AND POTTSVILLE



JOURNAL,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

OL. XXXIV.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1858.

NO. 12.

at the shortest notice. BOOK BINDERY. Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and reled to order at shortest notice.

BANNAN'S

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having prorured three Presses, we are now prepare to exacute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the Minuse Journal, chasper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county,

Hooks, Pemphlets, Bills of Leating, Large Posters. Bells of Tecksis, Band Bills, Articles of Agreement, Thus Books, Bill Healt, Order Books, de.,

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is

tion of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will

guarantee our work to be as west as may that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done

sive than that of any other office in this see-

tock and "

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One square of livines. 30 cents for one insertion—sub-quent martions, 35 cents each. 3 lines one time *25 Ms—aubse-identinections, 122/cents each. All adver-cements arer 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a comments arer 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a tisoments over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square square over the square of the square of the squares, square over the squares, square of the squares, squares,

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents Advertisements before Marriages and Dostins, a cours
perline or first insertion—subsequent insertions, a cents
perline. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.
Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with
changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 16
tines, will be charged including subscription,
Space to the smount of four squares, with chanlines, will be charged of the same of the Marriages 30 cents, seach. Deaths accompanies the 25 cents, without notices, no charge character and for clucational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line number of lines under 10. number of lines under 10. Over 10 mins, additional, additional, Proceedings of meetings not of a general or publischaracter, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines a make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 292 words make a column—1476 a half out the column—and 735 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 8 cents, per line for three times.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of iteal Extens. Acc., are not included in businessadvertisements.

PAINTING, &C. HEW STYLES WINDOW SHADES.

IUS'I' received a large and eleg in as
sortment of Window Shades, new and beautiful designs, including Gold Bordered, Olled, Landscape of Flosigns, including Gold Bordered, ones, rai, Gothic &c., &c., cheaper than ever. Vicured. Glazed and Plain Paper Shades, of every description For Sale by BENJ. BANNAN.
Centre Street, opposite Episcopal Church.
March 14, 57

JUST RECEIVED . New Styles Paper Hangings,
DORDERS, FIRE
D Board Prints, Cuttain Papers, &c. Pieces from 6 cents to
\$2.00, which we are prepared to
out un ais-bort notice. put up attended the light Painting, Glazing, &c. Statued and Enamelled Trench and American double thick, Chrystal, Sfeet and Plate Glass, furnished to order. All orders promptly attended to.

MUDEX & ROWEN.

Centre street, 2 doors above American House.

March 21, 57

REDUCED PRICES.

Wall Paper Cheap. THE subscriber has a large lot of very choice Betterns of Wall Paper, suitable for Halls, Pariors, Dining Rooms, Cham-bers and Public Buildings, which very choice betterns of Vail Papers, uitable for Halls, Parlors, Duiling Rooms, Chambers and Public Buildings, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. The Stock ombraces the latest and most esteemed Patterns. Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cheap as 5 ways a Bloom of the Paper as cents a Piece.

Now is the time for Bargaius, for Paper Hanging and
Books at

theap Wholerile and Retail Paper and Book Store.

PAPER HANGERS SUPPLIED VERY CHEAP.

October 31st.251

INSURANCE. THE STATE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Company of Penna.
FFICE—92 Market Street, Harrisburg. Pa. Capital 380,000 dollars, insure all the stier classes of properly against loss b Fire, perils of Inland Kaykartion and Transportation. SOIN P. RUTHERFORD, President. 8. Ward, Northan, L. Morror, Fice President.

BENJ. BANNANdas been appointed Agent for this Company in Schuyfell county, and is prepared to insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates with regard to security. The rate scan be ascertained at his Bookstore,

Pottsville.

1B. BANNAN is also Agent for LIFE as well as FIRE Insurance.

MINERS' LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.,

Pottsville, Penna.

CAPITAL\$100,000-CHARTER PERPETUAL. THIS Company, chartered by the Legislature of reunsylvania, with a capital of One-Hundred Thousand Dellare, is how fully organized, and has commenced business. The Company is prepared to receive money and other producty in trust, and allow interest on all moneys deposited in trust, at the rafe of the company and interest payable

Wellington Kline, Secretary and Treasurer.
April 1, '57 13 tt ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY. Cargoes and Freights. INLIND INSURANCE to all parts

e Union.

D. Luther.

D. Luther.

Davis Pierson.

Joseph Maxfield.

Peter Siliger.

John K. Blackiston,

Samuel H. Rothermel,

Wan F. Deau

Wan F. Deau

Wan F. Deau

Wan F. Deau

D. LUTHER, President. WM. E. DEAN, Vice President. January 1, '57 [Apriles.]

INDEMNITY. ance can apply.
[April 8, '54 14-] ___ 1-THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Office, No, 1631/4 Chesnut

Charles N. Bancker, George W. Richards,
Thomas Hart, Mordecal D. Lowis,
Tobias Wagnor, Adolphe E., Roffie,
Samuel Grant, David S. Brown,
Jacob R. Smith, Morris Patterson.
Continue to make Insurance, permanent or limited on
cry description of property, in town and country, at
the san low as are consistent with security.
The Company have reserved a large contingent Fund.

atos. ANDREW RUSSEL, Agent.
Pottsville, Jan. 11,71851 2-tf THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL-£2,000.000, or \$10,000,000. Nearly 2000,000 invested in this country.
Liability of the shareholders unlimited.
The income of this Company in New York, for 1857,

gantiamen:
y John Tucker, Esq.,
James Bundas, Esq.,
John R. White, Esq.,
John R. White, Esq.,
Hon, James H. Campbell,
HORACG, P. SUITH and HENRY-W. POOLE. Agrict,
At Office of H. W. Poole. Engineer, Centre st., Polits ille.

LIFE INSURANCE. THE Girard Life Insurance, Annualy

60 per cent, upon the pramiums paid, without increas-ing the annual premium.

Sanagara:

Thomas Ridgway, Armon Davis.
John Jay Smith, Robert Pearsall, Joseph Yengar.
Thomas P. James, Joseph T. Builey.
The application of the property of the property of the property of the property of the policy. Associated by the state of reference of the state of the

he offer. THINGAS AND ACTION OF THE ABOVE COmpany of The subscriber is agent for the above Company of the subscriber, and will effect Insurances, and the subscriber is a subscriber on the subject. teal herewary information on the subject.

18712, 1852, 15-19

B. BANNAN.

D. L. DODSON, Den-tist, Market Street, three door Third, south side. [Pottsville, Jan. 23, '58 + 1y TTENRY PLEASANTS, Civil and [August 8, '57 22-6m

Mining Engineer, POTTSVILLE.
Office—Market street, Borth side, between Centre and is and 1. (August 8. '57 22-6m R. CHARLES HERMANSADER, OR WIGSBURG-Opposite the Arcadan Institute.

About 29, 75

R. SYMONS, Civil, Topoographical and Mining Engineer. Centre street, office lie, Pa., offers his services to persons requiring accorder surveys and first class maps. [Feb. 23, 18 7-ly. TKINSON'S General Land Agency and Surveying Office, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

TRANK CARTER, Civil and Min ing Engineer, Surveyor, &c., will attend to surveys lands, mines town plots: &c. Office with Saul. Lewis, f. first door below Silver Terrace, Pottsville. Pa. 143 9, 157 MLEAVER & CLAPP, Geological, Civil and Mining Engineers, Conveyancers, and all Estate Agents—opposite the Wyoming House, SCRANTON, Pa. [A. P. CLAPP. 18-1v

OHN HODGKISS, Mining Engi-peer and Surveyor, Centre St., Pottsville, Pa., at-tends to Surveying and Exploring Coal Lands, inspect-ing Mines, &c. Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Exacts, collection of rents, &c. Inch 22, 1866.

IENRY W. POOLE, Geological, Topographical and Mijling Engineer. Centrestreet, cotaville. Pa., fives attention to surveys and examinations of Coal Lands; to surveys of mines requiring special accuracy, and to the superintendence and entire there for proprietors of estates. Felluary 2, 57. [July 22, 54. 27,17] GENCY-For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal; ta-ing charge of Coal, Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting sits—from twenty verte sexperience in the County he opes to give satisfaction. Office Mahantango Street, CHAS. M. HILL. 11 6. 1857

IRON WORKS. port Carbon, Schuy Ikili Co., Pa.

T. H. WINTERSTHEN announceen his readines, from the complete outfit
of the above named establishment, to supinterpretable of the above named establishment, to FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

NOTICE.—The business cfthe late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be conting used by the subscriber in all its various branches of Steam Engline building, from Marhinery, for Rolling Mills. Blast Furnaces, Rallroad Oars, &c., &c. He will also continue the business of Min lig and Selling the colohrated Pine Forcat While Ash and levis and Spahn Veing Red, Ash Coals, being sole propriet of these Colleries

GEORGE W. SNYDER.

January 21, 1857.

3-tf

PALOALTO ROLLING MILL.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to their friends and the public, generally, that their new Rolling Mill at Palo Alto is now complete, and in full urnish I rails of various patterns, weighing trom 22 to unish I rails of various patterns, weighing trom 22 to unish per yard. Also, different sizes of fist, square and ound merchanis' bur iron.

Orders for rails or bar iron are respectfully solleited, wat will meet with prompt attention it left either at

TO COAL OPERATORS & MINERS.

Pioneer Boiler Works.

The subscriber respectfully invite the attention of the business community to his Boiler. Works. on Railroad. street. below the Passenger. Depot, Pottsville, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture

BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Cars, &c.; &c. Deliers on hand.

Being a practical mechanic and having for years devoted timself entirely to this hanch of the business, he flatters himself that work done at his establishment will adve satisfaction; to all who may favor him with a call, individuals and Companie will find it greatly to their advantage to examine his work before engaging elsewhere.

Nov. 21, '67 47-tf]

BEAVER MEADOW RON WORKS.

BIUDSON'E BROTHER, from and Brass Founders, respectfully inform their patrons, and the public generally, that they may be a small properly at the above establishment, to manufacture Steam Englings of every size; Pumps, Bailroad and Drift Cars, and every other description of Iron and Brass Castings suitable for the Coal mining or other business, on the most russonable terms. Also, Blowing Cylinders for Blust Furnaces and Machine work in general.

those who may want arrives in the late and prompt after A.1 orders will meet with immediate and prompt after S. W. HUDSON,
March 4, 2857 9-1y W. B., HUDSON

DEHAVEN'S IRON WORKS,
Minersville.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacturing and facture STEAM ENGINES of any power,
Pumps of any capacity, and Coal Breakers
of every description; as well as every
other kind of machinery used in Blines,
Breakers, turnaces, Rolling Mills, Saw Jills, &c.
From the facilities possessed for manufacturing, and
from long experience in the business, work can beturned
out at this establishment, at the very lowest prices, and
of a superlor quality.

Minersville, December 9, 1857 I and Trust Company of Philad-liphia. Office, No. 11: Chesnut street, the first door East of the Custom House.

CAPITAL \$100,030—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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

The capital eing paid up and invested, together with large and gonstantly facreasing reserved fund, offers a perfect everifty to the insured. The original may be paid yearly, half-yearly or quarterly.

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

The company add a Boxus periodically to the insurance fartile. The first Bonna: appropriated in December. 1849; amount by the first and second bonn's in December. 1849; amount by the olders policios. making \$1,262.50 which will be paid when it shall become a claim, instead of \$1,000 original ally insured the reverse policies. The same instead of \$1,000 original ally insured the reverse policies. The same instead of \$1,000 original ally insured the reverse policies. The first Bonna: a claim, instead of \$1,000 original ally insured the reverse policies. The first Bonna: a claim, instead of \$1,000 original ally insured the reverse policies. The first Bonna: appropriate and the second Bonn's in December. 1840; and the second Bonn's in December with the same in the propriate of the same prepared to execute all orders for machinery of linking of East and Trail to an abidition of \$202.50 to which will be paid when it shall become a claim, instead of \$1,000 original ally insured the reverse policies. The first and Trail to an abidition of \$1,000 original ally insured the same propertion according to the amount and time of standing, which additions make an average of more than 60 per cent. upon the premium paid, without increasing the same properties and promptly executed and promptly execute

cuted, on the most reasonable terms.
THOMAS WREN, JAMES WREN.
Nov. 22, '55' 47-1 And A. Brown, the street of the first transport of the first transpo

MANUFACTURES. PORT CARBON SHOVEL FACTORY. All kinds of coal shovels, spades, coal riddles, &c.
The patroange of the public is respectfully solicited.
January 10, '57
2-tf THE Subscriber having been anthorised by the manufacturers of Water Metres, will surply all orders left with them, at their prices.

Pottsville. August 30, 756

211

211

Pottsville. August 30, 756

35-7

DATENT MACHINE MADE Paper Bags, to hold from 1 to 20 po .nds, for Giocers. Drug gists and others, for sale by Cantra street. Pottsville. Contro street, for sale by Contro street, Pottsville
November 8, '56 45-tf

November 8, 766

WOOD'S IRON ORNAMENTS.

THE subscriber is authorized to receive orders for all kinds of Iron Vases, Settees, Chairs, Brackets, Points, &c., &c., manufactured by Wood.

PEROT, late ROBERT WOOD, Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, and will furnish them at their cash prices—carriage only added. A book of specimens can be seen at our store, together with the prices of the different articles.

BENJ, BANNAN. RELIEF FOR MECHANICS.

JUST issued and received by the subet scribers A Patent Guage Attachment
Hand-Saw, for cutting anything where a certain
depth is required. Among the many purposes to which
this tool can be applied profitably, the most prominent
are Tenoming, Shouldering, Dovetailing,
Cog Cutting all kinds of pattern making and curring. Call and see it a STICHTER & THOMPSON'S.
Oct. 17, '57' 42' Ormer Critic and Market streets.

EXTENSIVE MARBLE YARD.
Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.

THE subscriber is prepared, at his old 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 YombStones and Monuments of his manufacture. They can be had in every variety of kyle, and will compare favorably, in beauty variety of kyle, and will compare favorably, in beauty and finish, with any obtained elsewhere, and are offered at cheaper rates.

June 6, '57.

June 6, '57.

March 21, '57 11-ly

Springfield, Mass. VULCANIZED RUBBER HOSE, For Hydrants, Locomotives, Fire Engines, and other pu

poses.

THIS HOSE has great advantages over leather, as it needs no ciliug, is perfectly light, 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 1/8 inch to 3 inches inside dismeter—larger sizes made to order: Also, Couplings, Branch Pipes, &c. For sale by B. BANNAN.

Pottsville, May 23. 16. To Coal Operators and Schuytkill County Merclants.

MOKING TOBACCO, by Steam

Dower-600bs a day, at Hamburg, Smoking-Tobacco and Segar Manufactory, on hand and ready for sale.

200 barrels sweet scented Smoking Tobacco.

200 000 Half Sonaish Secars.

200 barrels sweet scented amoking and application of the fixes, Spanish Segars.
200,000 Biyes, Spanish Segars.
100,000 Sept and Extra Segars.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Terms casy.

Hamburg, Berks County, Pa.

36-tf
36-tf PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Of the best Manufacture—Warranted,
Subscriber. All Planos and Melosubscriber. All Planos and Melodesons sold by him will be warranted—iff
not what they are represented, they can be returned.
All kinds of Melodeons will be sold at Manufacturers,
which was the best of the best of the sold at Manufacturers,
which was the best of the best of the sold at Manufacturers. All kinds of Melodeons will be sold at Annuacturers cash prices in Pottsville, by which the purchasers save the carriage and risk of transportation. Planes will be sold from \$10 to \$20 less than regular city prices according to the value of the instrument. Those who preter it by calling on us, and receiving a letter of credit, can make their own selections at the Manuacturers, ascertain the prices, and we will furnish the instrument se tor—all'we have to say is—TRY US.
B. BANNAN.

MAUCH CHUNK
Wire Rope Manufactory,
Fisher Hazard,

A Superior Article.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just re-

August 8, 57

CARRIAGE FACTORY REMOVED.

THE indersigned respectfully embrace this opportunity of informing the public that they have removed their case the sublic that they have removed their case the sublic that they have removed their case the sublic that they have removed their case the late fire, to their New, Large and commodious building, in Marris' Addition, on the old site, where they have prepared to turn out CARRIL & ES EQUAL TO THE BEST IN THE STATE and read 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 Scroll leg. 414 octars.

Scroll leg. 414 octars.

Trevorton, Northumberland county, Pa.

Any Inferient dill'extent of the laws of the United States, bearing date the 24th day of November, A. D., 1857, were granted to the undersigned for, "A Kee and Improved Machine for Stating Coal."

NOTICE is therefore, hereby given that coal operators and other can now purchase "Rights" to build and use the said Slating Machines for counties or single collieries. Parties interested in this labor-awing, useful and economical invention, can see the "Slater" in operation at Trevorton, Northumberland county, Pa. Any infringement, directly or indirectly, of the Jaws of the United States relating to Patents and Patentees.

JACOB GASS, GEORGE MOWTON.

Trevorton, Northumberland county, Pa.

Agran working model of the above machine may be examined at Wu, C. Smith's Machine Works. at Potts, ville. For terms, &c., in Schaylkill county, apply to AFORGE MARLY, Pottsville.

Fobruary 20, '58 And All orders will receive prompt attention.

HEREWITH invite your especial attention to my very extensive stock of Ready Made Saiddry, Harness, Collars, de. 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.

Illaving been, for some years past, in the habit of purchasing my Raw Material exclusively for Citih.

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 arrangements for the coming sea-

MANUFACTURES THE BEST STEAM PUMP

MINHIS PUMP is made of Iron, Brass, SAVE YOUR TIME. READY MADE PAPER BAGS, FOR GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, ONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, &c.—The Subscriber espectfully informs his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of Patent Machine made Paper Bage, Messrs. John H. Lewars & Co., of Philadelphia. These Bags are of sizes and qualities of paper suitable for ALL PREVONS who use the article, and are offered at such prices as will at once commend them to the con-There are many advantages in purchasing and using ready made Bugs. Where no bags are used, it requires double the quantity of paper and string to pack the same number of pounds, and more time in putting up a package.
Where an extensive business is done and Bags made by hand by buying ready made Bags, one hand can be dispensed with. By using them, you will not only save time and money, but always have a convenient receptation with the metable or not my your goods.

e in which to put up your goods. Wherever these Bays have been introduced, they have to be rever the salisfaction.

For sale at Manufacturers' prices by

BENJ. BANNAN, Paper and Book Dealer and Stationer.

Centre street, opposite Episcopal Church. Pottsvillo.

A first rate assortment of WRAPPING PAPER alye on band.

Peb. 21. '57

8-S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Melodeons, Organ Melodeons, and Pedal Sub-Bass Harmoniums, 511 Washington Street, Hoston. THE ATTENTION of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the

all parts of the world, may also be seen at our sales.

Descriptive circulars sont free to any address.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH. 511 Washington Street, (Near Boylston Market.) Boylston June 27 '57 26 ff

Both Water and Fire Proof.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed Agent, and is prepared to put on H. M. Warren & Co's celebrated Fire and Water Proof Roofing.—it is composed of Fell, Composition and Gravel—it is more durable than either shingles, tin, zince ricon-requires no painting, and can be put on complete at a little over one-half the expense of other roofing.—The advantages of this Roofing may be summed up as follows: ollows:
It is both WATER-TIGHT and FIRE-PROOF.
It will not expand and contract, with heat and cold

buildings are on Dre.

It is not injuriously affected in the least by change
of temperature.

It is adapted to every climate.

It is not affected by the jarring of machinery.

It will bear more than double the heat of sine, tin, o Insurance on a strade she based upon creations of the first point at trade she based upon flading 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

LEKEVER WOMELSDORFF.

Opposite Episcopal Church, Centrestreet, Potteville.

March 7. 1857

OLOMON HOOVER.

See and Retail

Insurance overed with other ureprocessed to show that the solicity of the strain of th

Doetry.

From the Louisville Journal EDITH LOWE. BY EMMA ALICE BROWNS. "Kiss me, with your cold red mouth—
Are the lamps lit in the town?
If the winds blow from the South
They will want the good ship down—
If the sweet winds northward blow.
This the night is on the wane
Trost the sea sand ridgy snow
I shall see the ship again!" Wild the evening tempest walls,
Saith the smiling—It is best,
I shall see the homeward sails!"
(But the wind blows from the west,)
All night long the ships go by—
Help, my sister, hold my hand] And I hear the milors ery When the keel grates on the sand. "From the rosy South, sweet wind, Blow sud bring me gain for loss—. All the dark is siver-lined That the South wind blows across! Dame Ursula told me so
Yester nightfall by my bed—
But she kept repeating low
Some old legend of the dead.

→ "How a lady waited long." rol a lora was a year can't fill the burden of her song Narrowed to a word of blame Well! she was a lady fine; I am but a simple maid, And a lover true as mine; Therefore I am not afraid!

"Wealth and pride have truth forsworn—
Scotling at her raiged worth—
And kee's crown is brightest worn—
By a maid of lowly high!
Look, good Alica, if the pines
Loan to northward down the gales,
For the twilight fairer shines!
And I hear the blowing sails!" Alice looketh where the wood, Sloping to the sandy ahore. Meets the created ocean flood. "Bear, the wild wind's stormy swells Drift the hower's tops of June, And seases the northern hills Burn the splendors of the moon—For her smiling proud and pale? The blue tides climb engerly. With a passionate sob and wall—Edith, this is all I see!"

"Well, ab, well' if that be all! It is woman's destiny. If her heart to ashes fall

Her strong faith can never die! Her strong faith can never die! "Bring me, deer, my wedding gown
He will never see me warBring me illies, fully blown
And pale roses for my hair;
So I sweet, help me put them on—
Allies—types of loving youth—
And this robe of dainty lawn
Are not whiter than my truth."
Wild the see floods beat the shore—
"It my Willie comes again,
Smilling meet him at the door,
Esying—she is done with pain—
That lift! saleep, serene
With my hands shut softly down,
And the ring of gold between

And the ring of gold between That he bought in Wexford town! "Tell him—though a shadow lies
On my face from deathly shore
Far beyond the purple skies—
I will love him evermore!"
Morning breaks—sweet Edith Lowe
Neer shall watch and wait in vain—
And the shadows on her brow,
Are of flowers and not of pain—
And a suile is on her lips
That shall linger there always
Though of all the sun ken ships,

Volitical Economy TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Letter Eleventh.
All men, Mr. President, desire to maintain commere with each other-exchanging ideas and services, or commodities in which those services are effecting changes for other men-standing between them in the various capacities of sailer and wagener, trader and transporter, all of whom are merely instruments to be used by commerce.

The greater the diversity in the employments

The less, Mr. President, the diversity of employthe chip and the wagob, the trader and the transporter—the less is the commerce—the greater is the tendency toward the exhaustion of the soil—the smaller is the returns to agricultural labor—the land—the dearer are clothing, knives, axes, and other finished products—and the greater is the tendency toward that deterioration of man's condition to which we are accustomed to attach the idea of barbarism.

The grout fact is thus presented to us, that where the land yields most largely, there the price of the past, and to give to the factor a constantly increasing quantity of cloth, in exchange for a constantly diminishing quantity of food and wool—the prices of the iwo tending steadily and regularly to approach each other.—That stability, and that regularly of circulation, have, however, been to the people of the Juited States, things entirely unknown. At times, as in the two periods ending in 1835 and 1847, it has been approached, but, in every ease it has proved but a mere lure, for inducing men of skill and enterprise to water their fortunes and their time idea of barbarism.

The grout fact is thus presented to us, that where the land yields most largely, there the prices of the products of the farm are highest; whereas, where it yields least in quantity, there

the prices are lowest. In Germany and France, the yield of the land is steadily increasing, while prices regularly advance. In this country, the yjeld decreases, while prices as steadily decline. Henco it is, Mr. President, that the phenomena presented to view by French and German society, are those of growing civilization; while those we

declining; and thus are we presented with anoth-

The state of the control of the cont

importation rapidly increased. The mechanic arts no longer affording an outlet for the growing papulation, emigration to the West grew rapidly, accompanied by enormous speculations in the public lands—the speculators always desiring to go in advance of the poor settler, and to profit at his expense. The land revenue rose from \$4;000,000 to \$14,000,000, and \$24,000,000; after which, for four succeeding years, it averaged \$5,000,000; and thes, in six years, was more land disposed of than had been sold in the forty preseding ones. The consequences were such as might have been expected. While the new fareds were being created, by help of labor diverted from the old ones, food was scarce and high; but by the time they were ready to furnish supplies, their owners found their market had disappeased.—Land again falling in price, mortgages were fore owners found their market had disappeased.

Land sgain falling in price, mortgages were foreclosed; and once sgain were farmers, by tens of
thousands, turned adrift upon the world, to recommence their labors as they might. We have
here the second great stage of preparation, for
the extraordinary fall in the price of food that
has been exhibited.

The land revenue now (1842) fell to little more
than a single million, from which point, under
the protective tariff of that year, it rose grandalten mill flow were later, it stood again at \$2. ly, until, five years later, it stood again at \$3,-000,000. Soon after, the discovery of the trea-sures of California came in to make demand for sures of Ualifornis came in to make demand for manufactures and to give activity to commerce. So long as that activity continued, the sales of public lands continued small, but now—the build-ing of mills and furnaces having ceased—the rev-

enue from that source, in the three years ending with 1856, had attained an average of nearly \$10,000,000. If to this be added the sales of land \$10,000,000. If to this be added the sales of land grauped to railroad companies, we obtain a total for those years of at least \$50,000,000; or twice the amount of the twelve years from 1840 to 1852. There sales are an index to the exhaustion of the soil, the dispersion of the people, the decline of commerce, and the growth of the power of the trader; and as those of 1818 were followed by the agricultural ruin of 1821, and those of 1856 by the ruin of 1841, so must those of 1854-56 be followed by similar effects, at a period that is be followed by similar effects, at a period that is now but little distant. As a rule, the highest prices have always been followed by the lowest prices have always been followed by the lowest ones—those of the free trade period of 1822 having followed those of the protective one of 1815—the ruinous prices of 1842 and 1843 having followed those of 1837 and 1838—and the exceedingly low one of 1852 having followed closely upon the elevated ones of 1847 and 1848. With each successive crisis, too, the price established at its close has been lower than that of previous its close has been lower than that of previous

its close has been lower than that of previous periods. As yet, 1852 occupies the lowest place; but the day is fast approaching, Mr. President, when, should Heaven smile upon the labots of our farmers, they will look with regret even to the low prices of the years from 1850 to 1852. The more they exhaust the soil, the greater will be the tendency toward decline of price.

Instability and irregularity being the essential characteristics of barbarism, there can be no real sgriculture where they are found. The farmer, more than any other member of the community, requires stability—his investment being generally made a year, or more, in advance. The trader boys flour; one day and sells it on the next; but the farmer needs to determine in the Autumn in the farmer needs to determine in the Autumn in what manner he will appropriate his land for the war to come. The price of wheat falling and that of tobacco rising, he can make no change; but the trader can—selling the one at the first appearance of a downward movement, and buying

widely different; and yet the former appears most ward the mountains. We soon reached Temaco ontinuance; and in the other, by the facts, that in the older States, property in land becomes more consolidated; that in all of them, the poor rent-paying tenant is taking the place of the small proprietor; that, almost everywhere, exhaustion of the soil is proceeding with accelerated evaluation of the tenant proprietor and the tree process of the soil is proceeding with accelerated evaluation. ted rapidity; and that menure, everywhere, more and more compelled to relinquish the advantages of that combination with their fellow-men, to

The less, Mr. President, the diversity of employments the greater is the necessity for the services of the ship and the wagob, the trader and the transporter the street the less is the commerce—the greater is the enterprise to waste their fortunes and their time munity, with ruin to themselves.

From 1810 to 1815, mills and furnaces were built, but with the return of peace, their owners. embracing large and small capitalists, working-men and others, the most useful portions of the community—were everywhere rulood, and the

are those of growing civilization; while those we meet among ourselves, are those of advancing harbarism.

Approximation in the prices of the rude products of the earth, and of the finished commodities required for human purposes is, Mr. Presities required for human purposes is an experiment for h Approximation in the prices of the rude products of the earth, and of the finished commodities required for human purposes is, Mr. President, the most conclusive proof of growth in civilization. The more nearly they come together, the more does reciety tend to assume its natural form—the greater is the tendency toward steadiness and regularity of movement—and the more rapid is the advance, in wealth and power. The more they recedle from each other, the more does society tend to take the form of an inverted pyranic, the first particular to the farmaginity, the less is the regularity of movement, the amid, the less is the regularity of movement, the greater is the tendency toward barbarism, and the more rapid is the decline in wealth and power.—
With us, as you have seen, those prices do recode the artisan to his side, and thus relieve himself the artisan to his side, and thus relieve himself more rapid is the decline in wealth and power.—
With us, as you have seen, those prices do recode
—more cotton and more flour being, as a rale, required to pay for any given quantity of iron, copper, tin, or lead—the most essential of the commodities required for advance in civilization—than was needed for that purpose half a century since.
The closer that approximation, the greater is everywhere the tendency to increase in the productiveness of the soil—with growing power of association and combination. The more remotes they are, the greater is the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination of the soil, with declining power of combination. The more remotes they are, the greater is the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination. The more remotes they are, the greater is the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination. The more remotes they are, the greater is the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination. The more remotes the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination. The more remotes the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination. The more remotes the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination. The more remotes the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination. The more remotes the tendency toward exhaustion of the soil, with declining power of combination of the soil, with declining power of combination of the soil, with declining power of combination of the soil with the state of the soil to the artists to this side, and thus refers to the artists to the artists to the soil, and the server in the production to the further than the server in the artists to the tendency to which the artists to the the soil, and the server in the production to the further than the server in the production to the further than the server in the production to the further th

been crected—the value of those in existence having been, in general, so fur below the cost of declining; and thus are we presented with another of the phenomena which everywhere else, have attended declining civilization.

The making any addition to their number.

The bistory of industry in no civilized country The more the soil becomes enriched, the greater is its power of attraction, the more rapid is the growth of commerce, and the more civilizing and the tendencies of the time. The more it is improved in the greater is its repulsive power, the slower becomes the movement of society, and the more rapid is the decline of civilization. With us. Mr. President, as you have seen, the attractive

Crapels. ASCRET OF POPOCATEPETL.

To the morton of the Miners' Journal-Si I send you, by request, the accompanying accoun by Dr. S. W. Crawford of the U. S. Army, of his ascent of Popocatepetl, which, so far as I know, has not been published in this country.--During the last year there prevailed among our countrymen who were in Mexico during my stay there, an extraordinary ambition to climb that mountain, which has very rarely been accomplished. Dr. Crawford, it would appear, experienced more of difficulty than myself, which is probably attributable to his having been less carefully prepared, and trained for the work. I have also an account by W. Fearn, Eeq., U. S. Secretary of Legation in Mexico, of his accent, which I the whole day, and an exhausting depression folfully prepared, and trained for the work. I have

My Dear Sir .—In consequence of a polite request that I would furnish you with an account of

agest that I would furnish you with an account of the accession of the volcano Popocatepett, made by myself on the 18th inst., I have the honor to submit the following:

Our party, originally consisting of eight, with servants; &c., arrived at Amecameca upon the eyening of the 14th inst., Four of our number had been obliged to return, and another, with servants, left us at Amecameca. At this point, through the kindness of our hospitable friends, we procured our guides and made the necessary arrangements for the ascent of the mountain. When our object because knows we were at once joined by a number of volunteers, all anxious to accompany us to the summit. While some spoke of the season of the year and of the intense cold we might anticipate, others told us of a path to the crater, made by the Indians going up and returning with the sulphur, and assured us, that at some seasons the accent was by no means as difficult as ing with the sulphur, and assured us, that at some seasons the ascent was by no means as difficult as imagined. But we found that but few of our friends had been beyond the snow-line, and that the mountain had not been ascended by even an Indian for mouths—the working of the sulphur ceasing with the commencement of the rainy season. As we sat at night watching the moon slowly rising behind the mountains, and lighting with a ghastly glure their frozen summits, stretching away in sublime beauty to the clouds, we felt that the task we had undertaken was no light one; but there was a fascination about the undertaking that there was a fascination about the undertaking that we all felt. There, in her cold shroud, lay the Istachihuati, or white woman, while there, in silent watch, wrapped in his icy mantle, stood the mon-arch of mountains of North America. An effete civilization had invested him with a mystery that civilization had invested him with a mystery that rivalled in its poetical wildness the mythology of the Ancient Grocks. A God had dwelled there, and for ages had controlled the rentiments of millions. The lion heart of Cortes has identified it with his wondrous career, and the genius of Hum-boldt has consecrated it to science.

boldt has consecrated it to science.

The morning dawned beautifully, and as our arrangements were not yet completed, we rambled over the Sacramonte, at the back of the town and visited the beautiful grotto upon its summit. A lovely view awaited us, and we have rarely seen a more applications and.

At American one. The skillful trader desires change, and the more enchanting spot. At Americaneca our data with the conference of some 500 feet, and the increasing cold assured as a some frequent its recurrence the more numerous are his chances for accumulating fortune; but instability is ruinous to the farmer and the planter. The objects of the farmer and trader are thus sured us of the fact. At noon we took leave of our kind hoat and turned our horse. Readed an investigation of nonition all noblic granders and demigenerally before the world as the advocate of his own subjection to the dominion of trade, and as the opponent of the policy that is based upon the idea of the extension of domestic commerce, and consequent emancipation of the land from the opposite tax of transportation. Hence it is, that we meet with those conclusive evidences of declining civilization which are, in one part of the Union, supplied by the growing belief in the divine origin of Slavery, and in the necessity for its continuance; and in the other, by the facts, that Our road now was up, over steep ascents, through the cedars and pints; wild flowers of every hue grew through the tangled shrubbers. The labored breathing of our horses, plainly told of the change of atmosphere, as our path gradually led us through the clustering pine trees to Tlamacas.— We were now ascending the mountain, and the rich loamy soil and asby earth through which our way led gave evidence of the fact.

By sun-down we arrived, much fatigued from our day's journey, at Tlamacas, a settlement created for the convenience of those engaged in the extraction of the sulphur. The night was exceed-

we passed another disturbed night, but day at last us to the ascent.

Our party numbered 20, including guides, an peons. We set out from Tlamacas on horsebuch as far as La Cruz, some thousand feet abovens far as La Cruz, some thousand test acove-llers, with two of my companions, I set out on foot; the remainder rode on some distance. At the same time whalf joined, and after our final ar-rangements of our packs, &cd, we grasped our spears, and protecting our eyes from the reflection set out upon the snow, our guides ahead—the In-dians with our packs following. Our first starts out was steep and amid frozen snow. The guides and Indians, struck boldly out without spear or staff; the rest of us ellinging to our snow-spears slowly followed. Up we went some 800 feet slowly followed. Up we went some 800 feet, when, getting in advance of the party, we halied to take breath—respiration had become labored and difficult—and as I sat exhausted on the snow a deadly feeling akin to sea-sickness came over me. Railying, however, I looked around me for my companions, and of all those who had joined us at Amecameca sot one remained. Two of my friends with the guides were above me shouting to us to follow. On we went, slowly and tediously. The difficulty of traveling increased with every step: The servants who had accompanied us had all given out, and taking the barometer from had all given out, and taking the barometer from panions above. On we toiled some hundred, yards further, and again we stopped to rest. Our number was now reduced to four and our two guides. ber was now reduced to four and our two guides. The same sickness I and experienced was now felt by others: the oppression was extreme. An angry cloud swept around the brow of the mountain and a snow storm seemed inevitable. The cold was intenses. My companions complained loudly of their feet, and so great was the suffering of one of them that I persuaded him to return. One only accompanied me for a short distance, when he returned with one guide to follow his descending companions. I was now alone with one guide and companions. I was now alone with one guide and but half way to the isummit, and, as clinging to the ice, I looked down at my retreating companions and heard the shouts of those at the foot of

My solitary guide now rebelled, and I was obliged to bribe and threaten him to induce him to accompany me. Up, up, for what seemed an age, we clambered over fields of frozen snow. The ascent had become more and more difficult, as breaking the ice at every step we progressed slowly and tediously. Once more I turned to look back from my dixty height. One misstep and inevitable destruction awalted us in the abyss spelow. The stillness of the grave was over everything, and recoiling from the sight I looked down no more.—To go on for more than eight or ten paces without stepping to take rest was impossible, so rarafied had the air become. At one time after an extraordinary exertion to reach my guide I fell exhausted, and for some moments was unconscious.

we descended rapidly as we followed our ascend ing tracks, but at last they had frozen, and as if suddenly the whole mountain had become a sheet of ice. It was this that my guide had feared.—
The sun had now set and darkness was fast coming The sun had now set and darkness was fast coming on and our danger increased at every step. My guide lost me, and I had to make my dangerous way alone. The ice had now become so hard that it was almost impossible to break it, and it was with great difficulty that my snow spear sustained my weight. Striking it in advance of me I while down gently to its foot, and sustaining my weight as I best could while I struck into the ice in advance of me. I was on the edge of a great barnes.

ry of Legation in Mexico, of his accent, which I the whole day, and an exhausting depression follows:

shall be happy to furnish if your readers are interested farther. I am respectfully yours,

HERRY W. Pools.

Poitsville, March 10, 1858.

Mexico, January 24th, 1857.

My Dear Sir 2—In consequence of a polite request that I would furnish you with an account of the control of the

Miscellann.

THE PULPIT ON THE DOLLAR. A Directorse preached at Albany by Bey. A. D. Mayo, is published with the title, "The Gold Dollar," and has for its text:—"Neither shall ye make unto you goda of gold." And thus graphically it "At the first exhibition in the New York Crystal Palace, I observed a gold dollar covered with finely engraved letters, which on the application of a glass, were resolved into the Lord's Prayer." After an introductory remark or two, the preach-

er mys:—
"The Gold Dollar: What does it represent?
How shall we get it? And what shall we do with
it? Let this be the subject of our morning's discourse.
"From the earliest history of man, money has been as powerful as fo day. In the life of avery people, ancient and modern, it has been a controlpeople, suciant and modern, it has been a control-ling force. Eighteen centuries ago, before this continent was discovered by civilized men, Jens Christ, in Judea, told his disciples that the love of muncy is the root of all evil; and the panic of the last three months is the commentary the Ameri-can people are compelled to write on the margin of that awful Scripture. It is all this because it is the most permanent representative of that com-plex assemblage of possessions and powers of which we call 'This World.' Money is the symbol of material things; not in their simply material of material things; not in their simply material aspect, but as they are related to man. Wherever man touches this world, he must have a convenient emblem of what he can own in it, and what it can do for him; and that emblem is money. Whether a beit of wampum, a load of iron rings, a bank-hill, or a gold dellar, money is always the same; the representative of the uses of this world to the human soul. Of no value in itself, its values are unestimated while used as the type of this perpetual human relation. So this little Gold Dollar rans ever to and fro-over the charmed cord that mittes the soul and the world; passing from

We regret that we have not room to quote the we will give another passage as a key to its vein

of thought:—
"True, a Dollar is the same to every man as long as he wishes to buy bread; but when taken as the representative of his character, what different inscriptions would it bear? In each man's hand it is a peculiar thing, bearing the image and superscription of his soul. For a Dollar is really to each one of us the object proposed in gaining it, and the motive that dictates its use. Could overy American, when he receives it, behold exit, and the motive that dictates its use. Could overy American, when he receives it, behold engraved onits face some pricare explanatory of his motives in its acquisition, what a startling Gospel would be read off every hour in the day, all over the land! To one man would appear the doleful picture of his brother in chains, his body stamped with the marks of property, his soul groping in his dark prison towards a ray of God's holy light of freedom. Another would behold a ruised home of freedom. Another would behold a runed home carsed by the demon of the bottle which he has sent in there to do its work of hell. To a third work of hell. sent in there to do its work of hell. To a third might appear a youth passing into the said blight of donesty and honor, sorrapted by it, and changed from a man-to a sharper. To the murderer, what a vision of his victim lying plundered and bleeding in some lonely spot, lighted by flickering flames that will burn deeper and deeper into his writhing soul! Let the corrupt ruler look at his Dollar, and see there a picture of his country insulted and diagraced before the world by his wicked bribe. Let the maiden in her bridal array consult this mirror, and perchance to her startled vision will appear sensual and covetous nge, leading sion will appear sensual and covetous age, leading captive ambitious girlhood by the lure of gold. Might not the wearled merchant at his midnight toil for more wealth, would be look into this circle, behold his prodigal son, his imbecile daughter, his wife, changed from the maid he loved to the scheming matron who now leads him chained to her car of social successes? Could spery form of suffering, degradation, meanness, crime that men en-counter in gaining this Dollar appear on 'its face when they look into their hand, what a sight were there! Yet is it all there as truly as if the magio

picture we discerned; for every bad man's Dollar is the type of his sin.

"But what a different thing is the Dollar when it represents the putting forth of industry for the noblest uses of life! The father who toils to sustain his home and make it the image of hasven, may beheld thereon the beloved circle, the raddy evening glow, the sweet faces lit by love and peace. The poor girl sawing in her garret, to save her old, decrept mother from starvation, if she remains pure and thankful to garration, if she remains pure and thankful to God, may see an angel standing in the little golden mirror. The heroje mother, saving and toiling for her darling boy, may see a noble man in the Senate of his country, pouring forth a nation's rising indignation/agaist a worful wrong, till the pictured faces of Washington elmost smiles afresh from the walls, and the ence less of man gnash their teeth with infernal rage. What a dollar was that which Fulton first received at New York, for a fare on his new yeasel; he says he felt half ashamed to take it—but if he kept it until he reached Albany, he could have seen all the rivers, lakes and oceans of the world's new day. The true artist's Dollar is but a frame, in which he beholds new forms of loveliness and majesty. The right-hearted citizens of our land, when he receives it new forms of loveliness and majesty. In Figure hearted citizens of our land, when he receives it as the reward of a day's toil, may behold it radiant with a patriot's hopes. The author, teacher, minister of religion, may not fear to soil their hands with it."

"This style of getting the Gold Dollar will insure the true method of its use. The fortune meanly gained will be meanly spent; for the plain reason that the same man who degraded himself to obtain money, unless he becomes a better man, will continue to act from the same low level, and scourge the community worse in the use than in the getting of his wealth."

"To sell your soul at retail to the devil, for a Dollar a fibre, is about the most unpracticable sort