MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—*Dr. Johnson.*

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. XXXIII. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1857. NO. 42.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the *Miners' Journal*, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county, such as *Books, Pamphlets, Large Posters, Hand Bills, Articles of Agreement, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Railroad Tickets, Paper Books, Time Books, Order Books, &c.* At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at short notice.

TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 25 if not paid within six months—and $2 50 if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address, in advance,		$5 00
Seven do do	do	10 00
Fifteen do do	do	20 00

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others at $5 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

Clergymen and School Teachers supplied with the JOURNAL at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that *refusing to take newspapers* from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 5 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 5 lines, for short periods, charged at a square.

SQUARE	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
Three lines,	$	$	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
Four lines,	1 00	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
Five lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
Six lines,	1 25	2 25	2 60	4 00	6 00
Seven lines,	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
Eight lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
Nine lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Business Notices, $1 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00.

Space to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent advance on these prices. All cuts will be charged the same as letter press.

No Trade Advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these prices, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notices, 25 cents; without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and for educational purposes will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 2352 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 2 cents per line for three times.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of Real Estate, &c., are not included in business advertisements.

PLUMBING.

PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING Establishment, *MARKET SQUARE POTTSVILLE, PA.*

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that having purchased the *Plumbing Establishment* of **Henry Dickinson,** and attached it to his *Gas-Fitting Business*, will hereafter carry on both branches, and hopes, by strict attention to business—keeping always on hand a large and well selected stock, employing competent workmen, and doing work at *only remunerating prices*—to receive a portion of the public patronage.

His stock will consist of Water Closets, Iron, Copper and Lead Bath Tubs, Porcelain and Copper Wash Basins, Iron and Lead Sinks, Hydrants, Pavement Plugs, Brass Cocks for hot and cold water, Gum and Leather Hose for pavements, Branch Pipes and Couplings for pavements, Iron and Lead Pipe of all sizes, Gas-Fixtures of every kind, embracing a full assortment of Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., &c., &c., manufactured of the best quality of materials, and of the latest and most approved patterns. DANIEL D. MORETON.

April 11, '57 15

EDUCATIONAL.

PIANO TEACHING.

P. Meyer, Organist, gives instruction on the Piano Forte and Melodeon in Pottsville and neighboring towns. *Terms moderate.* Apply at his office, second door below the Post Office, Pottsville. [July 11, '57 28-

NAZARETH HALL, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa.

THE 73d Annual Session of this Institution for young gentlemen, commenced on the 4th inst. Applications received by the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, *Principal.*

August 22, '57 34-2m

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Wilmington, Delaware.

THIS INSTITUTION, chartered with full collegiate powers to grant diplomas and confer degrees, is designed to meet the demands of **Liberal Female Education.**

No expense has been spared to make it a *First Class Institution.*

A FULL BOARD OF INSTRUCTION is regularly employed, affording facilities for an extended and thorough education, such as can only be had in the *best institutions.*

The Collegiate Year commences SEPTEMBER 1st, 1857.

Catalogues may be had by inquiring of the President, L. C. LOOMIS or of the Financial Agent, T. J. THOMPSON. [July 25, '57 30-

INSURANCE.

MINERS' LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., Pottsville, Penna.

CAPITAL $100,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THIS Company, chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, is now fully organized, and has commenced business. The Company is prepared to receive moneys and other property in trust, and allow interest on all moneys deposited in trust at the rate of five per cent. per annum; principal and interest payable on demand. For rates of Premium on Life Insurance, see the printed Tables supplied at the office of the Company, Centre street, Pottsville, three doors south of the Exchange Hotel. JACOB HUNTZINGER, jr., *Pres't.*

WELLINGTON KLINE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

April 11, '54 13 tf

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY. Authorized Capital, $400,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.—Office, No. 91 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. This Company will insure against loss or damage by Fire, Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally. Also MARINE INSURANCE, on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights. INLAND INSURANCE to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS:

D. Luther,	Davis Pierson,
Lewis Audenried,	Joseph Maxfield,
Peter Sieger,	Dr. Geo. N. Eckert,
John R. Blackiston,	B. Hamnett,
Samuel H. Rothermel,	Wm. F. Dean,

D. LUTHER, *President.*

WM. F. DEAN, *Vice President.*

W. M. Smith, *Secretary.*

P. D. LUTHER has been appointed agent for the above Company in Schuylkill county, to whom persons desiring Insurance can apply.

January 1, '57 [April 8, '54 14-] 1-

STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

May 15, 1854:

Assets, May 1st, 1853,		$358,318 70
Cash premiums and interest received the past year, mutual department,	$101,648 32	
Bills receivable in same,	28,647, 04	
Cash Premiums, Stock Departm't	40,282 20	
		170,568 56
		528,887 26
Losses, expenses, commissions, re-insurance, mutual department,	101,506 53	
" " stock,	27,031 98	
ASSETS:		
Bonds, mortgages, stock and other good securities,	173,135 72	
Bills receivable,	187,008 86	
Cash on hand and in hands of agents,	18,558 58	
		379,704 16

For Fire or Inland Insurance, apply to H. JOHNSTON, *Agent.*

July 15, 1856 29-1y

INDEMNITY.

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, near Fifth street.

DIRECTORS:

Charles N. Bancker,	George W. Richards,
Thomas Hart,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Samuel Grant,	David S. Brown,
Jacob R. Smith,	Morris Patterson.

Continue to make Insurance, permanent or limited on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large contingent Fund, which, with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the insured. Since their incorporation, a period of 18 years, they have paid upwards of *one million two hundred thousand dollars*, losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness, all liabilities.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

CHAS. G. BANCKER, Secretary.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSEL, Agent.

Pottsville, Jan. 11, 1851 2-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Office, No. 132 Chesnut street, the first door East of the Custom House.

CAPITAL $300,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Continue to make Insurances on lives on the most favorable terms.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and *constantly increasing* reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly or quarterly.

The company add a BONUS periodically to the insurances for life. The first Bonus, appropriated in December, 1844, and the second Bonus in December, 1849, amount to an addition of $262 50 to every $1,000 insured under the oldest policies, making $1,262 50 which will be paid when it shall become a claim, instead of $1,000 originally insured; the next oldest amount to $1,237 50; the next in age to $1,212 50 for every $1,000; the others in the same proportion according to the amount and time of standing, which additions make an average of more than 50 per cent. upon the premiums paid, without increasing the annual premium.

MANAGERS:

Thomas Ridgway,	John A. Brown,
Arkain Davis,	D. Danner,
John Jay Smith,	Frederick Brown,
Robert Pearsall,	George Taber,
Joseph Yeager,	John R. Latimer,
Thomas P. James,	Wharton Lewis,
Joseph T. Bailey,	John R. Slack,

Pamphlets containing tables of rates and explanations, forms of application and further information can be had at the office. THOMAS RIDGWAY, President,

JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary.

The subscriber is agent for the above Company in Schuylkill County, and will effect Insurances, and give all necessary information on the subject.

May '53 B. BANNAN.

TIN HAND PUMPS, FOR washing windows, shrubbery, &c. will throw water from a bucket to second story windows. For sale by B. BANNAN.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance on our regular rates.

J. B. A. & S. ALLEN, 7 and 8 South Wharves, Philadelphia, **DEALERS IN OILS.**

June 6, '57 23-1y

OILS! OILS!! OILS!!! HODGSON & KEAN, Nos. 5 & 6 S. Wharves, Philada., General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in *WHALE AND SPERM OIL FOR MINING AND MECHANICAL PURPOSES.*

Sept. 22, '55 38-tf

GEO. W. POMEROY & CO., DEALERS IN **OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, &c.,** NO. 10 South Water street, below Market, Philadelphia.

Sperm, Lard, Elephant, Whale, Tanners' and Machinery Oil, Sperm and Adamantine Candles. Samuel T. Miller Salesman.

Philadelphia, January 5, '57 1-1y

THE CITIZENS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING **CHINA AND GLASS** OF **TYNDALE & MITCHELL,** 707 Chestnut St., above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL import the greatest variety of **NEW & BEAUTIFUL WARES,** which they will sell in quantities to suit the wants of the **FARMER AND CITIZEN,** AT **WHOLESALE PRICES.**

September 12, '57 [MAM&SON] 37-3m

JOHN A. MOORE.	JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

MOORE & WILLIAMS, General Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN **MINERS' SUPPLIES,** No. 54 S. Water street, Philadelphia.

The subscriber having been associated with the coal trade and mining operations *generally*, for several years, are prepared to supply orders for all articles contingent to mining purposes at the lowest rates, with care and despatch. Our stock comprises the following articles:

Oils—Sperm,	Safety Lamps,	Thornley's celebrated
Solar,	Fuses,	Gum Belting,
Elephant,	Blasting Paper,	Washers,
Bleached,	Slope Chains,	Packing,
Racked,	Ropes, all sizes,	Hose,
Lard,	Pulleys,	Blasting and other
Rosin,	Wicking,	Powders,
Greasing,	Wire Rope,	Soap,
Linseed.	Tar and Pitch,	Candles, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:

Hodgson & Keen, J. B. A. & S. Allen, Charles Miller & Co., S. Rotheruel, Esq. and John Thornley, Esq., Philadelphia; Hon. W. Donaldson, Hon. C. W. Pitman, Geo. W. Snyder, Esq., D. P. Brown, Esq., and L. P. Brooks, Esq., Pottsville; Wm. DeHaven, Esq., Minersville; and J. J. Conner, Ashland. [January 17, '57 3-1y

Schuylkill Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Pottsville.

Office in Sillyman's Building, Mahantongo st., 2 doors above Centre st., Po'tsville, Pa.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED BY LAW, $200,000. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

This Company obtained its Charter at the last Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and is now fully organized and prepared to issue Policies, at liberal rates, on Fire and Inland risks, on Public and Private Buildings, Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandize of all kinds.

Also on Coal Breakers and Machinery. Inland Insurance on Canal Boats and Barges, by Canals and Rivers; also on Cargoes of Coal to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c. This Company guarantees to adjust all losses promptly, and thereby hope to merit the patronage of the public.

Directors:

SAMUEL SILLYMAN,	J. H. ADAM,
WILLIAM MORTIMER, Jr.	JOHN D. DEIBERT,
JACOB HUNTZINGER, Jr.	JOHN HENDRICKS,
GEORGE LAUER,	J. F. GRAEFF,
W. F. SMITH,	H. H. HUNTZINGER,
ROBERT M. PALMER,	GEORGE J. HEHR,

SAMUEL SILLYMAN, President.

W. F. SMITH, Secretary and General Agent.

Pottsville, January 17, '57 1-

TRANSPORTATION.

SCHUYLKILL ACCOMMODATION LINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements in conjunction with Philip Albright, of Reading, Pa., to run a regular line of Boats **FROM PHILADELPHIA TO READING AND POTTSVILLE,**

And all intermediate points, we are now prepared to receive goods for all the above places, and our utmost attention will be given to ship goods with promptness and despatch.

We solicit a share of patronage from merchants and others, who may have goods to forward for that section of the country.

Schweitzer & Co., No. 65 North Wharves, below Vine Street,

AGENTS:

AUG. J. RITZ, Philadelphia.

PHILIP ALBRIGHT, Reading.

ATKINS & BRO., Pottsville.

July 4, '57 27-tf

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO.

OFFICE of the Schuyl. Navi'n Co., *March 14th, 1857.*

The charge for the use of CARS and for TOLL on Anthracite Coal carried on the Schuylkill Navigation will be as follows, until further notice:

FROM	Port Carbon.	M'nt Carbon.	Sch'yl. Haven.	Port Clinton.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
To Philadelphia,	65	64	62	59
" Manyunk,	65	64	62	59
" Spring Mill,	60	59	57	50
" Conshohocken,	60	59	57	50
" Plymouth Dam,	60	59	57	50
" Bridgeport,	55	54	52	45
" Norristown,	55	54	52	45
" Port Kennedy,	50	49	47	40
" Valley Forge,	50	49	47	40
" Pawling's Dam,	50	49	47	40
" Port Providence,	50	49	47	40
" Phoenixville,	45	44	42	37
" Royer's Ford,	45	44	43	37
" Pottstown Landing,	45	42	42	37
" Port Union,	43	40	40	36
" Birdsborough,	41	40	38	34
" Reading,	38	37	35	31
" Althouse's,	38	37	35	31
" Moorsville,	38	37	35	31
" Hamburg,	35	34	32	28
" Orwigsburg Landing,	30	29	27	00

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs. less five per ct. allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance.

By order of the Managers, F. FRALEY, *President.*

March 21, '57 12-

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD.

OFFICE of the Philada. & R. R. Co., *Philadelphia, March 13, 1857.*

The rates of Freight and Tolls on Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows, from 16th March, 1857, until further notice:

FROM	Mount Carbon.	Schuyl. Haven.	Auburn.	Port Clinton.
To Richmond,	1 80	1 75	1 60	1 55
" Philadelphia,	1 80	1 75	1 60	1 55
" Inclined Plane,	1 80	1 75	1 60	1 55
" Nicetown,	1 80	1 75	1 60	1 55
" Germantown R. R.,	1 80	1 75	1 60	1 55
" Falls of Schuylkill,	1 80	1 75	1 60	1 55
" Manayunk,	1 80	1 75	1 60	1 55
" Spring Mills,	1 55	1 50	1 40	1 35
" Conshohocken and Plymouth Railroad,	1 55	1 50	1 40	1 35
" Rambo's and Potts' and Jones',	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Norristown or Bridgeport,	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Port Kennedy,	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 30
" Valley Forge,	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 30
" Phoenixville,	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
" Royer's Ford,	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
" Pottstown,	1 30	1 25	1 15	1 15
" Douglasville,	1 30	1 25	1 15	1 15
" Birdsboro',	1 20	1 15	1 05	1 05
" Reading,	1 10	1 05	1 05	1 05
" Between Reading and Mohrsville,	1 10	1 05	1 05	1 05
" Mohrsville,	1 10	1 05	1 05	1 05
" Hamburg,	1 10	1 05		
" Orwigsburg,	1 10	1 05		

By order of the Board of Managers.

March 21, '57 12- W. H. McILHENNEY, Sec'y.

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD. RATES OF FREIGHT ON MERCHANDIZE.

ON and AFTER MARCH 1st, 1857, until further notice, the following Rates of Freight will be charged per 100 pounds:

ARTICLES OF FREIGHT.	Between Pottsville & Philadelphia	Between Pottsville & Reading
Dry Goods, Confectionery, Books, Carpetings, Cigars, Fresh Meat, Fish, Glass, &c.	30	15
Anvils, Bran, Butter, Copper, Eggs, Earthenware, Grindstones, Groceries, Hemp Hams, Hardware, Hides, Hollow-ware, Leather, Machinery, Oysters, Oils, Seeds, &c.	22	11
Cotton, Coffee, Grain, Bar Iron, Lead, Molasses, Nails, Spikes, Rice, Salt, Provisions, Sugar, Whisky, &c.	18	9
Brooms, Fire Bricks, Guano, Mill Stones, Pitch and Tar, Salt, Scrap Iron, Timber and Lumber, &c.	14	7
Bricks, Coke, Cord Wood, Clay, Gravel, Ice, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manure, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Malt Liquors, &c.		
Flour, per barrel,	28	14

March 21, '57 12-

MEDICINAL.

LET the world know that *Nature in Mercy to Man, has amply provided Curative Agents in the Vegetable or Botanical Kingdom*, without the use of *Deleterious Mineral Poisons!!*

DR. D. S. SPARE'S—Office is at the corner of Centre and East Market Streets, Pottsville. Consultation and Advice gratis. [August 1, '57 31-1y

LYONS' KATHARION.

HAVE YOU used Lyons' Kathairon for the hair? It is the most delightful toilet article in the world and is preeminently beneficial for Grey and Bald heads. The Kathairon fully restored my hair after a baldness of twelve years. Yours truly,

R. L. ATWATER.

No. 56 Warren Street, New York.

Also, Lyons' Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger, for dyspepsia and general nervous debility, &c., can be had at C. BARLET'S Perfumery and Variety Store, Centre Street, Pottsville.

October 23, 1856 41-tf

CHAS. W. EPTING, Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Chemist. S. E. Corner Centre and Norwegian Sts., (*Opposite Mortimer's Hotel,*) POTTSVILLE, PENNA.

The subscriber, having taken possession of the house formerly occupied by Mrs. E. M. Beatty, has converted the same into a **Drug and Apothecary Store,** such as he thinks will prove satisfactory to all purchasers, and respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to his choice stock. He has taken great care in the selection of his Drugs, Medicines, &c., and can therefore cheerfully recommend each and every one as being *PURE AND UNADULTERATED.*

He is determined to give his undivided personal attention to his business, at all hours of the day and night when required; believing that the *success and reputation of physicians* as well as the *invaluable lives of their patients* depends in a great measure on the care of the Apothecary and the quality of his drugs and mixtures; and he feels confident that CHEAPNESS, when obtained at the expense of virtue and health, will not be the only question with his customers: when once his reputation as a careful and competent Apothecary, shall be satisfactorily established.

This reputation he is determined to build up, with the assistance of a share of the public patronage—a fair proportion of which is guaranteed to him by numerous friends, independently of that which he hopes to obtain by close attention to business and strict attention in mixing prescriptions which may affect the health and lives of his customers.

Deception in the preparing and compounding of medicines for ruthless speculation he will never resort to, though it is notoriously true that such a dangerous deception is much more extensively and successfully practised by druggists than can be readily imagined.

Confident of obtaining a name and rank amongst the first of his cotemporaries, he only asks attention to prove his will to serve, and his ability to satisfy the most exacting.

Patrons may with confidence rely upon the prompt and faithful execution of their orders, sent by mail or otherwise. CHAS. W. EPTING, DRUGGIST & CHEMIST.

S. E. Corner of Centre and Norwegian Sts., Pottsville.

Pottsville, June 21, '56 25-1y

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

READ THIS—OLD AND YOUNG!

PROFESSOR WOOD'S **HAIR RESTORATIVE,**

Is, no doubt, the most wonderful discovery of this age of progress, for it will restore, permanently, gray hair to its original color, cover the head of the bald with a most luxuriant growth, remove at once all dandruff and itching, cure all scrofula, and other cutaneous eruptions, such as scald head, etc. It will cure, as if by magic, nervous or periodical headaches, make the hair soft, glossy, and wavy, and preserve the color perfectly, and the hair from falling, to extreme old age.

The following is from a distinguished member of the medical profession:

ST. PAUL, January 1, 1855.

PROFESSOR 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 extant, 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 rubbed with a good stiff brush, and the Restorative then applied and well rubbed in, till the scalp was aglow. This I repeated every morning, and in three weeks the young hair appeared and grew rapidly from August last till the present time, and is now thick, black and strong—soft and pleasant to the touch; whereas, *before*, it was harsh and wiry, what little *there* was of it, and that little was disappearing very rapidly. I still use your Restorative about twice a week, and shall soon have a good and perfect crop of hair! Now, I had read of these things—and who has not? but have not seen hitherto any case where any person's hair was really benefited by any of the hair tonic, &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 know its effects, and have confidence in it. The supply you sent us, as wholesale agents for the Territory, is nearly exhausted, and daily inquiries are made for it. You deserve credit for your discovery; and I, for one, return you my thanks for the benefit it has done me, for I certainly had despaired long ago of ever effecting any such result. Yours, hastily,

J. W. BOND,

Firm of Bond & Kelley, Druggists, St. Paul.

[From the Editor of the Real Estate Advertiser.]

BOSTON, 27 School Street, *March 20*, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Having become prematurely quite gray, I was induced, some six weeks since, to make a trial of your Restorative. I have used less than two bottles, but the gray hairs have all disappeared; and although my hair has not fully attained its original color, yet the process of change is gradually going on, and I am in great hopes that in a short time my hair will be as dark as formerly. I have also been much gratified at the healthy moisture and vigor of the hair, which before was harsh and dry, and it has ceased to come out as formerly. Respectfully yours,

D. C. M. RUPP.

Professor Wood.

CARLYLE, Illinois, *June* 19, 1855.

I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE, Ex-Senator United States.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold in Pottsville by J. C. C. Hughes, F. Sanderson and Henry Saylor; Tamaqua—E. J. Fry; Schuylkill Haven—Dr. E. Chichester, and by all respectable Druggists everywhere. Feb. 21, '57. 8-1y

Important Discovery. CONSUMPTION, AND ALL **DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT**

ARE positively curable by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful, and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect, produced by their deposition in the lungs, is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air. Is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs, should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands, suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.

Office, 1131 Filbert street, (old No. 109,) below Twelfth, *PHILADELPHIA, Pa.*

June 27, '57 [March 21, '57 12-1y] 26-

MANUFACTURES.

PORT CARBON SHOVEL FACTORY. Charles Smith, Proprietor. All kinds of coal shovels, spades, coal riddles, &c. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

January 10, '57 2-tf

ARTHUR'S Self-Sealing Cans and Jars.

A LARGE assortment of Cans and Jars for preserving fresh Fruits, have just been received, and for sale by BRIGHT & LERCH.

July 25, '57 30-] Nearly opposite the Miners' Bank

SHOVELS! SHOVELS! SHOVELS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS would call the attention of Operators and others to their superior article of coal and sand shovels. Shovels made to order, either extra heavy or light, as may be desired. Works in Coal street. J. & J. SPARKS.

Pottsville, August 8, '57 32-6m*

THATCHER'S Double Action Forcing and Suction Pumps.

THESE Pumps, from experience, are acknowledged to be superior to any in use. They are also cheap and durable. For sale by C. C. CARTER.

Proprietor of the Right for Schuylkill county.

Pottsville, November 15, '56 46-1y

WILLIAMSPORT PLANING MILL, *Between the* **Sunbury & Erie Railroad and the Canal,** (Opposite the Furnace, Williamsport, Penna.)

GEO. S. BANGER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of white and yellow pine flooring boards, sash, doors, blinds, shutters, siding, wood mouldings, &c. Jig and scroll-sawing, fancy and plain. All descriptions of turning and planing done with promptness, and in the best manner.

Feb. 7, '57 6-1y

EXTENSIVE MARBLE YARD, Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.

THE subscriber is prepared, at his old stand, to furnish all kinds of materials in his line, for building purposes—plain and ornamental. He invites particular attention to the tomb Stones and Monuments of his manufacture. They can be had in every variety of style, and will compare favorably, in beauty and finish, with any obtained elsewhere, and are offered at cheaper rates. JOHN T. LANG.

June 6, '57 23-1y

NEW UPHOLSTERER—from the City.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pottsville and vicinity, that he has commenced his business on Centre street, opposite Henry Gressang's Furniture Ware Rooms, where he is prepared to receive all orders in the Upholstering line. N. B.—Old work repaired at the shortest notice. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. GEO. BERNET.

Reference—HENRY GRESSANG, C. F. KOPITSCH.

August 1, '57 31-3m*

VULCANIZED RUBBER HOSE, *For Hydrants, Locomotives, Fire Engines, and other purposes.*

THIS HOSE has great advantages over leather, as it needs no oiling, is perfectly tight, will stand a very high degree of heat without injury, and is not affected by the severest cold. It can be had of any size from ½ inch to 3 inches inside diameter—larger sizes made to order. Also, Couplings, Branch Pipes, &c. For sale by B. BANNAN.

Pottsville, May 23, '57 21-

NOTICE. To Coal Operators and Schuylkill County Merchants.

SMOKING TOBACCO, by Steam power—700lbs a day, at Hamburg. Smoking Tobacco and Segar Manufactory, on hand and ready for sale. 200 barrels sweet scented Smoking Tobacco. 200,000 Half Spanish Segars. 200,000 Sixes, Spanish Segars. 100,000 Seed and Extra Segars.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Terms easy. MARY ANN MOYER, Hamburg, Berks County, Pa.

Sept. 6, '57 36-tf

MAUCH CHUNK Wire Rope Manufactory, Fisher Hazard,

Manufacturer of Wire Rope for inclined planes, shafts, slopes, &c., would inform the public that he is now prepared to make *ALL KINDS, LENGTHS AND SIZES OF FLAT AND ROUND ROPE,* At the shortest notice, of superior quality, and on the most liberal terms, at his Wire Rope Factory, **Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.**

Reference can be made to Messrs. E. A. Douglas, N. D. Cortright and A. H. Broadhead, at Mauch Chunk; to N. Patterson, Summit Hill, to Sharpe, Leisenring & Co., Tilmore, Luzerne county, Pa., and in fact, nearly all the operators in the Region who have been using his ropes.

August 8, '57 32-1y

CARRIAGE FACTORY REMOVED.

THE undersigned respectfully embrace this opportunity of informing the public that they have removed their extensive Carriage Factory, from Mauch Chunk street, where they have been since the late fire, to their New, Large and commodious building, in Morris' Addition, on the old site, where they are prepared to turn out CARRIAGES EQUAL TO THE BEST IN THE STATE and ready to accommodate their customers and all those who may favor them with their patronage. An entire new and well selected stock of materials and the same old hands will enable them to do work which in elegance and durability cannot be surpassed.

They will continue to attend to the business hereafter as before, with determination to give general satisfaction.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

July 18, '57 29-1y ABRIGHT & BURKHARD.

POTTSVILLE Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

I HEREWITH invite your especial attention to my very extensive stock of *Ready Made Saddlery, Harness, Collars, &c.*, embracing the largest variety of styles and qualities ever offered for sale in this county, and at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other house in the trade.

Having been, for some years past, in the habit of purchasing my *Raw Material exclusively for Cash,* I find myself now in the possession of advantages from this cause not enjoyed by the trade generally, and feel that I *can*, with confidence, solicit the trade of all classes of dealers; and my arrangement for the coming season's trade have been such as to warrant the assertion that *I can sell goods on better terms and for a larger amount of business than I have hitherto done*; you can therefore rely upon finding at my establishment everything that is required in my line.

Orders by mail are respectfully solicited, and the goods sent warranted to give satisfaction, both as to price and quality. LEFEVER WOMELSDORFF.

Opposite Episcopal Church, Centre street, Pottsville.

March 7, 1857 10-1y

SOLOMON HOOVER. Wholesale and Retail

DEALER in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Tin Ware, Hollow Ware, Britannia Ware, Brass Ware, French Ware, and Cutlery, Range Boilers, Portable Ranges, Gas Ovens, Summer Furnace, &c., &c., has added to his former stock of Stoves a variety of new patterns of Kitchen Ranges of which he can give the highest recommendation.

He calls particular attention to his new style of Heater which he is confident will make the best Heater that has ever been used in this part of the country, also, a variety of new patterns of Cooking, Parlor, and Hall Stoves. He calls particular attention to his sheet iron Parlor Stove, it is an improvement on the Kisterbach, which he is confident is the best stove in use. He has now the largest stock of the above articles (too numerous to mention,) that has ever been offered in this part of the country. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine for themselves, feeling confident that he can suit them in quality and price; he flatters himself that he has had much experience in his line of business, therefore he feels confident that he cannot be surpassed in quality or cheapness.

Roofing and Spouting and all kind of jobbing done at the shortest notice.

Centre street, 5 doors above Market, west side, Pottsville.

March 21, '57 12-

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY LUMBER —AND— **MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

HAVE on hand at their extensive establishment, on Railroad street, a great quantity of lumber of every kind and description, which they can supply to Operators, Carpenters and Builders, at lower rates than it can be bought elsewhere. They are also ready to supply, through the means of their extensive business, and labor saving machines, manufactured articles in their line at a saving of 25 per cent. on former cost.

Their large workshops have been in successful operation for the past year, turning out vast quantities of **Doors, Window Frames, Sash, Panel Work, Mouldings, Bed-posts, Blinds, Bannisters, Shutters,**

And all kinds of, Framed, Paneled, and Turned Work, Which they have constantly on hand. They are ready to execute orders at the shortest notice, for any quantity or quality of sawed or manufactured stuff.

Dry and green Hemlock, of all kinds, for building purposes. Oak, Maple, Poplar, chair, plank and scantling boards; Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany, &c. for cabinet work; White and Yellow Pine boards for flooring, raw or made to order; White Pine plank, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1¼, ¾ and ½ inch panel, always ready; also, plank, beams, rails, scantling, posts, shingles, lath, ceiling lath, paling, &c. &c.

Bills of sawed stuff and everything in their line on hand or to order, at the shortest notice.

Pottsville, March 29 '57 10-

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

LOOK HERE! "Sign of the Stove!"

GEORGE H. STICHTER, at the OLD STAND, Centre street, Pottsville, opposite J. G. Brown's Drug Store, is making arrangements to sell his extensive assortment of **STOVES, TINWARE, BRITTANIA-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE,** At prices heretofore unparalleled in this region.

The following is a list of the Stoves, together with number and prices:

Wm. Penn—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, with fixtures, from $17 to $30.

Victor—Nos. 4 and 5, from $12 to $14.

Globe—Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, from $16 to $25.

Complete—Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, from $9 to $17.

Cannon; or Egg—Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Plain Cannon—Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Summer Ranges, for kitchens—Nos. 2 and 3, from $9 to $11.

Parlor Stoves of all sizes, Russia Iron, with Cast Iron Cylinders.

Also, common Coal Buckets, at prices ranging from 40 cents to $2. Galvanized Coal Buckets from $1 to $2 50. Stove Pipe, sold for 9 cents per pound. Elbows 10 cts. extra. Russia Iron Pipe, 20 cts. per pound.

The following list of miscellaneous articles will also always be found on hand and sold cheap for CASH:

Coal Shovels, Pokers, Iron and Tin Pans, Water Coolers, Fluid, Camphene and Oil Lamps, best German Stove Blacking, Fire Bricks of all sizes, for Stoves, Ranges, &c. Clay Cylinders of assorted size, for Sheet Iron Stoves.

Also, Tin sold by the box, Sheet Iron, by the pound—cheap for cash.

All the above goods will be sold at reduced prices, for CASH, and those in want of anything enumerated above, will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

GEORGE H. STICHTER.

Old Stoves taken in exchange for new ones, and stoves delivered without charge.

Pottsville, September 5, '57 36-tf

HOTELS.

TAYLORSVILLE HOUSE. On the Old Sunbury State Road, 9 miles north of Minersville—4 miles southwest of Ashland. JOHN A. OTTO, *Proprietor.*

July 11, '57 28-3m*

"WHITE HORSE HOTEL." *Corner of Centre and Mahantongo Streets, Pottsville.* **Joseph H. Feger, Proprietor.**

Entertainments and accommodations of the best kind, and every attention will be paid by the Host and his attendants to make guests and travellers comfortable.

August 1, '57 31-1y

BOOKS, &c.

JUSTICES' FEE BILLS.

THE new Justices' Fee Bills, Revised and Corrected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, just printed, and for sale by B. BANNAN.

WATSON'S ANNALS OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNALS of Philadelphia & Pennsylvania in the Olden Time, a collection of memoirs, anecdotes and incidents of the city and its inhabitants,—numerous engravings. New revised edition, publishing in numbers, at 25 cents each. Subscriptions received at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.

"LITTLE DORRIT"—Complete.

DICKENS'S Last Novel, "LITTLE DORRIT," is now complete. Cheap edition, 50 cts. illustrated, 75 cts. Fine edition, 8vo. plates, $1 50.

The Fortunes of Glencore, Lever's new novel.

Nothing New, tales by the author of John Halifax.

Magazines for July—viz.: Harper's, Graham's, Stephen's, Godey's, &c., &c., just received, and for sale by B. BANNAN.

LIFE OF THE AUTHOR OF JANE EYRE.

LIFE of Charlotte Bronte, author of Jane Eyre, &c. by Mrs. Gaskell. 2 vols.

Ivyneyor Terrace, or the Clue of Life; by the author of the Heir of Redcliffe. 2 vols.

Lost Life in Egypt and Nubia; by Wm. C. Prime.

Ruks and Mayhan, or the dog; edited by Frank Forrester.

Common Sense applied to Religion; by Catherine E. Beecher.

The Trappers of Umbagog; by Thompson.

Adventures and Explorations in Honduras; by Wm. V. Wells—with map and illustrations—just published and for sale at B. BANNAN'S

Book and Stationery Store.

A GREAT BOOK.

"The Impending Crisis of the South; How to meet it," by HINTON ROWAN HELPER, of North Carolina, the son of a Slaveholder, is one of the most extraordinary publications of the day. No work that has ever emanated from the press of the North portrays Slavery in all its debasing and degrading character as does this work of Mr. Helper, who is a *helper* in the cause of Freedom in every sense of the word. The work abounds with statistics of Northern and Southern Industry; the effect of Free and Slave Labor on the country—and it also shows up the testimony of the Fathers of the South, the great men of the North, the testimony of the Bible, the church, and in fact, the leading spirits of the whole world against Slavery. Ninth edition just received, and for sale by B. BANNAN.

NEW WORK, BY BISHOP HOPKINS.

"THE AMERICAN CITIZEN"—his rights and duties; by the Right Rev. John H. Hopkins. This excellent work treats on a great variety of subjects, embracing, The Religious Duties and Rights of the Citizen; the Science of Politics, Slavery Business, Domestic Relations, Social Life &c. Price $1.

"INQUIRE WITHIN" for anything you want to know; a useful volume of universal knowledge, containing over 3700 facts for the people. Price $1 00.

VAUX'S ARCHITECTURE—a series of Designs for Villas and Cottages, prepared for execution in the United States, illustrated by 300 engravings. Just published and for sale by BENJ. BANNAN.

March 21, '57 12-

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!

TO HIM that giveth let us sing—by Alice Hawthorne.

Sugar Plums for Piano. No. 6.

Thalberg Valses—by Charles D'Albert.

Dr. Kane's Arctic Polka—by J. B. Peterson.

Firemens' March—by D. F. Waltz.

The Sea Breeze Gallop—Grobe.

" High Flyer " "

" Speedwell Schottische "

" Splendid Waltz, "

" Spitfire Quickstep, "

" Progress " "

" Ocean Herald March " "

" Guiding Star Redowa "

Jennie Polka—by P. Malberger.

Leon Polka—by Michael Malcolm.

Polka Francaise—by Henkert.

L'American Quadrille Gallop—by Musard.

Alicella Polka—Wm. Bolling.

Annie Laurie, a Scotch ballad, sung by Dempster.

For sale by B. BANNAN.

MRS. SEDGWICK'S NEW WORK.

MARRIED OR SINGLE; by the author of Hope Leslie, &c. 2 vols.

THE PROFESSOR; a tale by the author of Jane Eyre.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND MINISTRY OF THE REV C. H. SPURGEON; also his SERMONS in 2 vols.

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED—The adventures of Porte Crayon and his Cousins.

WILD NORTHERN SCENES; or, Sporting Adventures with the Rifle and the Rod By S. H. Hammond.—One volume, cloth. Price $1.

THINE AND MINE. A new story of great interest.—One volume, cloth. Price $1.

NEW EDITIONS of all of HUGH MILLER'S WORKS.

THE ATHELINGS, or the Three Gifts. By Mrs. Oliphant. One vol., paper, 50 cts.

JAMES' NEW NOVEL, LEONORA D'ORCO. 1 vol. paper, 50 cents.

NOTHING TO WEAR. Price 50 cents.

THE WAR TRAIL. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 1 vol. cloth $1 25.

THE ROMANY RYE, a sequel to "Lavengro"—By George Borrow: one vol., paper, 50 cents.

Just published and for sale at B. BANNAN'S

July 25, '57 30-] *Book and Stationery Store.*

COLTON'S New Series of School Geographies.

INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY.—Small Quarto, 98 pages, 22 maps; beautifully illustrated. The work is every way adapted to the capacity and wants of the young beginner. Care has been taken to avoid everything which should be reserved for the more advanced pupil. The maps have only the principal features delineated, hence they can be easily studied. The lessons are copiously illustrated with appropriate engravings. For instance, in treating of an island, the subject is illustrated by a map and a picture of an island. So of a peninsula, and of other physical features.

MODERN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.—Large Quarto, 134, 40 maps, and numerous illustrations. Designed for that very large class of pupils in our schools who wish to learn the more important facts of Geography, but have not time to consult the more elaborate treatises. In this book, great pains have been taken, by copious exercises, to make the pupil *thoroughly acquainted with the maps, and familiar with localities.* It embraces the whole subject of Geography, as ordinarily taught, *and it is a complete work in itself.*

For sale by BENJ. BANNAN, *Agent for the Publishers.*

Teachers and others supplied at the publishers' regular wholesale prices.

Pottsville, June 13, '57 24-

AGRICULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS.

FESSENDEN'S Complete Farmer and Gardener.

Buest's American Flower Garden Directory.

Buest's Family Kitchen Gardener.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.

Downing's Landscape Gardening.

Nash's Progressive Farmer.

Allen's Treatise on the Grape.

Pardee on the Strawberry.

Youatt on the Horse.

Elliott's American Fruit Grower's Manual.

Neill's Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Gardener.

Johnson's Dictionary of Modern Gardening.

Blake's American Farmer.

Breck's Book of Flowers.

Thomas's Farm Implements.

Browne's American Poultry Yard.

Bennett's Poultry Book.

Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.

American Fruit Culturist by Thomas.

Lindley's Horticulture by Downing.

Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant.

Downing's Rural Essays.

Vaux's Architecture.

Brown's Field Book of Manures.

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry.

For sale at B. BANNAN'S Seed and Flower Store.

April 4, '57 14-

GREAT INDUCEMENTS! An Extensive Variety of Standard Books very Cheap.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of reducing his large stock of standard miscellaneous Books will sell them off at extremely low prices. Among many others will be found

Robertson's Historical Work, 3 vols. 8vo.

Russell's Modern Europe, 3 vols. 8vo.

Plutarch's Lives. 8vo.

Life of the Duke of Wellington, Illustrated.

Chamber's Encyclopedia of Literature. 2 vols.

Chamber's Information for the People.

Scott's Commentary on the Bible. 3 vols.

Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible. 6 vols.

Hildreth's History of the United States, 6 vols.

Bancroft's History of the United States. 6 vols.

Waverly Novels complete, in 5 vols., and in 13 vols.

Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson by Croker.

Smith's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures.

Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography.

Irving's Life of Washington, 4 vols.

South's Sermons. 2 vols. 8vo.

Addison's Complete Works, 6 vols.

Washington Irving's Works, 15 vols.

Cooper's Works, 34 vols.

Bayard Taylor's Works, 5 vols.

Don Quixote and Gil Blas, Illustrated Editions.

Illustrated World of Art.

Tales of a Grandfather.

Works of Lorenzo Dow

Buffon's Natural History, plates.

Arabian Nights Entertainments.

Hammond's Hunting Adventures in the Northern Wilds.

Cumming's Hunter's Life among Lions, Elephants, &c.

Stephen's Egypt and the Holy Land.

Webster's Family Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.

Headley's Washington and Napoleon.

Newcomb's Cyclopedia of Missions.

Josephus's Works, complete, Various editions.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines.

Lyell's Elements and Principles of Geology. 2 vols.

Library of Standard Fiction embracing works of Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, Hannah More, Miss Burney, Jane Porter, &c. &c.

Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art.

Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Dick's Works, complete, 2 vols.

Little & Brown's elegant Cabinet edition of the British Poets, scarlet cloth, gilt.

Layard's Nineveh and its remains.

Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament.

Byrne's Dictionary of Mechanics, numerous plates.

Nicholson's Encyclopedia of Architecture, numerous plates.

Hodge on the Steam Engine, 2 vols. numerous plates.

Anthon's Classical Dictionary, royal 8vo.

Macaulay's and Hume's Histories of England.

Gibbon's History of Rome, 6 vols.

Together with various editions of the Standard Poets, Pocket and Family Bibles, Illustrated Works, &c. in plain or elegant bindings—all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times, at B. BANNAN'S

July 4, '57 *Cheap Book and Stationery Store.*

Poetry.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

Their Names are on the Stone.

BY REV. EDWARD C. JONES.

The bustle and the glitter,
Of garish days are past,
And twilight's softening shadows,
Around my heart are cast.
Alas! its fervent yearning,
Is for the lost and gone,
But grass is in the churchyard,
And their names are on the stone.

I long again to clasp them,
And whisper all my care—
I never had a sorrow,
They did not haste to share—
I never felt a rapture,
They did not call their own—
But grass is in the churchyard,
And their names are on the stone.

I still keep only musing,
On bosoms I could trust,
But think the while I cannot
Reanimate their dust.
Their memory stands perfected,
In all the crowded past,
But we are blown asunder,
Like atoms in the blast.

I oft forgot affection
Was startled as a bird,
At each ungrateful action,
At each ungentle word.
In future no devotion
Can for that past atone—
Oh, the grass is in the churchyard,
And the names are on the stone.

Had they but simply voyaged,
Across the ocean's track,
One little tender missive,
Might win and woo them back.
But to the land of shadows,
Those treasured ones have flown,
And I see in yonder churchyard
Their names upon the stone.

The Seasons file before me,
In exquisite array—
Spring brings its scented blossom,
Summer its garish day.
But Autumn has no harvest
Where Death the seeds has sown.
No! grass is in the churchyard,
And the names are on the stone.

Mining.

A PEEP INTO A WELSH COAL MINE.

BY SEPTIMUS PIESSE.

Mining districts generally are situated in the most romantic and picturesque parts of the world. This is more particularly the case in "Merrie England" and the "Land of the Leek." Thus Wales and the bordering counties have ever been prominent as affording a harvest to mining speculators, who, mole-like, grope below the earth, and as a resort for the lovers of scenery, who admire the surface only. Mountain and valley are to one what the monotonous ironstone and coal beds are to the other; the one will praise the sparkling of the lead or copper ore, the other admires the glistening of the dew-drop upon the hardy fern, and the bubbled torrent as it hurries on its course down the Salmon Leap.

Having passed the green and golden colored fields, bordered with the trim hedge row of black and white thorn, with here and there a wild rose blossom of woodbine peeping at heaven through the green leaves, then the soft sward, yielding a dainty meal to the lowing cattle and the bleating lamb, then the road side decked with azure harebell and blooming furze—there was the logged mule feeding at will upon nettles; all was bright, was gay, was rural.

Now the scene is changed to engine houses, lofty chimneys, sheds, stables, cabins, hills of coal, of coke, of rubble; piles of rough timber, broken machinery, loose chains, and a thousand other things apparently scattered about, rusty, dingy, black; and well they might be, for the coke hills and chimneys were foaming with smoke, and appeared as though they had been doing so for ages. The clanking of chains, the screeching unlubricated wheels, the waste steam blowing from the boiler valve, and the echoes from the pit's mouth, form together a sight and sound that few can conceive or form even an idea of, if accustomed to a "quiet house."

As we examined the works, we could not but be forcibly struck with the apparent negligence and exposure of all sorts of machinery in full work, wheels revolving, beams oscillating, ropes and chains being wound and unwound, pumps flowing with muddy water, all, as it were, unheeded. Everything about a mine seems to be done for work, and nothing for show, so everything is wrought of the strongest material, but in the roughest way man can put matter together. As the engines are never stopped but for twenty-four hours in the week (that is from six o'clock on Saturday to the same hour on the Sabbath following,) they are put to severe tests for labor, and which if deranged throws many men out of employ. They are, of course, constructed in the *simplest and strongest way*; *so little "tackle,"* indeed, is there about them, that they are often driven by a boy engineer.

Having viewed the miscellaneous works, we had some conversation with one of the "top men," which ultimately led to our descent to the "lower regions;" the terms were very moderate, having only to "stand something to drink." The miners are willing to do anything for strangers for a trifle. It was suggested that we should put on a "smock," which ultimately we had no reason to regret. With our new garment came a little of the excitement of our situation. We could not keep away the thought, should the rope break, or a wheel go wrong, what would become of us?—Fearing lest our nerves should fail, we hastened, under the direction of our new friend, to jump into the corve, just then about to descend; two or three miners did the same, and in a second, the engine, like a mighty giant lifted us all up about four or five feet, and held us dangling over the pit's mouth; at the cry of "hold on!" the engine was reversed, and we began our descent in earnest. We certainly own there was a thrill—the "goose flesh" crept up our back—when we thought of the eighty-five fathoms of space between us and a sure footing. The descent being very slow, we had plenty of time to examine the shaft; it was strong enough no doubt, but we thought it rather skaky, as the bricks had fallen away here and there, and water was pouring through to no small extent. Having descended about thirty or forty fathoms, the mouth of the pit or shaft began optically to decrease in size, and the rope by which we were held did the same, till having gone down about sixty fathoms, we could no longer discern either; we could however, trace the rope or band by the light of the candle with which we had provided ourselves, till it appeared as fine as a spider's thread. The further we descend, the less steady we go, the oscillations become greater, we swing from side to side, and, occasionally the corve catching against some projection, gives the whole a lift—far, very far from pleasant to those unused to such treatment—and having made rather more than half the descent, we felt as we think a person might feel were they in Mahomet's coffin—a kind of suspension between heaven and earth—only not supported by ether, by magnetism, or gas, but by a cobweb. Still we continue to descend. Now, the echo of voices are heard from below, reverberating gruffly. We have passed the superficial crust of the earth, and bricks are no longer required for support, the shaft being cut through rock of "slaty shale," as the geologists have it, which is mostly the strata that covers coal. Now the glimmer of light is visible, it becomes more distinct, and faces (not so black as you would imagine) come in view.

Now, thank our stars! there is an end of our suspense, both ideal and real; we are landed, as an aeronaut might say when his car had touched the earth, safe and sound. We are at the bottom at last. An archway leads to a considerable excavation, large enough for a wagon and horses to turn round; from this the galleries, as the lesser excavations are called, emanate like small streets from a circus; down one of these we were taken to the stable—a part of the mine that had been exhausted. The horses were in excellent condition, they are of the low cob breed, as best adapted for their situation. When once they are taken down they rarely, if ever, are brought up again, and are even buried below in some instances; of five we saw, one had been down seven and another eleven years. Having satisfied our curiosity here, we turned back to the road or main colliery.

In order to save labor, no more material is cut away than is absolutely necessary. In this mine the coal seam is not more than four feet thick, (the seams vary from eighteen inches to twenty feet,) so that measurement may be said to be the height of the workings, which prevents one walking in an upright position. We traversed along this about half a mile, when the sound of the pick and sledge warned us we were near the workers. A turn from this brought us at once to what is called the "wall face," from which coal is actually brought down; here were seen about twenty men in line on their knees and haunches, in full labor, each having a lamp giving no more light, than as the saying is, "to render darkness visible." While here, we could of course, do no less than mine some coal ourselves, in order to give a charm, as it were to the visit; and, dear readers, from the little experience we had, we can assure you that the miner's work is not to be envied, *especially* when we take into consideration the dangers of this occupation—dangers which *is* their consequences, may be compared to the mariner's! to-day he is full of hope, of care, of vigor; to-morrow a widow and fatherless children weep his loss. Yet the miners, like the sailors, as a body, are a hardy, good-hearted and courageous class of God's people.—Having done our work, we withdrew, happy ourselves, but leaving those happier behind us.

The mode of working a coal mine is not sufficiently interesting to the general reader to be detailed here. We may observe, however, *en passant*, that the men work by the piece; that they are divided into classes under the name of "holers," "getters," "buttymen," "trammers," "rollers," drivers," "banksmen," &c., that when the coal is *got*, it is shoveled into the corve; the corve (generally two at a time) is raised on the rolley (a kind of truck,) and are drawn to the pit's bottom; a corve is then attached to the apparatus by which it is brought up the shaft, and is then consigned to the banksmen; and that long night to which the coal has been inured is terminated with a bright day, and the sun, from which it has been hidden for ages, again shines on it.

In some cases the coal is drawn from the wall face by manual labor, to the mouth of the shaft, but in most instances by horses, under the guidance of a boy or girl carrying a lantern dimly burning. It is usual to have a tram-road or railway for the rolleys on trucks to travel upon, and it should not be forgotten that this mode of transit was in use in the mining district many years before applied in the general way we have it now.

Besides the falling of the superincumbent earth, which in some cases buries them alive, the miners have to task their ingenuity to combat with one of their greatest enemies, namely, the fire-damp. Though some mines are comparatively free from this evil, there are others that have it in excess. This fire-damp is nothing more than what we of the "upper world" call gas-coal. It issues from the coal as it is mined, pours out in jets like those which we daily witness in a miniature degree at home at our own fireside; mixing with the air of the mine it becomes very explosive if not carried off by good ventilation. Mines that are dangerous on this account are obliged to be lighted with a peculiar kind of lamp called the "Davy," which prevents the gas being ignited on the outside, but warns the miner of his danger by the appearance of the flame within the lamp should the gas be in excess. In the ordinary way, common candles are used which the miners are apt to burn when they should not, because they give more light than a "Davy." Good vetilation will, however, subvert the evil of fire-damp, and in order to carry this object out, they generally sink two shafts to each mine; they then make a large fire in one which acting as a flue or chimney, causes a draft of fresh air to descend the opposite shaft and to pervade the mine.

I have proposed to illuminate mines by gas. It is somewhat singular that these dark regions should be the last to receive the benefit of that artificial light of which they are the source. Many of the sad accidents which now happen in the mines are indirectly produced by the want of light by the miner, and there is no reason why gauze-protected gas lights should not be used in place of the miserable "glims" now employed.

Besides fire, the miners have also to contend against water, but this is kept away by powerful pumps; that, however, overcomes them for a time occasionally, still further testing their patience. The strata of coal in the majority of mines is not on the level but, "dip" to a considerable degree; in these cases different modes of working are obliged to be had resource to.

When we found there was nothing more to be seen, we made preparations to ascend, which having effected in safety, we must own there was a degree of pleasure felt in again treading the surface of terra-firma.

The origin of coal we cannot here discuss, but it is generally admitted to be the result of some wood or forest that has been laid low during some great change which the surface of the earth has been subject to in a previous age. There is not the least doubt that the present position of the globe has been entirely changed with regard to the relative position it had to the sun in former times, and as a consequence, the surface of the world has been modified with this alteration, either suddenly or through the lapse of ages—more probably the latter.

In all his works there is evidently an object in view by the Creator. We cannot for a moment contemplate these mighty pillars of nature without perceiving at once that they are a superb provision for man's wants; nor could we, both on account of its value and *its composition*, have given coal a better name than that which it has—"the black diamond." This wise economy of the Great Author of nature is a great proof of his infinite beneficence.

Miscellany.

THE following article from the *Mining Chronicle*, is worthy of serious consideration:

Fully Insured.

Of course they are—No one can for a moment suppose otherwise—The shrewd calculating business man, who takes care to save two or three hundred dollars on his engine and boilers; hundred dollars more on bolts, fastenings and iron work; and perhaps an additional hundred or two dollars on his chains, cables and anchors, by the use of rotten English iron—Such a man as his is too wary to send his ship to sea without being fully insured. He is not the man, not he, to take any of the risk of such a proceeding.—He knows well enough the kind of material he is sailing with; on one side a new ship, painted and gilded outwardly, but whose inner life and strength he knows is liable to fail at any moment from the defective fastenings and equipments; and on the other side a host of insurance companies not only willing, but eager and anxious to take his risks, and even soliciting him to insure this splendid new vessel of his with their office. What wonder, then that this shrewd business man, knowing all this beforehand, should thus build, and thus fully insure?

Our business man then knows that he may as well save this five or six hundred dollars in the building and equipments of his vessel. The insurance companies will insure him at just as low a rate, as they would if he were to put in the very best of iron at the extra cost, and consequently the whole amount thus saved is clear gain, and our business man knows it, and knowing it, acts accordingly.

During her first, second, third or fourth voyage, or perhaps not until later, our fine new ship gets caught in a gale; first one part of her ironwork gives way, then another, until her top masts go over the side. Perhaps she is at anchor, she parts her chains and goes ashore a total wreck; and so on through a whole catalogue of such disasters. The underwriters foot the bills, tolerably big ones they generally are, with the damages liberally estimated, and our business man finds himself in possession of a snug profit over and above the price of his lost vessel, that now rests quietly at the bottom of the sea, from whence she will never come back to trouble him.

This is no fancy sketch. Many and many a time every year is this tragedy enacted. Even now, while we write, if the ship owner in New York or Boston wants a cable, on the strength of which may hang hundreds of human lives; is it price or quality that most influence his selection? The answer to that question can be found in the "Marine Disasters" column of every newspaper. It is a question that may yet be asked, and have to be answered before a higher than earthly tribunal; and in that day if it be demanded of our shrewd ship owner, what has become of the passengers or crew, who met their deaths by trusting to this same cheap cable, we doubt if he can make any better reply than Cain's—"Am I my brother's keeper?"

If our law makers would govern legislation, so as to keep our gold and silver at home as the basis of a good currency, we would soon furnish a good article of Iron at about the same price as the inferior English article—but the Irish rule the Democracy, and its policy has become like the Irishman's pig—"it goes by contraries."

VIRGINIA FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF MISSOURI.—The Wheeling Intelligencer and Wellsburg Herald are vigorously and ably pushing foward the free-labor cause in Western Virginia. The Wheeling Intelligencer having published a series of articles showing the policy of preferring white to slave labor, the Herald, also a Virginia paper, remarks:

"The Intelligencer is now doing more for the material advancement of the State than all the political journals combined, and in the certainty of reaping the fruits in a very few years, may well despise the vatican thunders and bulls of excommunication daily hurled by the Richmond press. His doctrines are bound to prevail, at least so long as the dignity of white labor and the consequent prosperity of Western Virginia are concerned."

Speaking of the Anti-Slavery movement in Missouri, the Herald says:

"A similar state of feeling may spring up any day in Western Virginia, and, when it once starts it will grow with the increase of an avalanche, every successive movement giving it weight and momentum. The parallel is a fair one between St. Louis and Missouri, and Wheeling and Western Virginia. *Missouri is destined to be a Free State*, and however improbable the assertion, or unpalatable, the fact is morally certain that Virginia, intensely slaveholding as she appears now, will *follow in her wake or split*, sooner or later."

Men of Pennsylvania will you vote to carry Slavery into the Territories of the country, to shut out your sons, from the landed inheritance purchased by the blood of freemen? God forbid that you should.

SINGULAR RESULT OF A KISS.—An English paper informs us that a girl of seventeen, residing at Bridgegate, Glasgow, named Catherine Bust, was brought to the Central police office of that city, having had her neck fractured in a struggle, from a young man having attempted to kiss her. No extra violence, it was said, had been used. Dr. M'Gill was in attendance, and reported that the injury sustained appeared to be a partial dislocation of one of the vertebrae of the neck, causing great difficulty in respiration and swallowing—he presumed, from pressure on the respiratory nerve. She was ordered to the infirmary, but her friends preferred taking her home, where she now lies in a dangerous state. Steps are being taken to have the young man apprehended.

We publish this as a warning to young ladies not to resist such attempts. If so serious a result followed a resistance, which, from the nature of the attack was very slight, the consequences of a more forcible repulse might have been fatal.

KENTUCKY RIFLEMEN.—The renown which Kentucky riflemen have obtained for precision and skill in handling the rifle has become worldwide, and excited the attention and wonder of the warriors of other nations. In battle they have stood as cool and collected, although the first time in action, as the oldest veterans in Europe; pouring in their deadly fire with unerring aim.

"I shot that officer," exclaimed a rifleman, as he saw an officer fall at New Orleans.

"I shot him in the right eye," replied the other rifleman.

"And I shot him in the left eye," was the response.

After the battle, it was found that an officer had been shot in both eyes. This unerring precision can only be obtained by long practice and thorough drilling.

At the first settlement of the State, they were compelled to be constantly under arms, as it were, to guard against the wild Indian and murderous tomahawk. As the father, so the child grew up, taught in earliest infancy possible, to poise the rifle and direct its aim. As ammunition was not always convenient to be had, the father would dole out to his son a certain number of cartridges for his rifle, for each of which he must bring home some sort of game, or get a taste of hickory for every missing shot.

Many years ago I was conversing with my father on the wonderful skill of the Kentuckians, when he related the following anecdote:

"I was out in the wilds of Kentucky, some years before the war, on a surveying expedition and had an opportunity of studying the character of the early settlers for a considerable length of time. It became necessary for me to stop a few days at a log tavern, and to while away the time I took my rifle and explored the woods for game, of which there was an abundance. The landlord had a little son, about ten years of age, who accompanied me with his rifle, and always had extremely good luck. On one occasion the fates seemed averse to him, for perceiving a squirrel on a very high branch of a tree, he up with his rifle and blazed away, and down came the squirrel.—The look of dismay with which he viewed the game, I shall never forget. Dropping the butt of his rifle on the ground, he burst into tears. In the utmost surprise, I inquired what the matter was. He answered—

"Daddy'll lick me."

"Lick you! what for?"

"Because I didn't hit him in the head."

I soothed him all I could, but the day's pleasure was over. On returning to the tavern I interceded for him all in my power to save him from the hickory, but it was of no use; the application must be made, if only for example.

"No, no, stranger; if I let him off I break a standing rule of our State. I was never let off, and what is good for me is good for him. He must shoot right, or put up with what he gets."

The hickory was applied, but no bones were broken. Such training as that, which was universal in those parts, tells the secret of Kentucky rifle shooting.

A SABBATH PARABLE.—A devoted Christian, who is never at a loss for means and modes of approach to strangers on religious subjects, was lately passing over the noble common in Brooklyn, on the site of Fort Greene, on a Sabbath morning, when he observed a group of half-grown youths obviously intent upon finding their own pleasure, if possible, on God's holy day. To approach them with reproof would have been merely to excite a profane scoff; so he sauntered near them with a careless air, and after seating himself on the grass and pausing idly for a few moments, said, in a pleasant, familiar tone:

"Boys, I'll tell you a story."

They gathered around unsuspecting, and he proceeded as follows:

"There was once a good man, noted for his kindness and liberality, who was traveling in a lonely spot, when he met a man who represented himself as having suffered a great loss, and consequently in distress. With the greatest kindness he instantly drew out his purse, and after examining it, said, 'I have only seven dollars with me; but I think that with one dollar, I can get to the end of my journey, and you shall have the rest;' and with that he handed him the six dollars. Would you not think the beggar must have gone off very grateful and contented? No such thing. He was no beggar, but a robber; and seeing that the good man had still one dollar in his possession, to obtain that he drew a pistol and shot him dead."

The hearers expressed, in their several ways, the heartiest abhorrence at this shocking turn of the story, and one even ventured to doubt the possibility of anything so base. But here he was caught; for our friend turned upon him with a charge of similar and still baser ingratitude in his own person. He reminded him of One who emptied not a purse, but his heart for his benefit; who gave him freely six days out of seven, and retained but one, to be devoted to his worship.—"And now," said he, "you are so mean, you are robbing him of that!"

The boys hung their heads, without a word to say; and presently the group dissolved, and its members stole away in separate directions.

A STORY OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—A soldier was wounded in one of the battles of the Crimea, and was carried out of the field; he felt that his wound was mortal—that life was quickly ebbing away—and he said to his comrades who were carrying him:

"Put me down; do not trouble to carry me any further; I am dying."

They put him down and returned to the field. A few minutes after an officer saw the man weltering in his blood, and asked him if he could do anything for him.

"Nothing, thank you."

"Shall I get you a little water?" asked the kind-hearted officer.

"No, thank you; I am dying."

"Is there nothing I can do for you? Shall I write to your friends?"

"I have no friends you can write to. But there is one thing for which I would be much obliged; in my knapsack you will find a Testament—will you open it at the 14th of John, and near the end of that chapter you will find a verse that begins with 'Peace.' Will you read it?"

The officer did so, and read the words, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

"Thank you, sir," said the dying man; "I have that peace; I am going to that Savior; God is with me; I want no more," and instantly expired.—*Old Jonathan.*

FAULT FINDING.—There is a disposition observable in some, to view unfavorably everything that falls under their notice. They seek to gain confidence by always differing from others in judgment, and to deprecate what they allow to be worthy in itself, by hinting at some mistake or imperfection in the performance. You are too lofty or too low in your manners; you are too frugal or too profuse in your expenditure; you are too taciturn or too free in your speech; and so of the rest. Now, guard against this tendency. Nothing will more conduce to your uncomfortableness than living in the neighborhood of ill-nature, and being familiar with discontent.—The disposition grows with indulgence, and is low and base in itself; and if any should be ready to pride themselves on skill and facility in the science, let them remember that the acquisition is cheap and easy; a child can deface and destroy; dullness and stupidity, which seldom lack inclination or means, can cavil and find fault; and everything can furnish ignorance, prejudice, and envy with a handle of reproach.—*Rev. W. Jay.*

CAPITAL ADVICE.—PRACTICE IT.—We clip the following from the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, and commend it to the especial attention of all—and we hope all will practice it:

"SMALL BILLS.—To many people who cannot plead necessity, are careless in such times as these in regard to paying small bills to mechanics and and tradesmen, preferring to retain the cash and defer the payment. This is a grievous wrong, and tends to produce an incalculable amount of inconvenience and even distress. Every dollar paid to a tradesman or mechanic not only satisfies his demand, but enables him in due course to pay another, who in turn pays his creditor; and thus many obtain relief from the movement of the first debtor. If you owe one dollar and have the means to pay it, you can do your part toward mitigating the pressure on somebody."

FAMINE IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY.—The New York *Tribune says*: In addition to other causes of distress which exist in this metropolis, we are likely to have for the coming Winter scarcity and high prices of bread. The crop of wheat is a bountiful one, but there are no means of getting it to New York. The canals are comparatively idle, because the derangement of the exchanges renders it impossible to send forward the breadstuffs, without which the Eastern cities must suffer a virtual famine, with plenty at their doors. It is true the railroads may do much to alleviate the distress after the lakes and canals are closed; but, they can only partially meet the case. Thus flour may be worth $3 a barrel at Chicago and $10 in New York. What, then, will those do who depend on their daily labor for their daily food, and who, owing to the pressure, are thrown out of employment? It must be a Winter of terrible and widespread suffering.

"IT does not matter how he died. The more important question is, *How did he live?*"

The old divine was right. Death cannot change the impress which life has left upon the world.—The day of toil is then ended, the hands still, and the lips silent. The words have all been spoken, and the deeds all performed. The footprints in life have all been made. The example has been set, and eddies back from the swarded mound, to the end of time.

Life is the time to build. The work must all be performed while the sun is up, for the night cometh when no man can work.