are plenty more of the same sort left.

At a fire in Grand street last week, a young man was suffocated in endeavoring to make his escape from the burning building.

A large fire occurred the same day in Spruce street, where among other losses, a heavy one fell upon Carter & Brothers, the well known religious book publishers of Broadway, being in amount some twelve thousand dollars. The books were in the hands of S. B. Thompson, one of the occupants of the building destroyed, for the purpose of being bound. It is remarkable that the Carters have lost largely by fires three times within two years and twice in this very same building.

Since the slipping, falling and injuring of horses has become an almost hourly occurrence on the glassy Russ pavement of Broadway, some smart genius has been cudgelling his brains to devise a remedy, which we saw carried into effect upon an omnibus yesterday. It was nothing more or less than a regular crane fitted to the roof and projecting over the horses with straps reaching down, and passing under them, making a fall either accidental or premeditated wholly out of the question, since the moment that the animal ceases to use his legs, he finds himself swung in the air like Paddy's friend, who danced upon nothing, at the end of a rope. This invention may be justly classified with the lately invented "Patent back-action, self-operating, Hen-persuader," designed to increase the number of the feathered fraternity—a caveat for which has been filed.

The trial of Adams, the Engineer of the Camden & Amboy Railroad train, which caused the frightful massacre at Burlington a short time since, is now on trial at Mount Holly for manslaughter.

Among the celebrities who have died lately was Nicholas Dean of New York, for a long time President of the Croton Aqueduct, and one of the first citizens of the metropolis.

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—The public are invited to attend the dedication services of the basement of the M. E. Church, Schuylkill Haven, Sabbath, the 13th of January, commencing in the morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at half past two, evening half-past six. Rev. Newton Heston, Rev. Thos. O. Murphy, of Philadelphia, will officiate on the occasion. JOSEPH DARE, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. JOHN H. CASTLE, Pastor. Service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Market Street, Pottsville, Rev. ANDREW LONG ONG, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville, Rev. T. SNOWDEN THOMAS, Pastor.—Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Market Street, Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square Pottsville, Rev. DANIEL SZECK, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday, Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Minersville road, Pottsville, Rev. TALIESIN WILLIAMS, Pastor. Divine service in this Church every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, evening at 6 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 9 A. M. School for small children, to teach them in the knowledge and doctrines of the Bible, at 1½ o'clock. School for reading the Bible, &c., at 2 o'clock. Singing School at 5 o'clock.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IS NO DOUBT, the most wonderful discovery of this age of progress. The following is from a distinguished member of the medical profession:

St. Paul, January 1, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Wood—DEAR SIR:—Unsolicited, I send you this certificate. After being nearly bald for a long time, and having tried all the hair restoratives I could get, and having no faith in any, I was induced, on hearing of yours, to give it a trial. I placed myself in the hands of a barber, and had my head well rubbed with a good stiff brush, and the Restorative then applied and well rubbed in, till the scalp was all aglow. This I repeated every morning, and in three weeks the young hair appeared, and grew rapidly from August last up to the present time, and is now thick, black and strong, and is fast spreading to the touch, whereas, before it was harsh and wiry, what little there was of it, and that little there, was disappearing rapidly. I will use your Restorative about twice a week, and shall soon have a good and perfect crop of hair. Now I have read of these things—and who has not?—but have never seen hitherto, any case in which any person's hair was really benefited by any of the hair tonics, &c., of the day; and it really gives me pleasure to record the result of my experience. I have recommended your preparation to others, and it already has a large and general sale throughout the Territory. The people here saw its effects, and have confidence in it. All who have used it here will coincide with me in what I have written. The supply you sent us as the wholesale agents for the Territory, is already exhausted, and daily inquiries are made for it. You deserve credit for your discovery. I, for one, return you thanks for the benefit it has done me, for I certainly had deserted long, long ago, as I felt, any such result. I congratulate you that your fortune (and a large one) is already made.

Yours hastily,
J. W. BOND,
Firm of Bond & Kelsey, Druggists.

Brookfield, Miss., January 12, 1855.

Prof. Wood—DEAR SIR:—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant feeling of itching with which I have been troubled from childhood, and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the pleasure and profit. Yours truly,
J. K. BRAGG.

(Extract of a letter, dated Erie, Pa., July 27, 1854.)

Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co.—GENTS—Why don't you send us as much more of your great Hair Restorative? We want all that is coming to supply the order on hand, and have just had a bottle on our shelves for over a week, and that has been the case twice before. Therefore, send us at least one gross of each size, as an article so justly celebrated as your Hair Restorative will sell. Please send us by Express. Yours truly,
CARTER & BROTHERS,
Druggists.

Chicago, Ill., May 1st, 1854.

Prof. Wood:—Having experienced the magic effect of your Hair Restorative, I drop you this upon the subject. About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray: I was fast becoming bald. I met a friend, who had used your Restorative, and spoke so highly of its virtues I was induced to try it, although I had but little faith, as I had before tried so many other remedies. I commenced using your restorative in January last.—A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turn back to its former color (black). At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOTS.

Northeast Pennsylvania, March 9, 1854.

SIR:—In consequence of having hair, for several years past, not only gray, but perfectly white, I have cut it short, and worn caps to hide it from view, but, some 3 months since, I was induced to use your Hair Restorative, and I must, in justice, say, that its effects were almost miraculous; for it has changed it gradually to all its former splendor as to color, and left it so soft and glossy as to be more beautiful than it ever was, when under the influence of the finest oil. I earnestly, therefore, recommend it to every lady as decidedly the best preparation, for toilet use, of anything in the world.
BENJ. SMITH.

Address—O. J. WOOD & CO., 316 Broadway, New York, and 314 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., Proprietors; S. W. Drott & Sons, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia; J. C. C. Hennies, Druggist, Agent, Pottsville, Pa.

August 11, '55. 32-1y

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 7,777 07 tons—total for the year 119,094 10 against 108,192 04 tons to same period last year.

The holidays and the snow almost entirely suspended the business for the last week in this region—and there is no disposition manifested on the part of the Operators to do any kind of "dead work" except that which is absolutely necessary in the prosecution of their business.

We are glad to learn that the feeling in favor of the necessity of forming a Coal Association for the protection of their interests, is rapidly gaining ground in this region. Many of those who have heretofore looked on with indifference, now feel the necessity for such an organization to protect *their* interests from the effect of associated interests formed abroad in the principal cities among the purchasers of Coal.

THE MINERS' HOSPITAL.—A law was passed by the Legislature two years ago, authorising the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation Companies, to collect one mill on each ton of Coal passing over their works, to be appropriated to the erection and endowment of a Hospital in the Coal Region. It has been suggested that the sum be increased to a half cent on each ton. As the Stock holders will hold their Annual Meetings in Philadelphia in a few days—we respectfully suggest their taking action on this subject, in arranging the bills, &c., for the present year. The want of such an institution is greatly needed in this Region, and we will suggest a plan next week in the *Journal*, which we think will give general satisfaction to all interested in the project.

Our Annual Coal Statistics will appear next week. Persons desiring extra copies will please forward their orders.

Railroads, Locomotives, Railroad Cars and their Improvements.

We were recently shown a novel plan, with all the workings and drawings of a new railroad and railroad car, on a gigantic scale; the design of which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York during the fall. The track is designed to be twelve feet wide, with four heavy rails instead of two—(constituting the tracks under the same train)—as at present are in use. The car is to be twenty feet wide and about the ordinary width, fitted up with state rooms, &c., in the steamboat style. The driving wheels of the locomotive are designed to be of enormous diameter and calculated to run one hundred miles per hour.

Some of the papers have been speaking highly in praise of the scheme. But we do not see any benefits to be obtained by the introduction of any more complicated machinery on railroads. The more simple the construction, the more safe will be our railroad traffic. Our rails, instead of two, will place more obstacles for the flying wheels to encounter, and consequently increase the hazard of travelling, and instead of increasing the strength it will decrease it, and add unnecessary encumbrances to transportation, for no road can be made and kept even enough, to allow a single axletree to work through the wheels across the track, and it would not be easy to place four tracks under each car, with wheels capable of running one hundred miles per hour. But the greatest objection would be, the increased complication of tracks.—The present difference in guages are, and have been the cause of much trouble, and their should be some general law to prevent the introduction of any other guage that would conflict with those at present established.

We would notice, in connection with the above an improved freight car, which was placed upon the Lehigh Valley road, some time by Messrs. Howard & Co., express agents of Philadelphia.

The improvement consists of removing two wheels from the commonly constructed eight wheel car, and running them with six instead of eight wheels; placing them in pairs two at each end, and one in the middle of the car. The contrivance is ingenious, and answers all the purposes of the eight wheel car, while it both cheapens and simplifies this construction, as the middle set of wheels, are made to adapt themselves to the sharpest curves. We would much rather advocate inventions of this kind, which tend to simplify than those of the former, which tend to complicate and confuse.

SELF-ACTING RAILROAD SWITCHES.

Mr. J. Dick, of Buffalo, showed us, some week or two ago, a self-acting switch of his invention, which makes it utterly impossible, when used, for cars to be thrown off the track, as they often are, by unadjusted switches.

This switch is designed to be operated in all respects like the ordinary ones, with the additional property of springing instantaneously into line when, in consequence of any misunderstanding or carelessness, a wheel approaches in the wrong direction upon the main track. This property was put to a most unprecedented and almost fearhardy test on the 27th of June last, by running a train at the highest possible speed across not only one but all the switches in nearly a hundred miles of the Buffalo and New York city railroad, *all designedly placed wrong*. Fifteen miles of this route, *over three of the gaping switches*, was performed in seventeen minutes; showing a very high degree of confidence in the infallibility of the invention. The principal peculiarities of this switch consists in two elliptic springs, a lever, and a catch, which are all to be considered as additional to the usual mechanism of a switch, but increasing the cost only some twenty-five or thirty dollars. The heaviest of these springs is just outside the track, between the rails and the switch-stand, and exerts a constant effort to throw the switch into such position as to make the main line continuous and perfect. When the switch is moved out of this position by the hand lever, the second and smaller spring comes into play and throws forward a bolt which catches and holds the switch in place, and at the same time elevates an aforementioned lever, which is just within the track, some sixteen feet distant. In case of the approach of a car or engine in the wrong direction, the flange of the wheel presses upon the lever, detaches the catch, and the switch-rails jump into place with considerable energy. At a speed of sixty miles an hour a locomotive moves eighty-eight feet per second, and the catch is consequently released only one-fifth of a second before the wheels enter the switch, yet the movement is invariably completed in time.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD.

Judge Hepburn, who has recently returned from a trip to Europe, has been elected president of this road in place of David Longenecker, Esq.

So far it has required much economy and energy to conduct its business in a paying manner, though the trade is now fast increasing, and the consequent trade with Elmira and the Lakes, will not only increase the trade of the road, but give a fresh impetus to the Coal trade in the Shamokin region. We understand that parties there have made contracts to furnish as much Coal as the mines can produce in that direction.

Since March last eight trains per day, have passed over the road, carrying among other things, over 116,000 tons of Coal. Mr. Fiske, the Superintendent, is an excellent mechanic and a good business man. When last in the region, some months since, they had just introduced Coal into their Locomotives, but through the inexperience of their fire-man, much difficulty was met in keeping up steam. But we understand that this difficulty has been obviated, and that Coal is now burned without difficulty.

COAL FIELD AND RAILROAD OF FIRE.—We learn that a Railroad in Miss., etween Lauderdale Springs and Lockhart, has been undermined and set on fire by a burning Coal Field. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

"It seems that the road at that place runs over a bed of lignite or Coal. About four weeks ago a man applied fire to it, and it has been burning ever since. The atmosphere for miles around is laden with the stench of burning sulphur. We are informed that Mr. Williams, the contractor, has been compelled to throw in a great quantity of earth. At the last accounts, the fire was still burning, and the late heavy rains seem rather to increase than extinguish it."

NEW YORK COAL MARKET—Jan 2, 1856.—In Domestic we have little change to note, the supply is ample, and prices favor the buyer; Foreign is abundant, especially Liverpool, and this is nominal at 26 a 28 for Orrel, Cannel is very quiet.

We have no reports of the prices of coal in the different markets this week.

BY TELEGRAPH.

	FRIDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
Freights from Richmond for	
New York,	1 50

Report of Shipments

From Richmond, for the week ending Saturday, December 20th, 1855:

TO	TONS.	TO	TONS.
Aspinwall City,	749	Newburyport,	140
Boston,	212	Philadelphia,	160
Beverly,	220	Stapleton,	162
Bridgeton,	270	Tuckerton,	6
Charleston,	275	Wilmington,	50
Delaware City,	40		