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. XXXIV. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1858. NO. 27.

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 $3 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.
To 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 office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the 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.

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, Bills of Lading, Large Posters, Railroad Tickets, Hand Bills, Paper Books, Articles of Agreement, Time Books, Bill Heads, 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 shortest notice.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square.

MONTHS.	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
Three lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
Four lines,	80	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. 2952 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 8 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.

WIRE SCREENS.

ESTERLY & FRICK, Manufacturers of Wire Coal Screens,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of gentlemen engaged in the Coal trade to their coal screens of the various sizes. They have increased facilities for turning out the best of work with promptness and dispatch. Having the most experienced hands in the State they can guarantee all work done at their Factory.

Repairing neatly and substantially done at the shortest notice.

Screen Bolts, Cogwheels, Edgeway Rings, Shafts, Gudgeons, &c., &c., always on hand.

All orders directed to the firm by mail or left at D. L. Esterly's Hardware store will receive prompt attention.
July 4, '57 27-

KURTZ & HEISLER, (Late Kurtz, Beyerle & Co,) Manufacturers of Wire Coal Screens, Coal Riddles, Wire Brooms, &c., &c., Minersville, Schuylkill County.

Thankful for the liberal patronage they have received from the Coal Dealers and others, in the past, would most respectfully solicit their custom in the future. All work done at our shop will be warranted, so that no one need be afraid of getting a bad job.

Mr. Kurtz being one of the oldest, and the most experienced Wire Worker in the county, we feel sure that we can turn out the best Coal Screens in the Region.

All orders addressed to J. H. Kurtz, Minersville, to W. H. Heisler, Pottsville or Kurtz & Heisler, Minersville will be promptly attended to. *Old Screens repaired.*
May 19, 1858 20-

IRON WORKS.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP, Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

T. H. WINTERSTEEN announces his readiness, from the complete outfit of the above named establishment, to supply all orders in his line of business, such as for Steam Engines, Railroad and Drift Cars, Pumps, Coal Breakers, Castings and Machinery of every pattern. He warrants his work to give satisfaction, and accordingly solicits patronage at home and abroad.
Jan. 27, 1857 4-1y

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Steam Car Factory, &c.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by the subscriber in all its various branches of Steam Engine building, Iron Founder, manufacturer of all kinds of Machinery, for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Cars, &c., &c. He will also continue the business of Mining and Selling the celebrated *Pine Forest White Ash* and *Lewis and Spohn Veins Red Ash Coals*, being sole proprietor of these Collieries. GEORGE W. SNYDER.
January 21, 1857 3-tf

POTTSVILLE ROLLING MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are constantly manufacturing various sizes of Colliers' Rails, weighing 22, 25, 28, 30, 32 and 40 pounds per yard. Also, large Rails of the most approved patterns, weighing 45, 50, 56 and 60 pounds per yard. From the experience of the past five years, we feel confident of making Rails unsurpassed in quality by any mill in the country. All business communications addressed to Messrs. Yardley & Son, Iron Factors, Pottsville, will meet with prompt attention. JNO. BURNISH & CO.
June 20, '57 25-

PALO ALTO 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 operation, and that they are prepared to furnish T rails of various patterns, weighing from 28 to 70 lbs per yard. Also, different sizes of flat, square and round merchants' bar iron.

Orders for rails or bar iron are respectfully solicited, and will meet with prompt attention if left either at the Rolling Mill, Bright & Lerch's Hardware Store, Centre street, or at their office, N. E. Corner of Centre and Market streets, 2d story. HAYWOOD, LEE & CO.
Jan. 1, '57 1-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS & MINERS. Pioneer Boiler Works.

The subscriber respectfully invites 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. Smoke Stacks, Air Stacks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Drift Cars, &c., &c. Boilers on hand.

Being a practical mechanic and having for years devoted himself entirely to this branch of the business, he flatters himself that work done at his establishment will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.—Individuals and Companies will find it greatly to their advantage to examine his work before engaging elsewhere.
Nov. 21, '57 47-1f JOHN T. NOBLE.

BEAVER MEADOW IRON WORKS.

HUDSON & BROTHER, Iron and Brass Founders, respectfully inform their patrons, and the public generally, that they are fully prepared at the above establishment, to manufacture Steam Engines of every size; Pumps, Railroad and Drift Cars, and every other description of Iron and Brass Castings suitable for the Coal mining or other business, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Blowing Cylinders for Blast Furnaces and Machine work in general.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch at the lowest prices. All work furnished by them warranted to perform well. They would solicit the custom of those who may want articles in their line in this vicinity. All orders will meet with immediate and prompt attention. S. W. HUDSON, W. B. HUDSON.
March 4, 1857 9-1y

ASHLAND IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now fully prepared to furnish, at the Ashland Iron Works, Steam Engines and Pumps of any power and capacity, for mining and other purposes. Coal Breakers of every size and pattern now in use, together with castings and forgings of every description. Coal and Drift Cars of all sizes and patterns, large Truck and Horse Cars,—all furnished at the shortest notice. The subscribers flatter themselves that, inasmuch as every member of the firm is a practical mechanic, they will be able to furnish machinery that will compare favorably with any in the Region. All orders directed to L. P. Garner & Bros., Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will receive prompt attention. L. P. GARNER, MICHAEL GARNER, JOSEPH GARNER.
Ashland, May 10, '57 19-

DEHAVEN'S IRON WORKS, Minersville.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacture 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 Mines, Breakers, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Saw Mills, &c.

From the facilities possessed for manufacturing, and long experience in the business, work can be turned out at this establishment at the very lowest prices, and in a superior quality.

Persons desirous of putting up machinery of any kind, are invited to call and examine patterns and become acquainted with prices before contracting elsewhere.

Orders of every kind are solicited, and strict attention will be given to their prompt execution. WILLIAM DEHAVEN.
Minersville, December 9, 1857 49-tf

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS. Pottsville, Pa.,

THOS. & JAS. WREN respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their New Machine Shop and Foundry erected between Coal and Railroad streets, and fronting on Norwegian street, where they are prepared to execute all orders for machinery of Brass and Iron, such as Steam Engines, all kinds of Gearing for Rolling Mills, Grist and Saw Mills, Single and Double acting Pumps, Coal Breakers, Drift Cars, all kinds of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs for Flat and T Rail; Frogs, Switches, &c.; all kinds of cast and wrought Iron Shafting. Being practical mechanics, and having made the demands of the Coal Region their study for years, also all kinds of Machinery in their line of business, they flatter themselves that work done at their establishment will give satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms. THOMAS WREN, JAMES WREN.
Nov. 22, '56 47-tf

TREMONT IRON WORKS, Tremont, Schuylkill County, Penna.

The Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their New Machine Shop and Foundry, erected in the town of Tremont, and under the superintendence and management of Messrs. Z. Batdorff and Philip Umholtz, where they are prepared to execute all orders for Machinery of Brass and Iron, such as Steam Engines of any power, Pumps of any capacity, Coal Breakers of every description, all kinds of Gearing for Rolling Mills, Grist and Saw Mills, Drift Cars, and all kinds of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs for Flat and T Rails, Frogs, Switches, and all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Shaftings. Mr. Umholtz being a practical Mechanic and having had the confidence and experience for many years in the Coal Region, persons desirous of putting up Machinery of any kind, are invited to call and examine our patterns and superior quality of work, and become acquainted with prices at these Works, before contracting elsewhere. Orders of every kind thankfully received, and strict attention will be given to their prompt execution, having several 15, 20, 30, 40, and 60 horse Engines on hand.
Jan. 6, 1857 1-1y C. A. & A. M. SELTZER.

MEDICINAL.

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

MANUFACTURER AND SOLE PROPRIETOR OF Epting's Pectoral Mixture.

EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE cures Coughs.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE cures Influenza.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE cures Bronchitis.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE cures Sore Throats.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE will relieve consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE sold by Jacob L. Shuman, Ashland.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE sold by J. Keller Burns, Minersville.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE sold by Wm. B. Kurtz, Schuylkill Haven.
EPTING'S PECTORAL MIXTURE sold by all druggists generally throughout the county.
October 24, '57 43-

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.* GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Oct. 3, '57 40-1y

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER, So Long Unsuccessfully Sought, FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY HAIR to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. See circular and the following:

Dover, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers,* and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is a MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us, as soon as may be, one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us, yours, very respectfully, [Signed] DANIEL LATHROP & CO.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, and we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do heartily, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully, GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM, SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22d, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours, respectfully, DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the Great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists.
June 19, '58 25-3m

WILLIAMS'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR. Dyspepsy! Indigestion! Dyspepsy!

A MORBID SENSIBILITY of the Stomach and Bowels, attended with obvious disorder of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as *Nausea, Headache, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Debility of the Nervous System, Hypochondria, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Wasting of the Strength, Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind, Vitiated taste, Constipation and uneasiness of the Bowels, Bilious Vomiting, Burning sensation at the pit of the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Oppression after Eating, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the pit of the Stomach, or towards the right side, Sallowness of Complexion, Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.* Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have been abandoned as incurable.

DR. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England, and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "ELIXIR;" which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves, personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "ELIXIR" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the Stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by *gradually* restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated case of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "ELIXIR;" in corroboration of which read the following testimonials:

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams's "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the Stomach:

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No. 396 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph L'Arni, 267 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimony of H. N. SPERRY, who was abandoned as incurable, and given up to Die.

DR. J. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir:*—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death.—I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health. H. N. SPERRY.
June 6th, 1857. No. 1104 N. Third st., Philad'a.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use of Dr. Williams's "Elixir." THOS. J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phoenix st. JOHN EBERT, Race st., above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia,) H. N. SPERRY, who being duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular. Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857. FREDERICK REEL, *Alderman.*

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at $1 each, or 6 bottles for $5. Proprietor—JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., *Chemist and Pharmaceutist.* No. 4 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

For sale by JOHN G. BROWN, Centre street, Pottsville.
February 20, '58 8-1y

CHEAP EDITION Of Livingstone's Africa.

JUST received, a cheap edition of this interesting work, at only $1. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Cheap Book Store.

TAR.

NATIVE TAR, by the keg or barrel, at the "Hardware and Iron Depot."
Pottsville, June 19, '58 25- FRANK POTT.

MANUFACTURES.

MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS. A Superior Article.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from New Castle, England, a lot of Davy's Safety Working Lamps, made under the inspection of the English Government Agent, of the best quality wire gauze. Also, Gauze Covers made ready for use, for these Lamps. These are the best Safety Lamps ever introduced into this County, and are for sale wholesale and retail at about the cost of inferior Lamps. Also, Wire Gauze by the yard, and Lamp Brushes by the dozen or single. Also, the Clanney Lamp for Bosses and Mine Viewers. This Lamp is covered with a thick Glass, and gives an increased light which is of importance to Mine Viewers. BENJ. BANNAN.

These Lamps can be put into a box filled with explosive gas, and moved rapidly backwards and forwards without any covering, and will not explode.
August 8, '57 32-

SAVE YOUR TIME. READY MADE PAPER BAGS, FOR GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, &c.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent for the sale of Patent Machine made Paper Bags, MANUFACTURED BY Messrs. John H. Lowers & Co., of Philadelphia.

These Bags are of sizes and qualities of paper suitable for ALL PERSONS who use the article, and are offered at such prices as will at once commend them to the consumer.

There are many advantages in purchasing and using *ready made Bags.* 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 receptacle in which to put up your goods.

Wherever these Bags have been introduced, they have given *entire satisfaction.*

For sale at *Manufacturers' prices* by BENJ. BANNAN, Paper and Book Dealer and Stationer. Centre street, opposite Episcopal Church, Pottsville.

A first rate assortment of WRAPPING PAPER always on hand. Feb. 21, '57 8-

SAVE MONEY THESE HARD TIMES!

DRAINAGE AND WATER PIPE. *Just the Thing Wanted in the Mining Regions.*

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of the Vitrified Stone Water and Drainage Pipe. This pipe ranges in size from 2 inches up to 12 inches in calibre, and will bear a pressure of from 75 to 100 feet fall of water, is as easily laid as iron pipe,—connections can be made at any point—is indestructible—will last forever—in fact more durable than iron pipe, because it does not rust—and is afforded at the following rates at our store, Pottsville, or can be sent direct to points where Rail Roads run from Philadelphia when quantities are required. Freight to be added from these prices when parties receiving the Pipes pay Freight.

2 inch pipe	14 cents per foot.
3 "	18 "
4 "	24 "
5 "	30 "
6 "	35½ "
7 "	40 "
8 "	47 "
9 "	57 "
10 "	67 "

These are the cheapest and most durable pipes that can be obtained for conveying water. We believe they can be laid even cheaper than wooden pipes, and are only about half the price of iron and lead pipes. Call and see them at the store of B. BANNAN, *Agent for the Manufacturers.*
Pottsville, June, 1857. 21

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, MANUFACTURERS OF Melodeons, Organ Melodeons, and Pedal Sub-Bass Harmoniums, 511 Washington Street, Boston.

THE ATTENTION of Clergymen, Committees, Schools, Lodges, &c., is invited to the new Pedal Sub-Bass Harmoniums, made solely by the Manufacturers.

It is arranged with two manuals or banks of Keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or, by the use of the coupler, the two banks of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set only. This connected with the Sub-Bass, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1000 to 1500 persons.

THE ORGAN MELODEON Is designed for parlor and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of Keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as great volume of power as the Church Instrument, when used without the Pedals.

Also, every variety of MELODEONS for Parlor use.

Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our Manufactory, being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious building, 511 WASHINGTON STREET, we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced and skillful workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an Instrument equal if not superior to any Manufacturer, and guarantee *ENTIRE AND PERFECT SATISFACTION.*

MUSIC TEACHERS, LEADERS OF CHOIRS, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our rooms at any time and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale at their pleasure.

As a still further guarantee to the public as to the excellence of the MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS from our Manufactory, we beg leave to refer, by permission, to the following PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS OF BOSTON, Who have examined our Instruments and will give their opinion when called upon: CHICKERING & SONS, HALLET & CUMSTON, T. GILBERT & CO., WM. P. EMERSON, BROWN & ALLEN, A. W. LADD & CO., GEORGE HEWS, WOODWARD & BROWN, NEWHALL & CO.

Melodeons & Harmoniums Rented. Persons who wish to hire Melodeons and Harmoniums with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing, to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of a year's rent.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

Price List:

Scroll leg, 4½ octave,	$60
Scroll leg, 5 octave,	75
Piano style, 5 octave,	100
Piano style, extra finish, 5 octave,	115
Piano style, carved leg,	125
Piano style, 2 sets of reeds,	150
Piano style, 6 octave,	135
Organ Melodeon,	200
Organ Melodeon, extra finish,	250
Pedal Sub-Bass Harmonium,	275

Letters, Certificates and notices from the press, from all parts of the world, may also be seen at our salesroom. Descriptive circulars sent free to any address. S. D. & H. W. SMITH, 511 Washington Street, (Near Boylston Market,) Boston.
June 27 '57 26-tf

EXTRAORDINARY Cheap Roofing, 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 Felt, Composition and Gravel—it is more durable than either shingles, tin, zinc or iron—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:

It is both WATER-TIGHT and FIRE-PROOF.
It will not expand and contract, with heat and cold, like metal roofs.
One inch to the foot is all the inclination required.
The roof can be walked upon without injury.
It can be used for drying purposes.
It is of great advantage to firemen when adjoining buildings are on fire.
It is not injuriously affected in the least by changes 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 zinc, tin, or galvanized iron, without danger to the boarding beneath it.
It is easily and quickly repaired, if injured.
Gutters of the same material can be formed on the roof.
ITS COST IS MUCH LESS THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER FIRE-PROOF ROOF NOW IN USE.
Insurance is effected at the same rates as on buildings covered with other fire-proof materials.

Hundreds of certificates can be seen at B. Bannan's Book Store. We append one or two to show that it is no humbug:

We, the undersigned, had our Banking House roofed with Warren's Fire and Water-Proof Roofing about three years ago, and so far have had no reason to doubt its efficacy and durability, nor regret having used it, and should in building hereafter prefer it to any other roofing. DREXEL & CO.
Philadelphia, March 12, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1857.

Messrs. H. M. Warren & Co.—GENTLEMEN:—I was present by invitation, at an experiment with your Improved Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing, on the 21st of May last. The object, I suppose, was to give persons not acquainted with the nature of the roofing, an opportunity to see it tested. I arrived on the ground about 1 o'clock and saw the boards put on the roof; they were in a rough state, the edges not jointed, or grooved and matched. After the boards were on they were covered with three layers of felt, and then by a coating of Composition, and the whole covered with gravel.

A quantity of combustible material was placed within, and at the appointed time a match was applied. A furious fire soon burst from all sides of the house, and enveloped the whole building in a flame. It continued to burn for at least three quarters of an hour. At that stage of the fire, I felt a desire to know how the roof would stand if water was thrown upon it, and asked permission to try the experiment, which was granted, and, I applied three or four buckets of water on the roof which run off as though there was no fire under or around it.

Gentlemen, my opinion is, that so far as fire is concerned, it is the best kind of a roof, from the fact that its air tightness prevents combustion. In case of a fire in a building where the roof is of your material, the fire would not be likely to extend to the adjoining buildings. I had an example of this kind last winter, on the 4th day of January, at 4 o'clock in the morning. A fire broke out in a row of Brick Houses, on the south side of Seybert St., west of 22nd street. It had a roof of your Composition, and the fire was confined to the house where it originated. I have no hesitation in saying that if it had been an ordinary roof, the whole row would have burned down, from the fact that it was one of the coldest mornings we had last winter, and the wind blew a hurricane at the time. Seybert street is north of the Girard College wall, and at that time of the morning, together with the coldness of the weather, made it a long time before we could get water on the building.—Notwithstanding this, we extinguished the fire without injury to the adjoining buildings.

I therefore recommend your roofing to the community as a superior preventive of fire. Very Respectfully, Yours, &c., SAMUEL P. FEARON, *Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.*

Any further information with regard to this Roofing can be obtained by calling on the subscriber at his Book Store, Pottsville. BENJ. BANNAN, or JOS. DeFREHN, *Carpenter in the Orchard, Pottsville,* Who will put on the Roofing at short notice.

For Colliery Establishments, Miners' houses, Engine houses, Breakers, &c., in this Region, this is just the roof required, as it is fire proof, and no sparks falling on it will set it on fire.

Shingle and tin roofs covered with the material if the pitch is not too steep.
July 4, '57 27-

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, '58 2-tf

WATER METRES.

THE Subscriber having been authorized by the manufacturers of Water Metres, will supply all orders left with them, at their prices. E. YARDLEY & SON.
Pottsville, August 30, '56 35-

BAR AND RAILROAD IRON.

THE subscribers have now on hand and will sell for CASH, at the lowest market price, a large stock of the best quality merchant Bar Iron, Flat Bar Railroad Iron, and light T rails, for mines. E. YARDLEY & SON.
Pottsville, November 28, '57 48-

SOAP.

THE subscribers invite the attention of miners and merchants to their manufacture of BROWN, PALE, and OLIVE SOAPS, &c, &c. These Soaps having long been extensively known in Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne counties, are recommended as of reliable quality. Orders received by mail promptly attended to. Sal Soda, Starch, &c., always on hand. JOS. ELKINTON & SON, 783 South Second street, Philadelphia.
June 26, '58 26-6m

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-

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.
February 27, '58 9-1y

NOTICE. To Coal Operators and Schuylkill County Merchants.

SMOKING TOBACCO, by Steam power—600lbs 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. 5, '57 36-tf

PIANOS AND MELODEONS Of the best Manufacture—Warranted, FOR SALE BY THE subscriber. All Pianos and Melodeons sold by him will be warranted—if not what they are represented, they can be returned.—All kinds of Melodeons will be sold at Manufacturers' *cash prices* in Pottsville, by which the purchasers save the carriage and risk of transportation. Pianos will be sold from $10 to $20 less than regular city prices according to the value of the instrument. Those who prefer it by calling on us, and receiving a letter of credit, can make their own selections at the Manufacturers, ascertain the prices, and we will furnish the instrument selected at the above rates. If there is any doubt in this matter—all we have to say is—TRY US. B. BANNAN.

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. G. 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.

TAMAQUA CARRIAGE & WAGON FACTORY. Horseshoeing and Blacksmithing. *Near the Corner of BROAD and CENTRE streets.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has become the sole proprietor of the above establishment, and he hopes to conduct it so as to give satisfaction to the business community, by employing none but the best of workmen, and using the best materials that can be found in the market. Being myself a practical mechanic, I will guarantee all work turned out to be as represented. Jobbing work of all kinds promptly attended to and neatly executed. He hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. DANIEL DEAN.

Mr. DEAN has on hand an assortment of new and second hand carriages and express wagons of various styles. Also, heavy wagons of all kinds. Old carriages bought or exchanged.
March 13, '58 11-tf

BUILDERS' MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Pottsville, takes this method of informing builders, carpenters, and others wanting anything in his line, that he is manufacturing, and will always keep on hand—Sash, of all descriptions, Doors & Door Frames, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings and Window Frames. Worked Flooring, white and yellow pine, constantly on hand. Orders received for bill stuff, hemlock or white pine. Wood-Turning, Scroll and Jig Sawing, in all the various branches, will receive particular attention. The machinery used in my establishment is of the most perfect description, and all work will be manufactured from seasoned lumber, and warranted to give satisfaction. My MILL is situated in COAL STREET, above Norwegian, next door to the Screen Factory, and those wanting any of the articles enumerated will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. JAS. P. McQUADE.
Pottsville, May 1, '58 18-1y

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 arrangements for the coming season's trade are based upon *even 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, Britania Ware, Brass Ware, French Ware, and Cutlery, Range Boilers, Portable Ranges, Gas Ovens, Summer Furnaces, &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 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, Panelled 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, palings, &c., &c. Bills of sawed stuff and everything in their line on hand or to order, at the shortest notice.
Pottsville, March 29, '58 10-

The National Anniversary.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

BY JOSEPH HOPKINSON, ESQ.—1798.

Tune—"President's March."

Hail, Columbia! happy land!
Hail, ye heroes! heaven-born band!
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the peace your valor won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more;
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies
Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize.
While offering peace sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.
Firm—united, &c.

Sound, sound the trump of Fame!
Let WASHINGTON'S great name
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Ring through the world with loud applause:
Let every clime to Freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear.
With equal skill, and godlike power,
He govern'd in the fearful hour
Of horrid war; or guides, with ease,
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm—united, &c.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country, stands—
The rock on which the storm will beat,
The rock on which the storm will beat,
But arm'd in virtue firm and true,
His hopes are fixed on Heaven and you.
When hope was sinking in dismay,
And glooms obscured Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolved on death or liberty.
Firm—united, &c.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

BY R. T. PAINE, JUN., ESQ.

Tune—"Battle of the Nile."

Let patriot pride our patriot triumph wake!
The jubilee of Freedom relumes a nation's soul:
On land or main, no right of realm forsake,
Though warrior's storms like Ocean's tempests roll.
Spread your banners, let commerce, industry directing,
Mantle the waves, by courage, wealth protecting;
And new honors while we pay
To our country's natal day,
Let us build her great renown,
From a soil and sea our own:
For Commerce, Agriculture, Art—rewarded shall be!
Huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza!
Heaven gave to man the charter to be free.
Huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza!
Columbia lives, and claims the great decree.

Arise! arise! Columbia's sons arise!
Assert, on the ocean, your ocean's sovereign law;
No hostile flag shall hover in your skies;
No pirate shall keep your mariners in awe.
Be the rights of your shores by *cannon law* expounded,
And your waters shall be safe where *hook* and *line* are sounded.
On the shores of Newfoundland
Let your fort and boats command;
For a *mine of wealth* you keep,
In the *bank* beneath the deep,
Whose charter, awful charter, is renew'd by every sea.
Huzza! huzza! &c., &c., &c.

If equal justice neutral laws proclaim,
No power will, presumptuous, your sovereignty disgrace:
Among your stars inscribe a nation's name;
Your flag will guard our freedom and your race.
Base submission, inviting indignity and plunder,
Like a worm kills an oak which should have braved the thunder.
Though beneath the rifling ball
Should the mountain monarch fall,
Still in majesty he reigns,
And, though prostrate, rules the plains;
And scions, blooming scions, spring to renovate the tree.
Huzza! huzza! &c., &c.

Arouse! arouse! Columbia's sons arouse!
And burst through the slumber at Faction's dreaming fears:
Bid cannons shake the tempests from your brows,
And the clouds shall echo glory on your ears
When the trumpet of victory, independence claiming,
Swell'd o'er your hills from fields in battle flaming;
When the freedom of the land,
By your patriotic band,
To this temple was consign'd,
'Twas Washington enshrined,
That the charter, sacred charter, there, immortal should be.
Huzza! huzza! &c., &c., &c.

Declaration of Independence.

Adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their emigration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour. JOHN HANCOCK, &c.

From the new volume of Bancroft's History.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The royal army, exasperated at retreating before an enemy whom they had professed to despise, and by the sight of many hundreds of their men laid dead or bleeding on the ground, prepared to renew the engagement. While the light infantry and a part of the grenadiers were left to continue the attack at the rail fence, Howe concentrated the rest of his forces upon the redoubt. Cannon were brought to bear in such a manner as to rake the inside of the breastwork, from one end of it to the other, so that the Americans were obliged to crowd within their fort. Then the British troops, having disencumbered themselves of their knapsacks, advanced in a column with fixed bayonets. Clinton, who from Copp's Hill had watched the progress of the battle—at this critical moment, and without orders pushed off in a boat, and put himself at the head of two battalions, the marines and the 47th, which seemed to hesitate on the beach as if uncertain what to do. These formed the extreme left of the British, and advanced from the south; the 5th, the 38th and the 43d battalions formed the centre, and attacked from the east; on their right was the 52d with grenadiers, who forced the now deserted entrenchments.

The Americans within the redoubt, attacked at once on three sides by six battalions, at that time numbered less than seven hundred men. Of these some had no more than three or four rounds of ammunition left. But Prescott's self possession increased with danger. He directed his men to wait until the enemy were within twenty yards, when they poured upon them a deadly volley.—The British wavered for an instant, and then sprang forward without returning the fire. The American fire slackened, and began to die away. The British reached the rampart on the southern side. Those who first scaled the parapet were shot down as they mounted. Major Pitcairn fell mortally wounded, just as he was entering the redoubt. A single artillery cartridge furnished powder for the last muskets which the Americans fired. For some time longer they kept the enemy at bay, confronting them with the barrels after the stocks were broken. The breast-work being abandoned, the ammunition all expended, the redoubt half-filled with regulars and on the point of being surrounded, and no other reinforcements having arrived at a little before four, Prescott gave the word to retreat. He himself was among the last to leave the fort; escaping unhurt, though with coat and waistcoat rent and pierced by bayonets, which he parried with his sword. The men, retiring through the sally-port or leaping over the walls, made their way through their enemies, each for himself without much order, and the dust which rose from the dry earth now powdered in the sun, and the smoke of the engagement, gave them some covering. The British who had turned the north-eastern end of the breastwork, and had also come round the angle of the redoubt, were too much exhausted to use the bayonet against them with vigor. At first the parties were too closely intermingled to admit of firing; it also appeared that a supply of ball for artillery, sent from Boston during the battle, was too large for the field-pieces which accompanied the detachment.

The little handful of brave men would have been effectually cut off but for the unfailing courage of the provincials at the rail fence and the bank of the Mystic. They had repelled the enemy twice; they now held them in check till the main body had left the hill. Not till then did the Connecticut companies under Knowlton, and the New Hampshire soldiers under Stark, quit the station which they had "nobly defended." The retreat was made with more regularity than could have been expected of troops who had been for so short a time under discipline, and many of whom had never seen an engagement before. Trevett and his men drew off the only field-piece that was saved. Pomeroy walked backward, facing the enemy, and brandishing his musket till it was struck and marked by a ball. The redoubt, the brow of Bunker Hill, and the passage across the Charlestown causeway, were the principal places of slaughter.

Putnam, at the third onset, was absent "employed in collecting men" for a reinforcement, and was encountered by the retreating party on the northern declivity of Bunker Hill. Acting on his own responsibility, he now for the first time assumed the supreme direction. Without orders from any person, he rallied such of the fugitives as would obey him, joined them to a detachment which had arrived in season to share the combat, and with a respectable force took possession of Prospect Hill, where he encamped that very night.

Repairing to head quarters, Prescott offered with three fresh regiments to recover his post. But for himself he sought neither advancement, nor reward, nor praise, and having performed the best service, never thought that he had done more than his duty. It is the contemporary record, that during the battle "no one appeared to have any command but Col. Prescott," and that his "bravery could never be enough acknowledged and applauded." The camp long repeated the story of his self-collected valor, and a historian of the war, who best knew the judgment of the army, has rightly awarded the "highest prize of glory to Prescott and his companions."

The British were unable to continue the pursuit beyond the isthmus. They had already brought their best forces into the field; more than a third of those engaged lay dead or bleeding, and the survivors were fatigued or overawed by the courage of their adversaries. The battle put an end to all offensive operations on the part of Gage.

The number of killed and wounded in his army was, by his own account, at least 1,054. Seventy commissioned officers were wounded, and thirteen slain. Of these, there were one lieutenant colonel, two majors and seven captains. For nearly half an hour there had been a continued sheet of fire from the Provincials; and the action was hot for double that period. The oldest soldiers had never seen the like. The battle of Quebec, which won half a continent, did not cost half the lives of so many officers as the battle of Bunker Hill, which gained nothing but a place of encampment.

Sir William Howe, who was thought to have been wounded, was untouched, though his white silk stockings were stained from his walking through the tall grass, red with the blood of his soldiers. That he did not fall was a marvel. The praises bestowed upon his apathetic valor, on the gallantry of Pigot, on the conduct of Clinton, reflected honor on the untrained farmers, who, though inferior in numbers, had required the display of the most strenuous exertions of their assailants before they could be dislodged from the defences which they had but four hours to prepare.

The whole loss of the Americans amounted to 145 killed and missing, and 305 wounded. The brave Moses Parker, at Chelmsford, was wounded and taken prisoner; he died in Boston Jail.—Maj. Willard Moore received one severe wound at the second attack, and soon after another, which he felt to be mortal; so bidding farewell to those who would have borne him off, he insisted on their saving themselves, and remained to die for the good cause which he served in council and in arms. Buckminster was dangerously wounded, but recovered. The injury to Nixon was so great that he suffered for many months, and narrowly escaped with his life. Thomas Gardner, a member of Congress from Cambridge, was hastening with some part of his regiment to the redoubt, but as he was descending Bunker Hill, he was mortally wounded by a random shot. His townsmen mourned for the rural statesman, to whom they had unanimously tendered their confidence; and Washington gave him the funeral honors due to a gallant officer. Andrew McClary, on that day unsurpassed in bravery, returning to reconnoitre, perished by a chance cannon ball while on the isthmus.

Just at the moment of the retreat fell Joseph Warren, the last in the trenches. In him were combined celerity, courage, endurance, and manners which won universal love. He opposed the British Government, not from interested motives, nor from resentment. A guileless and intrepid advocate of the rights of mankind, he sought not to appear as a patriot; he was one in truth. As the moment for the appeal to arms approached, he watched with joy the revival of the generous spirit of New England's ancestors; and where peril was greatest, he was present, animating not by words alone, but ever by his example. His integrity, the soundness of his judgment, his ability to write readily and well, his fervid eloquence, his exact acquaintance with American rights and the infringements of them, gave authority to his advice in private, and in the Provincial Congress. Had he lived, the future seemed burdened with his honors; he cheerfully sacrificed all for his country, and for freedom.

Mining.

COALS AND COLLIERIES OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

Read before the Pottsville Scientific Association, June 19, 1858. By P. W. Sheafer.

Notwithstanding the present temporary depression of business, the coal fields of Pennsylvania still continue to excite attention; and, perhaps, the season of comparative leisure cannot be employed to better advantage than in studying how to make future success repair past misfortune.

I propose to offer, for the information of the Society, some remarks upon the development of the anthracite coal fields of Schuylkill county. The statistical matter will form the largest part of my communication. Some of it has been drawn from original sources; the whole has been carefully digested; and it is believed that, altogether an array of facts is presented which has not yet been made accessible in a condensed form.

The Schuylkill coal basin, the most southern of all the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, has the greatest total thickness of coal strata. The number of workable beds in this region is about fifteen, but this can not be definitely fixed except in certain localities; sometimes a bed will be found enlarged beyond the ordinary size, at other points the same bed may diminish so much as to be no longer profitable. Instances also occur where a stratum of coal subdivides, as in the case of the great white ash vein on the west branch of the Schuylkill, where this most important of all the beds separates into several smaller ones, still sufficiently large for profitable working.

A bed of two and a half feet of solid coal is considered in this region, the smallest working size, but many larger ones do not yield more than this amount of clear good coal; in such cases there is a considerable amount of refuse matter to be removed, which pays nothing.

The coals of these beds, fifteen or more in number, are divided into three kinds, *red ash, gray ash* and *white ash.* These distinctive appellations are founded upon the color of the ashes resulting from the combustion of the coals. The cause of this variety of color is supposed to depend on the presence or absence of the oxide of iron; but the ultimate cause is not understood. Among the white ash coals the sulphuret of iron is more abundant; among the newer, or more recently formed upper coals, the oxide of iron prevails.

It is the more difficult to find a satisfactory explanation of the cause of the difference of color in the ashes, from the fact that the white and gray ash coals become red ash as the beds are traced westward towards the termination of the basin; at the same time they become more bituminous in character, and these transitions take place within a distance of 30 miles.

The distinctive color of the ashes agrees with a well marked feature in the geological position of the coals, which are found in the following order, beginning at the top:

1st. The red ash coal beds.
2d. The gray ash, one bed.
3d. The white ash beds.

These three principal divisions are subdivided as in the following scheme, which exhibits all the important coal beds, arranged in their proper order.

Cross Section on Mill Creek.

Red ash—average thickness of these beds about four feet of good coal—
1. South Salem.
2. Salem, Gate, Lewis, Spohn, Beach Mountain, found to be identical.
3. Little Tracy.
4. Big Tracy.
5. Clinton.
6. Peacock
7. Green Park.
8. South Diamond.
9. North Diamond.
10. Orchard—in all about 40 feet.
Gray Ash—
11. Primrose, 8 feet. 8 " 48 feet.
White Ash—
12. Holmes, 4 "
13. Seven Foot, 7 "
14. Mammoth, 25 "
15. Skidmore, 7 " 51 " 99 feet.

Several beds occur below the Skidmore, but are not generally workable, and some small seams are found intermediate between those mentioned.

As the price of coal diminishes in consequence of competition among producers, the yield of the red ash beds becomes less. This results from the more profitable and reliable character of the white ash strata, and especially from the exhaustion of the red ash beds above the water level. At present, the greater body of the coals in the southern basin above this level are worked out. The principal producing mines are on either side of the Mine Hill, upon the white and gray ash coals, where these crop out on the surface. Within *ten* years from the present, three-fourths of these mines will be exhausted; when the business of mining can only be carried on by shafting for the lower coals.

It is therefore daily becoming more important to discover at what points of the basin the lower or white ash coals are most accessible. Their nearest point of approach to the surface is upon the summit of an anticlinal axis; but this is not the most advantageous location for shafting, because, after reaching the coal, the mine can only be worked by pursuing the bed still deeper down its slope.

This would require subterranean machinery for hoisting and pumping, similar to that which is now usually placed at the out-crops of the coal beds, when the mining is conducted by a slope. It would be better to sink at once to the bottom of the basin, if not too deep, or at least to a point on the coal bed where there would be a large amount of coal above the bottom of the shaft.—The coals would then descend, and the water drain towards the bottom, and all be raised by machinery placed upon the surface. Of course a proper system of ventilation is indispensable to the safe and successful working of all mines, and should not be neglected here.

The following data, copied from the original records, exhibit the kinds of strata which are likely to be met with in shafting in several parts of the anthracite coal fields. This information is important in estimating the cost.

Carey Shaft, near Pottsville.

This shaft is situated in the town of St. Clair, about three miles north east of Pottsville; it commences above the gray ash bed, and descends to the lower measures. The coal beds which are accessible by this shaft may be thus enumerated, beginning with the highest—the gray ash, eight feet; the Holmes, white ash, four feet; the seven foot, white ash; the mammoth, or large white ash, twenty-five feet. The Skidmore, seven feet, white ash, not cut by this shaft, lies about seventy-five feet lower, making in all fifty-one feet of coal accessible by a shaft five hundred and twenty feet deep. So great a body of coal, in so small a space, is not found in any other known English shaft.

The great bed of the English coal fields in South Staffordshire is thirty feet thick; the total thickness of the English Coals fifty to sixty feet, in twenty or more beds. One of the Newcastle beds is eleven feet, and the two principal ones of the Northumberland and Durham district, average about six feet each.

Details of the Shafting.

	Feet.	
Slate,	59	
Rock,	60	119
Primrose Bed, Gray Ash, average,	8	127
Slate,	53	180
Rock,	15	195
Holmes' Bed, White Ash,	4	199
Rock,	64	263
Slate,	10	273
Small Coal Seam,	1	274
Slate,	51	325
Small Coal Seam,	1 8in	326 8
Slate,	18	344.8
Rock,	54	398.8
Seven Foot Bed, White Ash,	7	405.8
Slate,	14	419.8
Mammoth Bed, White Ash,	25	444.8
Bottom of Shaft,	444.8	
Rock and Slate,	75	519.8
Skidmore Bed, White Ash,	7	

This shaft presents an instance of a judicious selection of the spot for an operation of this kind; a matter requiring a careful examination of the ground and exact knowledge of the geological formations. The following example of boring for coal shows an unfortunate location, but at the same time affords important information respecting the stratification of the southern anthracite coal basin.

At 42 ft. 18 ft. of coal and black dirt, then slate and rock to 492 ft. 6½ ft. black dirt, to 523 ft. 5 ft. coal, to 538 ft. 1½ ft. coal, to 637 ft. 2½ ft. coal,

A more successful boring in the Wyoming Valley is the following, which at 527 feet had not, however, reached the Mammoth coal.

70	feet slate and rock to	10	feet coal.	
120	" do.	do.	½ "	do.
160½	" do.	do.	6 "	do.
226½	" do.	do.	1½ "	do.
264	" do.	do.	5 "	do.
318	" do.	do.	7 "	do.
335	" do.	do.	5 "	do.
455	" do.	do.	hard light sandstone.	
527	" do.	do.	soft rock.	

At some points the lower coals are accessible by other means than shafting, sometimes an upper coal bed, as for instance, the primrose or gray ash, crops out after surface. A slope may then be sunk upon this bed, and after a sufficient depth has been reached, a tunnel may be cut to the Mammoth, or large white ash.

This method has the advantage of putting the mine at once in operation, whilst the sinking of a shaft may occupy from two to three years, during which time the whole necessary outlay is incurred, without being productive.

For this reason the plan of tunneling to the lower beds is likely to be resorted to wherever practicable.

The details of the Carey Shaft above given, exhibit a cross section of the lower coal measures in the Pottsville region, and serve as a guide in judging of shaftings in the southern coal field. It will be observed that the strata covering the lower coals contain much hard rock and sandstone.

The cost of cutting a shaft of sufficient size for mining purposes, taking into consideration all the varieties of strata, may be estimated at $40 per lineal foot of depth, say $20,000 for a shaft 500 feet deep, and for one of 600 feet deep $75 per foot, or $45,000.

Besides this, the expense of all the necessary machinery and improvements must be considered—so that taking into account the long time in getting into operation, we may conclude that, until capital becomes more abundant in our mining regions, a shaft of 600 feet is the maximum depth.

The average depth of shafting in the northern collieries of England was a few years since, 330 feet; and the greatest depth 510 feet; but in some other parts shafts have been sunk 1044, 1070, and 1680 feet; their cost when very deep varies from $120 to $175 per foot.

The capital invested in the English coal mines, irrespective of the value of the lands, would, in many cases appear enormous in this country; but many of these large mining concerns comprise from six to twelve separate mines, with all their outfit of engines, machinery, wagons, horses, &c.

Those concerns working single pits, employ a capital varying from $10,000 to $300,000, or even $500,000, as in the case of the Monkwearmouth pit. There are smaller enterprises, but these supply the inland trade and do not enter the general market.

It is doubtless unfavorable to the profitable working of our coal beds that there is frequently both a want of capital and of the proper concentration of that which exists. Certainly no method of mining coal can be less economical than to fit out a number of separate operations upon comparatively small estates, with all the necessary engines and other improvements, instead of selecting a suitable point from which the coal of several adjacent tracts could be worked by one large operation, equipped in the best manner. This policy can only be carried out effectually *by the union of the proprietors of adjacent tracts.* Indeed, the pursuit of the coal below the water level, requiring increased capital, has already tended to the concentration of the business of mining in fewer hands; and as the necessity of shafting to the lower coals becomes more apparent, the discussion, among those interested, of an enlightened system of harmonious action is more and more frequent.

The following table, besides several other particulars, exhibits the number of operators and collieries for eight successive years:

Year.	Number of Operators.	Number of Collieries abv. water.	Number of Collieries bel. water.	Total Collieries.	Total shipment by Schuyl'l co.
1850,	117	120	44	164	1,782,936
1851,	91	78	39	120	2,184,240
1852,	[illegible]	86	52	138	2,619,402
1853,	82	63	49	113	2,551,603
1854,	104	76	69	145	2,986,670
1855,	101	—	—	144	3,396,030
1856,	94	—	—	110	3,333,785
1857,	86	—	—	122	3,042,378

We see that in 1857 the number of operators or firms had fallen off 31; the number of collieries had decreased 42; whilst the shipments had nearly doubled. In 1854 the number of collieries above water level had diminished from 120 to 76, and the number below water level had increased from 44 to 69.

The red ash beds, though more numerous than the white ash, do not show a greater thickness of coal; they are more liable to faults, and on account of their softer character, there is also more waste, about one-third of the mean product being dirt and slate. Their yield is consequently less, as appears by the following comparison:

White and Red Ash Collieries in Schuylkill Co. in 1855. Tons.

69 red ash collieries, ave'ge 13,917, annual yield 960,316
36 white ash " " 26,571, " " [illegible]

As a consequence of the softer nature of the red ash coals, the beds are, in certain localities, more crushed and broken than those of the white ash. Indeed, examples are not wanting, as in some parts of the Beaver Meadow coal field, where the white ash strata have been able to resist a force that must have seriously damaged the softer coals.

Connected with this subject, is the comparison of the yield of the north dipping and south dipping veins.—According to the wave theory of Rogers, the northern dips of the coal strata are steeper, and have been subjected to a more sudden and violent disturbance, than the southern dips of the same strata. Upon theoretical considerations, we might, therefore, expect to find the north dipping beds more broken, and their yield consequently less. The softer red ash veins might be supposed to have suffered the most. The general fact of the inferiority of the north dipping strata is sustained by the following statement; both in regard to the number of operations which have been undertaken, and their product.

Comparison of the yield of north and south dipping coal strata, as shown by the produce of 105 collieries in Schuylkill county in 1854:—

Red Ash Coal from 58 Collieries,	10 N. dips,	84,732
	48 S. dips,	570,461
Red Ash Coal from 11 Collieries, N. & S. dips,		308,022
Total Red Ash from 69 Collieries,		[illegible]
White Ash Coal from 31 Collieries,	5 Collieries, N. dips,	[illegible]
	26 " S. dips,	[illegible]
White Ash Coal from 5 Collieries, N. and S.,		120,101
Total White Ash Coal from 36 Collieries,		[illegible]

On account of some mines being worked both on the north and south dip of the same bed, it was not possible in those cases to ascertain how much of the whole amount produced at those mines had been derived from each dip respectively.

From the statistics just cited, relating to the coal trade of 1854 and 1855, it appears that about one-half of the total coal product of Schuylkill county was derived from the white ash coals, and I think it may now be confidently affirmed that at least one-half of all the coal shipped from this country is supplied by the *Mammoth* or *great white ash bed.* This indicates strongly that the tendency of trade will be to the development of the lower coals by shafting, when the present operations above water level and the comparatively shallow workings by slopes shall have been exhausted.

Mass Meeting of English Colliers.

On Tuesday, May 25, a meeting of the colliers of the Barnsley district was held on Hoyland Common. Upwards of 1,000 persons were present for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," by resisting an attempted reduction of fifteen per cent. on their compensation, and also to limit a working day to eight hours. The speeches made, as reported in brief, in the *Manchester Guardian,* reflect credit on their authors.

Mr. Aaron Kentworthy, (Bridewell,) "was of opinion that for the occupation of *colliers to be made a trade, and for persons to be compelled to serve an apprenticeship to it,* would be a means of bringing about improvement, and elevating miners as a class. As it was, youths in other occupations were not apprenticed till they were fourteen years of age, but pit boys were set to work at ten. Was it to be wondered at that miners were so ignorant? He saw no reason why they should not be educated, and have a knowledge of geography, geology, astronomy, and the other sciences, as well as other persons, and this might be accomplished if they were sent to school, and their intellectual faculties developed. It was said that a person might become a miner in a few weeks; but what kind of a miner he would ask? Such a one, perhaps, as might be the means of causing an explosion, and sending a large number of persons into eternity at a moment's warning. The practice of employing inexperienced persons in collieries was one which could not be too generally denounced. It was by legislative interference that they would be able to obtain their rights."

Miscellany.

EFFECT OF THE HUMAN VOICE.—No sound, however loud, whether produced by a cannon or a fowling piece, causes the same amount of terror among wild animals and wild birds as the human voice. We have always known more grouse to be sprung by sportsmen speaking to their dogs, or to each other, on the mountains, in the shooting season, than by any other cause; and it is a rule with sportsmen only to make use of the whistle and signs to their dogs, such as taking of the hat, &c.; and a wicked and cross look has often more good effect upon a dog than a whipping. So, likewise, in snipe shooting, one word spoken springs more birds than twenty shots. If you go to a rabbit-burrow to ferret, you may bang away all day with your gun, and the rabbits will still bolt; but once commence speaking, and your sport is over, the ferret lies in, and the rabbits submit to certain death sooner than move towards your voice. Partridges are so much accustomed to the loud voices of farmers and laborers, that, generally speaking, you may talk as much as you like in pursuit of them. Nothing proves the power of man over the brute creation more than his voice. Even in the thickest jungles wild beasts will skulk away if they hear him speak.

CRICKET will yet become in this country a national game, and justly, for it is one of the most exhilarating, gentlemanly, scientific and amusing exercises known at the present day. We see by the *Press,* that on the 5th and 6th of July next, the great annual match, between eleven Englishmen and eighteen Americans, will be played in Camden, on the ground of the Philadelphia Club. The players will consist of the most talented cricketers, selected from all parts of the Union.—This match will be most interesting, and will attract visitors even from a distance to witness it.

THE CONTRAST.—While the Republican members of Congress, and some of the American members also from the South, together with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, are greeted at every point on their return home, and entertained by their constituents, the Buchanan Lecompton members, particularly in the North, almost sneak home and scarcely show themselves to the people. Every *manly principle* seems to have been driven out of these poor things, who have voluntarily sold themselves to the Slave Drivers.

THE Military Encampment to be held at Williamsport on the 7th of September next, will be a brilliant affair. So far, upwards of sixty military companies have signified their intention of being present. The military will be carried over the railroads free of expense, and receive pay for the time they are on duty. Schuylkill county should be well represented. Our companies we hope, will *en masse,* resolve to go. The Washington Artillerists, of this Borough, we believe, contemplate being present.

SPOTTING THE DEMAGOGUES.—The edict has gone forth from Washington, that every member of Congress who opposed the President's Lecompton policy, must be marked by the so-called democracy. They are not to be countenanced in any manner or form. The man who bolts this order, at the approaching election, will be no longer recognized as a member of the democratic party.—We shall see what will be the result of this political movement. The recent speech of Mr. Douglas in the Senate, would indicate that there is quite as much pluck in those who voted with him against Lecompton, as there is in those who favored that measure.

THE highest attainable knowledge is that which is rightly chosen, rightly compounded, acquired by right methods, employed to right purposes, and pervaded with the influences of the Spirit of God. The highest education is that which not only provides food for the pupil's memory, but training for his judgment, discipline for his affections, guidance for his conduct, and objects for his faith.

No doubt Providence has willed that man should be the head of the human race, even as woman is its heart; that he should be its strength, as she is its solace; that he should be its wisdom, as she is its grace; that he should be its mind, its impetus, and its courage, and she its sentiment, its charm, and its consolation.

The young milliners and dressmakers of London are condemned to sixteen, seventeen or eighteen hours of toil out of the twenty-four in each day and night. Their work is carried on in crowded, unventilated rooms, where their frames are kept bent at their labor until their eyes ache, and their limbs refuse to perform their duty.—They have a short, painful life and an early grave.

A gentleman and lady landing from the New Haven cars the other day, at first sight were inspired with a sudden recognition, and rushed passionately into each other's arms. The fun of it was, that after most endearing kisses and exclamations, they found themselves entire strangers to each other. Their mutual embarrassment, upon the discovery of their mistake, can well be imagined.

Albert Smith, who has so long been familiar to the London public as the exhibitor and narrator of the "Mont Blanc" entertainment, is about to give up the Monarch of Mountains forever.—He has given in the course of seven years over 2,000 representations, and although his own popularity, and that of his subject are by no means exhausted, yet he himself is, and as he says, he needs a little rust. He is about to start for China, there to collect materials for another exhibition, which in his hands cannot fail to be one of the choicest of entertainments.

A French actor of celebrity in San Francisco became surety for a friend, and the creditors came upon him for payment. Desirous of returning to France, he engaged passage on board the steamer J. L. Stevens, and the fact coming to the knowledge of the creditors, they secured the services of a number of officers to prevent his emigrating. As the hour for sailing approached, the officers scrutinized every one on board with more than usual vigilance, but failed to detect the artist, who quietly took a seat in the saloon, so admirably disguised in woman's apparel, that even his own brother failed to recognise him.

The Detroit board of education, who must be a little waggishly inclined, have adopted a singular device for the seal of that body. It represents, as we see it described, a handsome school-mistress, of eighteen or twenty summers, seated in a chair with a thriving younker across her lap, presenting a ready view. The left hand (instead of the right, by some singular freak of the designer's genius) is uplifted, having a stout leather strap, in the act of descending upon the rear view aforesaid. The younker's mouth is wide open, from which issues the motto of the seal.—In the terms of heraldry, the seal would therefore thus be described:—"Schoolma'am rampant.—Yankee saltire-wise. Motto, 'Strike, but hear me.'"