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 $— per 100 copies, cash on delivery.
Clergymen and School Teachers supplied with the Journal at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the 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 facia evidence of intentional fraud.

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. XXXV. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1859. NO. 42.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured the 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 short 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.

LINES.	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.

MEDICINAL.

C. W. EPTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Chemist and Druggist.
S. E. Corner Centre and Norwegian Sts.,
POTTSVILLE.

LEA & PERRIN'S Celebrated "Worcestershire Sauce," constantly on hand.
March 5, '59 10-

SANFORD'S
Liver Invigorator,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is Compounded Entirely from GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hope of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.
The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.
Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the Liver Invigorator, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify,) in 20 minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.
All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.
Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.
Price—One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—
SANFORD'S
Family Cathartic Pills,

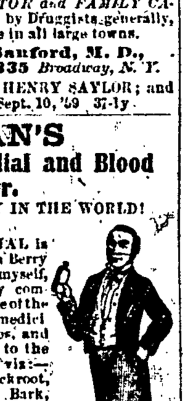
COMPOUNDED from Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, Air-Tight, and will keep in any climate.

CATHARTIC PILLS

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.
The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the Pills, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.
The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the Bowels.
The Family Cathartic PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and SAFE in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden colds which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. DOSE—1 to 3.
Price—3 Dimes.
The LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all large towns.
S. T. W. Sanford, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 *Broadway, N. Y.*
Retailed in Pottsville by HENRY SAYLOR; and in Tamaqua by E. J. FRY. [Sept. 10, '59 37-1y

McLEAN'S
Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.
THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

This CORDIAL is Distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs, and barks, known to the mind of man, viz:—Bloodroot, Blackroot, Wild Cherry Bark, Yellow Dock, Dandelions, Sarsaparilla, Elder Flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.



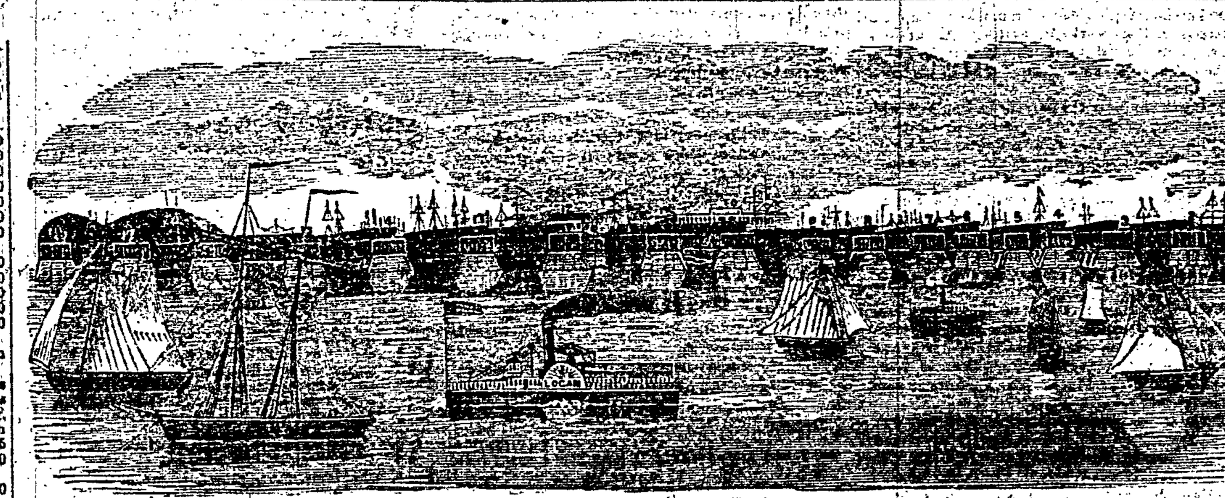
Before taking. After taking.

It is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, curing diseases by natural laws. When taken its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.
McLEAN'S Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Debilities arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or chills and fever.)—It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder Whites, &c.
There is no mistake about it.—This Cordial will never fail to cure any one of the above diseases if taken per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.
Over *half a million of bottles* have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer Weakness or Debility, when *McLean's Strengthening Cordial* will cure you?
To the Ladies.—Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich, rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again.—Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.
For Children.—We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat and robust. Delay not a moment—try it and you will be convinced.
It is delicious to take.—Every country merchant should not leave the city until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.
CAUTION!—Beware of Druggists, or Dealers, who may try to palm upon you some Bitter, or Sarsaparilla trash (which they can buy cheap), by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.
One tablespoonful taken every morning (fasting) is a certain preventative for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.
Price only $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
J. H. McLEAN,
Sole Proprietor of the Cordial; also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment!

The best Liniment in the world, for man or beast.
Another remarkable cure performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Read for yourselves:
Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue, on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot; and by ONE small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.
Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Bruises, Sprains, Stiffness in the Joints or Muscles, Swellings, Sore Throat, Earache or Toothache, Wounds, Fresh Cuts, Sores, Burns, Scalds, Pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.
For Horses and Cattle, it is an infallible remedy for Chafes, Galls, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Lameness, Spavin, Sweeny, Splint, Fistula, Bruises, Swellings, Wounds, Rattlesnake Bites, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.
Every country merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.
A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.
For sale by J. H. McLEAN, Proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
For sale in Pottsville, by J. G. BROWN, Centre st.
For sale in Philadelphia, by DR. H. SWAYNE & SON, No. 8 South 7th street. [34-1y

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE of climate for health. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands, another column.



Terminus of the Philad'a & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.—Piers for the Shipment of Anthracites.

Pier No. 1.
VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO.,
DEALERS IN BEST QUALITIES OF
RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.
OFFICES: 203 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 53 Liberty street, New York. 5 Doane street, Boston.
CUMBERLAND COAL.
Also, sole Agents for the *Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.* ['58-42

Pier No. 2.
BLAKISTON & COX,
SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF
WHITE ASH, RED ASH and TREMONT SCHUYLKILL COAL; FRANKLIN COMPANY'S CUMBERLAND COAL; also, HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
OFFICES: 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 4 New street, New York. 17 Doane street, Boston. ['58-42

Pier No. 3.
BAUM, OGLE & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
RAINBOW COAL,
First Quality Red Ash Coal.
OFFICES: No. 113 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 70 State street, Boston. No. 166 Broadway, New York. ['58-44

Pier No. 13.
HAYES & GODSHALL,
SHIPPERS OF
RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.
WHARF NO. 13, PORT RICHMOND.
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal at Retail.
YARD—Corner 23d and Arch streets.
OFFICE—103 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-42

Pier No. 5.
TYLER, STONE & CO.,
DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF
Red and White Ash
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,
AND
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.
OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 9 Washington Building, Providence. 169 Broadway, New York.
PIER NO. 5, PORT RICHMOND. ['58-42

Pier No. 6.
LEWIS ROTHERMEL,
DEALER AND SHIPPER OF COAL,
Offers for sale by the Cargo, the best qualities of
RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.
Also, LEHIGH and CUMBERLAND COAL.
WHARF NO. 6, RICHMOND.
OFFICES: 318 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 10 Exchange street, Boston. ['58-42

Pier No. 9.
J. J. SINNICKSON] [E. V. GLOVER.
SINNICKSON & GLOVER,
SHIPPERS OF
SCHUYLKILL WHITE AND RED ASH,
ALSO,
Lehigh and Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: No. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Old State House Basement, Boston.
WHARF NO. 9, PORT RICHMOND, Phila. ['59-8

Pier No. 11.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE BEST VARIETIES OF
Anthracite & Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 86 State street, Boston.
Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, OF
LEHIGH, SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. ['59-13

Pier No. 7.
JOHN R. WHITE.
SHIPPER OF
SCHUYLKILL Coal,
WHARF NO. 7, PORT RICHMOND.
OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth st., New York.
October 16, '58 42-

Pier No. 10.
BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED ASHLAND COAL,
FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—79 Cedar street. Boston Office—25 Kilby street. [Oct. 23, '58 43-

No. 12.
Noah Sturtevant.—Jos. Maxfield.—Chas. Wannemacher.
N. STURTEVANT & CO.,
DEALERS IN THE VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF
ANTHRACITE COAL,
INCLUDING THE BEST VARIETIES OF
RED & WHITE ASH SCHUYLK'L & LEHIGH COALS;
ALSO,
CUMBERLAND, from the Frostburg Company's Georges Creek Mine.
OFFICES: No. 110 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 28 Kilby street, Boston. No. 128 Broadway, cor. of Cedar st., N. York.
Shipments from wharves Nos. 12 & 18, Port Richmond, Elizabethport, N. J., Baltimore, Md., and Alexandria, Va. [April 16, '59 16-

Pier No. 14.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.
OFFICES: 45 South street, New York. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-43

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.
Shipping WHARVES for ANTHRACITE COAL,
AT GREENWICH,
Delaware River, Philadelphia.

Wharf No. 1.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
ROMMEL, POTTS & CO.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. State Street and Merchants' Row, Boston.

Wharf No. 2.
REPPLIER & BRO.
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth Sts., Philada. 35 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

DAVIS PEARSON & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN
RED ASH COAL,
OFFICE: No. 138 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 39 William Street, New York. No. 42 Doane Street, Boston.
WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE.
DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. GIDEON BAST, ASHLAND.

CHAS. MILLER. N. P. GORDON.
Wharf No. 3.
CHAS MILLER & CO.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.
WHITE ASH,
From the PINE KNOT and MT. LAFFA COLLIERIES;
RED ASH,
From their PHENIX COLLIERIES.
CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS.
OFFICE:—No. 105 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 9, '59 15-1y

GEO. S. PATTERSON & BROS.,
DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN
Locust and Broad Mountain White Ash
COAL.
Also, RED ASH, from the Peach Mountain and Palmer veins. Flour and Feed taken in exchange for Coal.
EDW. D. PATTERSON,
WM. F. PATTERSON,
Office & Warehouse, Railroad street, Pottsville, Pa.
GEO. S. PATTERSON,
Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa.
July 23, '59 30-1y

TRANSPORTATION.

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD.

OFFICE of the Philada. & R. R. Co.,
Philadelphia, June 3d, 1859.
The rates of Freight and Tolls on Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows, from 1st July, 1859, until further notice:

FROM	Mount Carbon.	Schuyl. Haven.	Auburn.	Port Clinton.
To Richmond,	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 30
" Philadelphia,	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Inclined Plane,	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Nicetown,	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Germantown R. R.,	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Falls of Schuylkill,	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Manayunk,	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
" Spring Mills,	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
" Conshohocken and Plymouth Railroad,	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
" Rambo's and Potts' and Jones',	1 30	1 25	1 15	1 10
" Norristown or Bridgeport,	1 30	1 25	1 15	1 10
" Port Kennedy,	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 10
" Valley Forge,	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 10
" Phoenixville,	1 15	1 10	1 00	1 00
" Royer's Ford,	1 15	1 10	1 00	1 00
" Pottstown,	1 15	1 10	1 00	1 00
" Douglasville,	1 15	1 10	1 00	1 00
" Birdsboro',	1 10	1 05	95	95
" Reading,	95	90	80	80
" Between Reading, and Mohrsville,	95	90	80	80
" Mohrsville,	95	90	80	80
" Hamburg,	95	90	80	80
" Orwigsburg,	95	90		

By order of the Board of Managers.
June 11, '59 24-1 W. H. McILHENNEY, Sec'y.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO.

Office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, June 3, 1859.—On and after July 1, 1859, the charge for the use of Cars and for Toll on Anthracite Coal, carried on the Schuylkill Navigation will be as follows, and thereafter so continue, until further notice:

FROM	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Schuyl. Haven.	Port Clinton.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
To Philadelphia,	75	74	72	60
Manayunk,	75	74	72	60
Spring Mill,	60	59	57	50
Conshohocken,	60	59	57	50
Plymouth Dam,	60	59	57	50
Bridgeport,	55	54	52	45
Norristown,	55	54	52	45
Port Kennedy,	50	49	47	40
Valley Forge,	50	49	47	40
Pawling's Dam,	50	49	47	40
Port Providence,	50	49	47	40
Phoenixville,	45	44	42	37
Royer's Ford,	45	44	42	37
Pottstown Landing,	45	42	42	37
Port Union,	43	40	40	36
Birdsborough,	41	40	38	34
Reading,	40	39	37	32
Althouses,	38	37	35	31
Mohrsville,	38	37	35	31
Hamburg,	35	34	32	28
Orwigsburg Landing,	30	29	27	

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent., allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance. By order of the Managers.
F. FRALEY, *President.*

PHILAD'A. & READING RAIL ROAD.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON MERCHANDIZE.

ON and AFTER MARCH 1st, 1858, until further notice, the following Rates of Freight will be charged per 100 pounds:

ARTICLES OF FREIGHT.	Between Pottsville & Philadelphia	Between Pottsville & Reading
Dry Goods, Confectionery, Books, Carpetings, Cigars, Fresh Meat, Fish, Glass, &c	30	15
Anvils, Bran, Butter, Copper, Eggs, Earthenware, Grindstones, Groceries, Hemp, Hams, Hardware, Hides, Hollow-ware, Leather, Machinery, Oysters, Oils, Seeds, &c.,	22	11
Cotton, Coffee, Grain, Bar Iron, Lead, Molasses, Nails, Spikes, Rice, Salt, Provisions, Sugar, Whisky, &c.,	18	9
Brooms, Fire Bricks, Guano, Mill Stones, Pitch and Tar, Salt, Scrap Iron, Timber and Lumber, &c.,	14	7
Bricks, Coke, Cord Wood, Clay, Gravel, Ice, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manure, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Salt Liquors, &c.,	12	
Flour, per barrel,	23	14

March 21, '57.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
COAL. COAL. COAL.
OFFICES:
205 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA.
110 Broadway, NEW YORK.
86 State street, BOSTON.
Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of DOMESTIC COALS—*Sole Proprietors of Wolf Creek Colliery, capable of producing over* 160,000 *tons a year of the celebrated* DIAMOND, (*Red Ash,*) and BLACK HEATH, (*White Ash.*)
ALSO,
Exclusive Agents for the sale of the purely genuine Locust Mountain Coal, from the Locust Dale Colliery of Geo. C. Potts & Co., all of which will be shipped direct to New York, via Canal; or coastwise, via Greenwich Piers, (below Navy Yard, Philadelphia.)
ALSO,
At Philadelphia, from Pier No. 11, Port Richmond.
The choicest qualities of RED and WHITE ASH COALS from Schuylkill County, selected with special care, and shipped under our personal superintendence.
At Elizabethport, N. J.
LEHIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN and COUNCIL RIDGE COALS.
From Baltimore, Md.
The celebrated HAMPSHIRE BITUMINOUS COAL.
At Jersey City, N. J.
(*via Lehigh and Morris Canals.*)
The very superior WILKESBARRE COAL, from the *Baltimore Vein*, taken from the "Audenried Improvement and Coal Company's Estate," near Wilkesbarre; also, the COUNCIL RIDGE COAL; both of which, for steam purposes and for family use, are unsurpassed.
We hold certificates in our offices from parties who have used and fully tested these Coals, and pronounce them the BEST ANTHRACITE Coals for steam in use, producing no clinker, less ashes and greater blaze, than any other kinds now before the public.
May 15, '58 20-

Franklin B. Gowen,
Miner and Shipper of
WHITE ASH COAL from the East and West Mount Laffa Collieries—MAMMOTH & BLACK HEATH VEINS.
OFFICE—Centre street, opposite Episcopal Church.
Pottsville, April 10, '58 15-1y

PATENT COAL TUBS.

ISAAC SELTZER, Agent for the celebrated Ashland Coal, mined by Bancroft, Lewis & Co., has removed his office to 77 Cedar Street, between Broadway and Nassau street, New York. Has also the agency for the sale of Focht's Patent Coal Tubs and blocks. All dealers in Coal will find it to their interest to call and see this new article for saving labor.
New York, July 2, '59 27-6m*

HOTELS.

POTTSVILLE HOUSE,
JOHN F. KETNER, Proprietor,
Centre street, POTTSVILLE, Pa.
Good Stabling provided.
November 20, '58 47-

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Chestnut, bet. Fifth & Sixth Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
$1 50 per Day.
The undersigned having renewed their lease for a term of years, have entirely refitted the house, having painted, carpeted and refurnished throughout. The location of this House is unsurpassed, being upon the widest and most pleasant part of Chestnut street, (directly opposite the old State House,) near the places of amusements, the jobbing houses of Market and Third streets, convenient to the City Railroad, the cars of which run to all parts of the City for five cents fare.—The rooms are large, well lighted, have superior ventilation, and have been refurnished with a care for comfort.
We are supplied daily with pure milk, cream, fruits and vegetables from a farm belonging to us, and which is managed exclusively for the Hotel. The proprietors of the American assure their friends and patrons that no pains will be spared to make the appointments of this Hotel complete and its Table compare favorably with the best houses in the Union.
Aug. 20, '59—34-3m. WYATT & HEULINGS.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE AND IRON DEPOT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having now arranged his goods at his new place of business and with a new determination of furnishing all such goods as the business of the Coal Region may require, at their lowest market value, solicits the inspection of the Public. I shall be always on hand, and have on hand a full stock of

Bar Iron,	Chopping Axes,
Flue Iron,	Coal Shovels,
Cast Steel,	Trace Chains,
Slit Iron,	Nails and Spikes,
Rope,	Tackle Blocks,
Bellows,	Anvils and Vices, &c.

Hardware and Iron Depot, CENTRE STREET, three doors above Market, east side. FRANK POTT.
July 15, 1854. 28-tf

SPORTSMEN!
SPORTSMEN!!

THE latest and best invention for catching wild animals!
REUTHE'S
"Patent Animal Trap!"
Small enough to be carried in the pocket, and as effective as a rifle. It will kill a bear or a fox as easily as a rat.
Call and see the great invention, at BRIGHT & LERCH'S
Hardware & Iron Store,
Centre street, POTTSVILLE.
April 23, '59 17-

BRIGHT & LERCH'S
NEW HARDWARE STORE, two doors below Geiger's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Miners' Bank, Pottsville, where will be found an excellent assortment of HARDWARE:

Coach Trimming,	Files,
Springs,	Fine Trays,
Saddlery,	Britania Ware,
Shoemaker's Tools,	Assortment of fine Locks,
Carpenter's Tools,	Table Cutlery,
Glass and Paint,	Pocket Cutlery,
Bar Iron of all sizes,	Table Spoons,
Rolled "	Anvils and Vices,
Nails and Spikes,	Assortment of fine Guns,
Railroad Iron and Nails,	Sheet Iron Crucibles,
Smith Tools,	Wire, Tin Plate,
Building Materials,	Brass Kettles,
Cast Steel,	Sad Irons,
Shear Steel,	Pans and Boilers,
Arm Blister,	Chains,
Mill Saws,	Railroad Traces,
Crosscut Saws,	Powder and Shot,
	Fine Hand Saws,

G. B. returns his thanks to the public for the patronage they extended to him in his individual capacity, and hope the new firm, by the quality of their goods, strict attention to business, and accommodating prices, will deserve and command their continued support.
BRIGHT & LERCH,
Dealers in Hardware and Iron, Centre Street,
Pottsville, January 6, 1855. 1-

BOSTON BELTING.

The best in the United States, all sizes always for sale at Manufacturer's prices, at the Mill, by B. BANNAN,
Agent for the Manufacturers.
Belting made to any thickness at ten or twelve days' notice, at the Factory, as our orders have the preference over all others.

SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL.
New Concern.

THE undersigned, having leased the Spring Mountain Mines, AT JEANSVILLE, PA., Hitherto worked by WM. MILNES & Co., are now prepared to supply this justly celebrated LEHIGH COAL, and respectfully invite orders.
C. F. RANDOLPH,
THEO. F. RANDOLPH,
CHARLES HAMPSHIRE.
Applications to be addressed to
Randolph & Co.,
111 Broadway, New York. Room 23;
205 Walnut street, Philadelphia;
Easton, Penn'a;
Trenton, New Jersey.
AND TO Randolphs & Hampshire, Jeansville, Pa.
January 1, '59 4-1y

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Black Heath Coal.
Also, dealers in other first qualities of
White and Red Ash Coals.
No. 136 *Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill.*
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
February 27, '59 9-1y

I. F. VOORHIES,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED
Lewis Vein Red Ash Coal,
From the "NEW DUNCAN COLLIERY."
He mines no other Coal—which assures its purity.
Cargo sales by JOHN SHAY, *Agent for I. F. VOORHIES.*
No. 11 Pine street, New York.
Pottsville, March 12, '59 [June 5, '58 23-1y] 11-

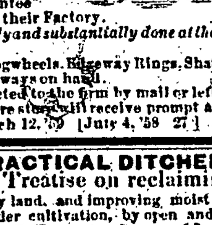
CONNER & PATTERSON,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Locust Mountain Coal.
J. J. CONNER, *Ashland,* J. S. PATTERSON, *Pottsville,*
Schuylkill County, Pa. ['59 27-1y

JONES & COLE,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
TAMAQUA WHITE ASH COAL,
From the Reevesdale and Buckville Collieries.
OFFICE—No. 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Coal forwarded from Port Clinton by Reading Railroad, or in Boats by Schuylkill Canal. ['59-20

WIRE SCREENS.

WIRE COAL AND SLATE SCREENS.
JOHN H. KURTZ, (late of and successor to KURTZ & HEISLER,) would respectfully call the attention of persons engaged in the Coal Business, to his Manufactory of WIRE COAL AND SLATE SCREENS, COAL RIDDLES, WIRE BROOMS, &c., &c., at the old establishment, Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Having been engaged in the business of Screen making for upwards of twelve years, I flatter myself that I can turn out as good work as is done anywhere in the county, and would refer to the quality of my work in the past, as a guarantee of what it will be in the future, pledging myself that I will spare no pains to make my work satisfactory to all who may give me a trial.
JOHN H. KURTZ.
Minersville, July 24, '58 30-tf

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.
Pottsville, March 12, '59 [July 4, '58 27] 11-

THE PRACTICAL DITCHER,
BEING a Treatise on reclaiming wet and swampy land, and improving moist and wet spots of land, under cultivation, by open and covered ditches, by JOSHUA S. KELLER, a farmer of Orwigsburg. Price 15 cents, just published and for sale by B. BANNAN.

DECIDEDLY
THE NEWEST, NEATEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL
NECK-TIES!
Decidedly the newest, neatest and most fashionable
GLOVES!
Decidedly the newest, neatest and most serviceable
SUSPENDERS!
Decidedly the newest and neatest, silk, linen and cambric
HANDKERCHIEFS!
And decidedly,
The newest, and most extensive assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS!
Of every description, for *Spring* and *Summer*, ever offered to a *Pottsville Public*, can now be seen, in connection with an unparalleled assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings!
Just received from New York and Philadelphia, at the
"TEMPLE OF FASHION!"
Corner of Centre and Mahantango Sts.
Pottsville, Ap. 9, '59 15-tf] E. T. ELLRICH & CO.

MAUCH CHUNK
Wire Rope Manufactory,
Fisher Hazard & Co.,
Manufacturer of Wire Rope, for Inclined planes, shafts, slopes, &c., would inform the public that he is now prepared to make
ALL KINDS, LENGTHS AND SIZES OF FLAT AND ROUND ROPE,
At the shortest notice, of superior quality, and on the most liberal terms, at his Wire Rope Factory,
Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.
Reference can be made to Messrs. E. A. Douglas, N. D. Cortright and A. H. Broadhead, at Mauch Chunk; to N. Patterson, Summit Hill, to Sharpe, Leisenring & Co., Tilmore, Luzerne county, Pa., and in fact, nearly all the operators in the Region who have been using his ropes.
August 14, '58 [August 8, '57 32-1y] 35,

NOTICE.
To Coal Operators and Schuylkill County Merchants.
SMOKING TOBACCO, by Steam power—600 lbs a day, at Hamburg. Smoking Tobacco and Segar Manufactory, on hand and ready for sale.
300 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 cash. MARY ANN MOYER,
Hamburg, Berks County, Pa.
Sept. 5, '57 36-tf

TRAVELING.

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD.
Excursion Tickets.
From Philadelphia to Pottsville and return, will be sold at Philadelphia, on Saturdays and Sundays, at $3 75, each, good for any train on those days, and on the succeeding Monday.
G. A. NICOLLS, *General Supt.*
August 6, '59 33-

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD CO., Office, 227 South FOURTH street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 16th, 1859.
PASSENGER TRAINS FOR HARRISBURG.
On and after Monday, 18th instant, TWO Passenger Trains will be run DAILY (Sundays excepted), to Harrisburg via Reading and intermediate points.
MORNING LINE.
Leaves the Depot, at Broad and Vine streets, at 7.30 A. M.
Arriving at Harrisburg at 12.30, Noon.
AFTERNOON LINE.
Leaves the Depot, at Broad and Vine streets, at 3.30 P. M.
Arriving in Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.
Fare to Harrisburg, 1st class, $3 25
" " 2d class, 2 70
By order of the Board. W. H. McILHENNEY,
April 30, '59 18-101st.] *Secretary.*

AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE.
Established in 1852. Carrying the U. S. Mails.
Sailing Positively on the Day Advertised.
70 DAYS PASSAGE.—The magnificent Clipper Ship "SAMUEL G. GLOVER," 1600 tons burthen.—KELLUM, Commander,—Is now at Pier No. 5 North River, rapidly loading, and will be dispatched for Melbourne on the 15th of October, *positively*.
The "S. G. G." made the passage last year to Australia, and delivered her cargo in perfect order. She is a rapid sailer, in first rate order, and is expected to make the passage inside of 75 *days*. She has magnificent accommodations for first and second class passengers.
Rates of Passage.
First Cabin Saloon, $200; Second Cabin, $160.
Children in arms, free; over two years and under twelve, half price.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
R. W. CAMERON, 6 Bowling Green, New York.
Sight Bills for sale, and cash advances made on consignments.
Consignees in Australia: Messrs. Wilkinson, Bros. & Co.
October 1, '59 [June 12, '58 24-1y] 40-

EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, May 11th, Passenger Trains will run on this road daily, connecting with trains at Allentown for New York, Easton and intermediate places, and at Reading with trains for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pottsville.
Trains going East will leave Reading at 6 A. M. and 12 M., arriving in New York at 12.30 A. M. and 7 P. M.—The trains coming West will leave New York at 11.45 A. M., arriving in Reading at 6 P. M. A train will also leave Easton at 7 A. M., and Allentown at 8.15 A. M., arriving in Reading at 10 A. M.
Fares from Reading

To Temple,	$0 15	To Millertown,	$0 80
Blandon,	25	Emaus,	90
Fleetwood,	35	Allentown,	1 00
Lyons,	45	Bethlehem,	1 15
Topton,	55	Easton,	1 15
Shamrock,	65	New York,	3 30

Freight trains will also run daily between Reading and New York, leaving Reading at 6.01 A. M.
JAMES MOORE, *General Supt.*
Aug. 13, '59 33-

Only Direct Line for Ireland!
STEAM to all PARTS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,
For $30!
The powerful Iron Steamships,
CITY OF BALTIMORE. CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF MANCHESTER. KANGAROO,
VIGO,
Will sail from New York for CORK and thence to LIVERPOOL.
Every Alternate Saturday.
Passage from New York:
Cabin, - - - - - $75 Third Class, - - - - $30
Passage from Liverpool and Cork:
Cabin, - - - - - $85 Third Class, - - - - $40
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg, for $85 in Cabin, $35 Third Class.
To PARIS (in 20 hours from Liverpool,) Cabin, $90; Third Class, $38.
The above Steamships are built of Iron, in watertight compartments; carry each an experienced Surgeon, and every requisite for the immediate extinction of fire.
For Passage apply to R. J. Cortis & Co., 177 Broadway, N. Y.; John G. Dale, 15 Broadway, N. Y.; to
R. EDWARDS, Pottsville;
Or to J. H. RICHARDS, Minersville
N. B.—Passengers by this Line avoid the risk and delay of calling at Halifax and St. Johns, as the steamers proceed direct to Cork. [April 16, '59 16-

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangements of Passenger Trains.
ON and after MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1859, the Passenger Trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will run at the following hours:
Down Trains.

Leave	Mail.	Express.	Accom.
Mauch Chunk at	6.00 A. M.,	12.30 P. M.,	12.35 P. M.
Slatington	6.40 "	1.03 "	1.29 "
White Hall	7.12 "	1.33 "	2.25 "
Catasauqua	7.27 "	1.45 "	2.52 "
Allentown	7.40 "	1.56 "	3.15 "
Bethlehem	7.53 "	2.11 "	3.40 "
Freemansburg	8.07 "	2.20 "	3.57 "
Arrive at Easton	8.30 "	2.43 "	4.45 "

Up Trains.

Leave	Accom.	Mail.	Express.
Easton at	6.00 A. M.,	11.45 A. M.,	3.35 P. M.
Freemansburg	6.40 "	12.09 "	3.57 "
Bethlehem	7.00 "	12.19 "	4.08 "
Allentown	7.40 "	12.34 "	4.20 "
Catasauqua	8.07 "	12.46 "	4.33 "
White Hall	8.26 "	1.00 "	4.45 "
Slatington	9.04 "	1.29 "	5.26 "
Arr. Mauch Chunk	10.00 "	2.05 "	6.10 "

DOWN TRAINS WITH THEIR CONNECTIONS.
The 6.00 A. M. Mail Train will run in connection with the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie train from Elmira, Williamsport, Danville and Rupert, and will connect at Allentown with the East Penn. train for Reading, Harrisburg and Pottsville; at Bethlehem with the North Penn. train for Philadelphia; at Easton with the Central of New Jersey train for New York, and at Philipsburg with the Bel. Del. train for Belvidere. This train will also enable passengers to go to the Water Gap, Scranton and Great Bend, either by the Bel. Del. or the Central of New Jersey train.
The 12.30 P. M. Express train will run in connection with the Beaver Meadow train from Wilkesbarre, White Haven, Hazleton and Weatherly, and with the East Penn. train from Harrisburg, Pottsville and Reading, and will connect with the North Penn train for Philadelphia, with the Central of New Jersey train for New York, and with the Bel. Del. train for Lambertville, Trenton and Philadelphia.
UP TRAINS WITH THEIR CONNECTIONS.
The 6.00 A. M. Accommodation train will connect with the East Penn. train for Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg.
The 11.45 A. M. Mail train will run in connection with the Bel. Del. train from Philadelphia, Trenton and Lambertville, with the Central of New Jersey train from New York, with the North Penn train from Philadelphia, and will connect with the Beaver Meadow train for Weatherly, Hazleton, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.
The 3.35 P. M. Express train will run in connection with the Central of New Jersey train from New York, and will connect with the East Penn. train for Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg, and with the Catawissa, W. and E. train for Rupert, Danville, Williamsport and Elmira.
Bethlehem, May 16th, 1859. 22-

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
Summer Arrangement, April 18, 1859.
DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leave Pottsville, daily, (except Sundays) at 8.30 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.—Passing Reading at 10.10 A. M., and 5.06 P. M. Arriving in Philadelphia at 12.52 noon, and at 7.40 P. M.
UP PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia, daily, (except Sundays) at 7.30 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.—Passing Reading at 10.20 A. M., and 6.05 P. M. Arriving in Pottsville at 12.05 noon, and at 7.50 P. M.
Both Up and Down Passenger Trains connect at Port Clinton with Trains to and from Tamaqua, Catawissa, Williamsport and Elmira. Morning Passenger Trains *only* connect at Port Clinton for Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Pittston.
Passengers leaving Williamsport by the Catawissa Railroad Night Line at 10.10 P. M., connect with a Passenger Train leaving Port Clinton at 4.30 A. M., arrive at Reading at 5.30, breakfast, and proceed direct to Philadelphia by the 6 A. M. Reading Accommodation Train.

LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.
Passenger Train leaves Reading at 10.25 A. M., after arrival of Up and Down Morning Passenger Trains from Philadelphia and Pottsville. Arriving at Harrisburg at 12.40 noon, and connecting with Passenger Trains on the Northern Central, "Pennsylvania" and "Cumberland Valley" Railroads, for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Baltimore and Chambersburg.
Returning, leaves Harrisburg at 2.45 P. M., after arrival of Trains from above points. Arriving at Reading at 5.00 P. M., and connecting with Up and Down Trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia the same evening. *No Trains run on Sundays.*
Fares.—Between Pottsville and Philadelphia, $2 75 and $2 25; Reading and Philadelphia, $1 75 and $1 45; Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 25 and $2 70; Lebanon and Philadelphia, $2 60 and $2 10; Reading and Harrisburg, $1 60 and $1 30; Reading and Pottsville, $1 05 and $0 85; Reading and Lebanon, 85 and 70 cents; Pottsville and Harrisburg, $2 65 and $2 18; Pottsville and Lebanon, $1 85 and $1 50.
Through No. 1 Tickets—Pottsville to Baltimore, $5 00; Pottsville to Gettysburg, $4 50; Reading to Lancaster, $1; Reading to Lancaster, $2 25.
80 pounds of Baggage allowed each Passenger.
The Second Class Cars run with all the above Regular Passenger Trains.
Morning Train Down and Afternoon Train Up, *only*, run on Sundays.
Through First Class Tickets, at reduced rates, to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all the principal points in the West, North West, and the Canadas; and Emigrant Tickets, at lower fares, to all the above places, can be had on application to the Station Agent.
All Tickets will be purchased before the Trains start. Higher fares charged if paid in cars.
G. A. NICOLLS, Eng. & Gen. Supt.
April 30, '59. 18-

NEW STORE.
THE subscribers announce to their friends and the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that they have taken
"MOORHEAD'S OLD STAND,"
Corner of Second and Market Streets.
where can always be found a good assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,
and a variety of articles always kept in a first class retail store. Understanding their business thoroughly, they invite a custom which, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, they intend to deserve.
Fresh Goods Constantly Arriving.
The best articles always on hand at the lowest PRICES FOR CASH. M. R. NICHOLS, GEO. W. BECK.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK.
April 16, '59 16-

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
JUST received from the New York Stereoscopic Co., a variety of instruments, with American, English and French Views, Statuary, Family Groups, &c. &c., presenting life-like pictures.
For sale at B. BANNAN'S
Book and Stationery Store.

Poetry.

WITHERED FLOWERS.

Strange are the memories, oh, withered flowers,
That to my heart ye bring in wordless speech;
Brightly as sunshine falls on distant towers
And gilds their outlines—of the past ye teach.

For from my childhood and its sunny pleasures,
As with a key, ye turn the lock of years.
Ye lift the lid, and bring forgotten treasures
Before these eyes that watch the store with tears.

Have ye a mirror in your withered petals,
Wherein I read the history of my youth,
That ye give back like glass or polished metals
A thousand visions fraught with light and truth?

Again I view my home at quiet even:
The sparrows hopping on the gabled eaves,
Windows illumined by the crimson heaven,
Varnished with joy and framed with quivering leaves.

I seem to hear the murmur of the river,
As it flows on beneath the arching bridge:
To see the moonlight with its white-hued shiver,
Lying in bands upon the pebbly ridge.

And, stranger still, I have the selfsame feeling
That traced the letters of my old romance,
The glow of love, o'er all around me dealing
One hue of joy—that old forgotten trance.

A moment since, and some unknown connection
Gave me a strange reality of bliss:
I pressed another's hand in dear affection;
I felt my forehead glow beneath a kiss.

Now—but the light is vanished from my spirit,
A cloud conceals the splendor of the sky.
How could I build on mortals who inherit
The common fate—to live—to love—to die?

For they are dead, those loved ones. Life is fleeting,
And steals away the props on which we trust;
Leaving one only hope of future meeting,
A stamp for memory, and a heap of dust.

Leaving affections like these withered flowers,
That we may hold and turn with reverent hands;
And thoughts that picture out the glorious bowers,
Of which these figures are but shadowed bands.

Mining.

(*Correspondence of the United States Railroad and Mining Register.*)

OBSERVATIONS ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND IN EUROPE.

Shaft Sinking in the Quicksands of the Rhur—Wire Rope in Westphalia—Letter No. 11.

When one leaves the town of Rhurort and following the edge of the basin toward the west, crosses the Branch Cologne Minden Railway, which leads from this river harbor off into the old mining region about Bochum and Essen, he will find near the banks of the Rhur, and in a meadow which rises but 16 feet above the river, a shaft which is being sunk by a Belgian engineer named Baron Bahr. Under circumstances very similar to those described as surrounding the workings at the Vulcan and Rhine Prussen shafts, the sinking here is being attempted upon a plan which differs essentially from that adopted at either of those operations. To a limited extent, the same principle has been adhered to to resemble those adopted by both the other companies, and as an experiment in penetrating quicksands it will take its place beside either of them.

Approaching the spot one has on his left the large brick boiler house with its accompanying chimney, and to the right the erection which stands above the shaft. This is a truss work of massive timbers having a base of about 40 feet, and a height of about 60 feet, and carrying upon its summit a house which one perceives by the clouds of steam which occasionally issue from it, contains a large steam engine.

The foundations of this truss work first attract our attention. It rests upon two heavy logs which apparently lay upon the ground, but a closer inspection shows that by means of heavy chains four levers consisting each of a pine tree trunk 100 feet long, are attached to the ends of these logs, and thus, by loading the outer ends of the levers, the weight of the building is transferred to some broad timbers a considerable distance from the shaft. The reason for this precaution is plain when we see the cracked and sunken surface immediately around the walls, and learn from the director that a disturbance has taken place in the strata for a distance of nearly 70 feet from the centre of the shaft.

Passing beneath the trussing, we find that it is built directly over an aperture 27 feet in diameter, around which is a wall two feet thick. This wall extends into the quicksand 75½ feet. In its interior is a second cylinder of brick 18½ feet in diameter; also, with walls 2 feet thick, 30 feet long, extending at present 13 feet below the bottom of the first.

These walls are extremely solid, are built with hydraulic cement and strengthened with vertical rods, and at distances of 4 feet with horizontal plates of iron. The lowermost cylinder is allowed continually to remain full of water, and thus that counter pressure, which was found so necessary in the shaft described in my last letter, is furnished. The sand and marl is taken from the bottom beneath this column of water, and the brick cylinder sinks gradually into the hollow space which is made beneath it. The method of "digging" is as follows. A firm wooden platform is built at the upper end of the interior shaft just above the surface of the water, and hence about 60 feet below the level of the meadow. This platform is pierced in the middle for the pumps which keep the water at a constant level, and also with numerous trap-doors. Three instruments are then furnished for taking the sand out; they each consist of a wooden shaft about 40 feet long and 3 inches thick, at the upper end of which is a cross piece about 5 feet long to assist in turning. The lower end terminates in a strong bar of iron which ends with a point. Attached by bolts to one side of this bar is a strong cast steel knife, which curves out in a form resembling a part of a circle making two feet chord, and reaching a distance of 18 inches from the bar. The knife and rod carry, attached to them, a canvas bag two feet long, and capable of holding 2½ cubic feet. In operating this "spoon," as the instrument is called here, it is lowered through one of the trap doors till it reaches the bottom. Two men then turn it slowly around till they perceive, by the difficulty with which it revolves, that the bag is full.—A signal is then made to a man at a windlass above, and the wire rope, which hangs down the shaft, is attached to the long handle, and the loaded bag is drawn to the platform and its contents poured into a tub. The instrument is then lowered to the bottom and the same operation repeated. The tub when full is drawn to the surface, set upon a temporary railway, and its semi fluid load deposited at a distance from the shaft. The three "spoons" are kept going 24 hours per day, and the depth reached will average 9 inches per 24 hours of steady work. During the month of April 24 feet were made.—The lower section of the brick shaft here will not, like that of the "Rhine Prussen," sink of its own weight.—It requires a series of screw presses, which finding purchase on stones set in the upper wall, are made to force the lower section gradually downward. The shaft of this lower wall is worthy of attention; instead of being built perpendicular on the exterior, it inclines inward as it ascends, at the rate of 1 in 120. The friction of the outside mass is thus not so great, and the difficulty of forcing it down is decreased. A sheeting of 1½ inch boards is added to the exterior for the same reason.

In order that this brick wall, which hangs in the quicksand, shall be made to sink perpendicularly, a simple contrivance is used. Upon each side of the moving wall is attached a long strip of wood, which extends to the surface. Here, by means of sights placed at such a distance that they cannot be affected by the sinking, the progress of each downwards is carefully noted. As long as they sink equal distances the shaft descends perpendicularly, but so soon as one lowers faster than the other, the shaft is known to be taking a direction opposite to that side which sinks most rapidly, and the digging below is so regulated as to correct the fault.

Clambering into the top of the tressel work we found a direct action engine of 140 horse power, which continually works two pumps, each 18 inches in diameter. Of course all the power is not at present required, but the engines and pumps are adapted for taking out the water when the working of coal shall have been commenced. The entire building, with engine, and the shaft walls, with the earth around them, have sunk 30 inches within the last year. It was for a long time a difficult problem to determine how the steam should be carried from the firm boiler house to the movable engine. This was at last satisfactorily accomplished by making in the pipe, which is 10 inches in diameter, a long sliding joint, and two immense ball joints, so that now the engine continues to sink without endangering its supply of steam.

The relative merits of the three methods for sinking through Rhenish quicksand, which have been described can scarcely yet be decided upon. Each party, so far, finds its own plan the best, and doubts the economy or ultimate success of his neighbor's. The English method at "Vulcan" is undoubtedly the cheapest to carry forward, but it is to be feared that at a considerable depth the yielding material will be forced up into their shaft, or that the wooden walls will give way.

The plan adopted at "Rhein Prussen" is attended with vast expense, and there is a probability that at a certain depth the brick cylinder will be stopped in its progress downwards by the friction against its exterior. The shaft at Rhurort is on account of the short counterpoise liable to inundations of sand, and its progress so far has been extremely slow, on account of the numerous changes and repairs which were found necessary.

Leaving Rhurort by rail, I visited the "Concordia" colliery, near Oberhausen. This mine, on account of its vicinity to the Rhine is quite profitable. The amount of coal raised here is about 400 tons per day, much of which is very small, and is made into coke. The coal is raised from two levels, one 500, the other 550 feet below the surface, and in order that there need be no stopping of the cage, when but part way on its journey, and also that it may not pass through more space than needful, the size of the helix upon which each rope winds is so proportionate that one cage descends to the deep level, in just the time that the other raises from the shallow level. The flat wire rope alone is used here. It is formed not like those which I described as occurring in Belgium, in which the strands were woven into each other till a solid braid was produced. It was simply a series of five single round wire ropes laid close to each other, side by side, and at intervals of about a foot, joined by straight iron pins of ¼ inch wire, passing at right angles through the several ropes. This rope has proven very satisfactory, and is much better liked than the round rope. They have recently received from England a woven wire rope, which will be placed in the shaft as an experiment.—The cost of the latter (delivered) was 15½ cents per pound, while the German manufacture can be had at 11½ cents per pound.

In Westphalia the round wire rope is used to a great extent, and it is generally allowed to wind carelessly one strand above another. This is just the opposite of what one would be led to expect among such a careful people. Although the engineers are quite aware of the waste which is being permitted, I have observed no attempt to remedy the evil. The rope always parts at one particular place—where the first layer is completed, and it begins to wind back upon the second. At Horde, I saw one rope in a "black band" mine which raised but 2,474 tons, and lasted but three months. This was upon an inclined plain, 630 feet long, and having an inclination varying between 20° and 25°. The size of the rope was ¾ of an inch in diameter. The ropes are made at Steele and other places in Westphalia, and I understood that they are manufactured by hand. R. H. L.

It is stated that the crew of the steamship Great Eastern will consist of 60 able bodied seamen, 90 seamen riggers, 200 engineers and firemen, steward's staff 100—making, with officers, about 500.

The St. Paul *Times* says the crop of every sort in Minnesota, this year, is extraordinary in quantity and sound in quality. It says there will be a surplus of more than a million bushels of potatoes.

At Philadelphia, last week, Mr. Wilson the submarine diver, performed the feat of walking across the bottom of the Schuylkill, below Fairmount. The time occupied in crossing was about fifteen minutes, and an equal period was taken in the return. A large concourse of people witnessed the feat.

Religious.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

New Phase of Protestantism.—Beautiful Incident.

We happened, fortunately, to be present at Epiphany Church, yesterday morning, and were interested much beyond our expectations. Some time since, it appears that a number of our prominent clergymen, of different denominations, signed a paper which was published in all the religious and some of the daily journals, the bearing of which was that they were deeply concerned at the divisions among Christians. They proposed that there should be a concert of prayer for Catholic Unity, on the first Monday in October.

The Rev. J. W. Cracraft offered the Epiphany Church, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, for a meeting of ministers, at nine o'clock. When we arrived at the Church, at perhaps twenty minutes after nine, we found it crowded in almost every part, with an audience of ladies and gentlemen. This, of itself, at so early an hour, on a week day, was exciting. Looking around, we saw, everywhere, clergymen of all denominations, and we have been told that 150 were present. Mr. Cracraft presided, ministers of the churches crowding about him, in and around the chancel. The Rev. Dr. Boardman, of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) opened the meeting with prayer; Mr. Cracraft read from the Scriptures. He then read a letter from Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, cordially approving the object of the meeting. Dr. Nott, for half a century President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) then rose, with some assistance from Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Duffield, of Detroit—an exceedingly venerable figure, with snow white hair—and leaning on his staff, for he feels the weight of four score years, he addressed to the assemblage a few words breathing the spirit of Christian Union. The Chairman then called upon the venerable Dr. Humphrey, of the Congregational Church, late President of Amherst College, Mass., who responded in a similar strain, marked with much modesty as well as Christian fervor.

The Rev. W. B. Stevens, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, who, as we understand from his remarks, drafted the original paper, then addressed the meeting, stating that he had not imagined, when he wrote it in his study, that such consequences were to grow out of so simple and unobtrusive a movement. He was followed by the Rev. Albert Barnes, one of the signers of the paper, who carried forward the meeting in the same spirit. Prayer and singing were interspersed at intervals. Dr. Jenkins, of the Calvary Church, Presbyterian, (N. S.,) made a very earnest speech as to the necessity of the manifestation of the Unity which really exists among Christians, stating among other things that there is a cure for all existing divisions.

The most interesting incident of the meeting occurred at this point, an incident so far as we know unparalleled in the history of Protestantism. Dr. Nevin, of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) rose and stated, that the Apostles' Creed was one of the symbols of his branch of the church, and it might be of all the churches represented, and proposed that Mr. Cracraft should repeat it as the creed of the meeting, all standing and joining in it.—Instantly every individual of the vast assemblage sprang to his feet. The Chairman,—"I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth." Every voice joined him. Nearly two thousand people,—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Old and New School, Seceders, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Moravians, Congregationalists, Independents—all repeated with the simplicity of children, this grand old formula, which has come down to us on the stream of ages—"I believe in God, the Father, Almighty!" Even a calm spectator, not easily excited, and standing aloof from any enthusiasm of the moment, could not but be moved. As the "Apostles' Creed," so called, is the only uninspired summary of Christian doctrine in which all these churches believe, it seemed like an Act of Union of the Church Universal. It brought, startlingly, and distinctly from the appearance of the congregation, affectingly to every individual the idea, so much lost sight of, that in all that is essential these Christians, cut up into what are called *sects* are in fact one.

Addresses and prayers followed from Rev. Dr. Newton, of the Episcopal Church, the venerable Mr. Kennard of the Baptist Church, Mr. Alfred Cookman of the Methodist, and Mr. Taylor of the Reformed Dutch. Mr. Cookman made the excellent remark that the points in which Evangelical Churches agree are *facts*, while those on which they differ are, for the most part *theories*: and the latter made a touching allusion to the funeral of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, the former rector of Epiphany Church. The last speaker was Mr. Wilder, a missionary from India, who dwelt upon the interest which would be taken in this scene by the missionaries all over the world. The large assembly was then dismissed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. John Chambers, the meeting, instead of lasting an hour, having been prolonged to nearly two hours and a half.

A meeting, in pursuance of the same circular, was held at Jayne's Hall, at four P. M. At this all were invited to take part, the meeting in the morning being specially for clergymen, though others were invited to be present. The afternoon meeting was immense. It can only be numbered by thousands. The floor, platform, boxes, galleries were nearly everywhere filled with people. The exercises, in their general tone, were similar to those in the morning.

These meetings may affect our readers variously; but no one can help being struck with them as indicative of a general and remarkable movement connected with the progress of Christianity.

FATHER CHINIQUY AND HIS COLONY GIVING THEIR ADHESION TO THE CHURCH.—Our readers are, we know, deeply interested in all that relates to Father Chiniquy and his flock. Hitherto they have merely been converts from the errors of the Church of Rome, but had not identified themselves with any one of the many forms of Protestantism. By a communication in the Churchman we learn that the Good Father and his flock contemplated entering the communion of the Episcopal Church on the 28th ult. This article says:

When the Rev. Charles Chiniquy was in this city last summer, the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society presented him with fifty copies of their French version of the Book of Common Prayer. On his return home he distributed them among his people, and wrote me as follows:

"I am particularly grateful for the four dozen 'Prieres Publiques,' and if you can send me eight or ten dozen more, they will be welcome. My desire is to put a copy of them, if I can, into the hands of every communicant. The Liturgy of the Episcopal Church is the one we can adopt with less objection.—For the Fathers of the Episcopal Church, in taking away all that was not Scriptural, have redeemed what was good from the Church of Rome, and a Roman Catholic who is once enlightened by the grace of God to see the errors and superstitions of his perishing church, will always be pleased with the dignity and the true Christian spirit of the Episcopal Ritual."

Upon this, the Society sent him a hundred more copies, this week another letter has been received from him. He says:

"The one hundred volumes 'Prieres Publiques' which the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society has sent, have been received, and I am requested, by the whole colony of St. Anne, to forward to our benefactors, the most heartfelt expression of their gratitude. These 'Prieres Publiques' are a true Providence at this moment to me, to advance the marvellous work of grace and mercy which it has pleased Providence to trust in my feeble hands.

"Every one wishes to have that volume, and all those to whom I have been able to give it, are delighted both by the grandeur and the holy simplicity of the Christian doctrine and worship of the Episcopal Church. More than two hundred more are wishing to have that volume, but I have distributed all that I had, and I am too poor, as well as my starving people, to think of buying them; we must be satisfied with what you had the charity to send us, and wait till better times, to get those we are still wanting.

"Your sublime Communion Service—which expresses so well the sublime and divine simplicity of the Lord's Supper—is attracting the attention and admiration of our new converts more than anything else, and has helped me much in eradicating from the minds of every one the horrible and sacrilegious doctrines of Rome on that subject.

"I hope that the twenty-fifth of this month will be the day chosen, by God's Providence, to us for receiving the Holy Communion in the same way that our dear Saviour has ordered it.

"*I ask for that day the prayer of all our Christian friends in New York, that that great and sublime action should be well understood by all our new converts.*"

FROM THE STAGE TO THE PULPIT.—The Nashville Advocate says:—"At the Nashville Preachers' meeting, two weeks ago, the meeting following Dr. Parsons' dedicatory sermon and services, after the regular reports, Rev. P. Barth, the German missionary, gave a very interesting account of the death of his father, and of his own conviction, conversion, and call to the missionary. He also stated that when Dr. Parsons was a stage actor, he—Barth—and two of his brothers, were members of the orchestra that made music for Dr. P. Now they meet in quite a different sphere. Dr. Parsons is one of the stationed preachers in Louisville, he—Philip Barth—is a missionary to the Germans in Nashville, one of the brothers is a presiding elder in Indiana, and the third a Methodist class leader."

Deferred Matter.

LINCOLN ON A BASIS OF OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, is making speeches in Ohio, at one of which he gave his views on the subject of uniting all the elements opposed to the Democracy, north and south. They are so just and sensible that we commend them to the attention of all who are really desirous of Opposition success. There are few men in this country who have clearer views upon matters of principle or policy connected with the Republican party, than Mr. Lincoln, and we should like to see the speeches he is now making, read at every fire side in Schuylkill county during the coming winter.

Mr. Lincoln says:

"I know that it is very desirable with me, as with everybody else, that all the elements of the Opposition shall unite in the next Presidential election and in all future time. I am anxious that that should be, but there are things seriously to be considered in relation to the matter. If the terms can be arranged, I am in favor of the Union. But suppose we shall take some man up, and put him upon one end or the other of the ticket, who declares himself against us in regard to the prevention of the spread of slavery, who turns up his nose and says he is tired of hearing anything about us, who is more against us than against the enemy, what will be the issue? Why, he will get no slave State after all—he has tried that until being beat is the rule for him. If we nominate him upon that ground, he won't carry a slave State—and not only so, but that portion of men who are high-strung upon the principle we really fight for, will not go for him, and he won't get a single vote anywhere—except, perhaps, in the State of Maryland. There is no use in saying to us that we are stubborn or obstinate, because we won't do some such thing as this. We cannot do it. We cannot get our men to vote it. I speak by the card, that we cannot get the State of Illinois in such case by fifty thousand. We would be flatter down than the 'Negro Democracy' themselves have the heart to wish to see us.

After saying this much, let me state a little on the other side. There are plenty of men in the slave States altogether good enough for me to be either President or Vice President, provided they will profess their sympathy with our purpose in the situation and will place themselves upon ground that our men, upon principle, can vote for. There are scores of them, good men, in their character for intelligence, and talent, and integrity.—If such an one will place himself upon that sort of ground, I am for his occupying one place upon the next Republican or Opposition ticket. [Applause.] I will heartily go for him. But unless he does so place himself, I think it a matter of perfect nonsense to attempt to bring about a union on any other basis—that if a union be made, the elements will scatter so that there can be no success for such ticket, nor anything like success.—The good old maxims of the Bible are applicable to human affairs, and in this as in other things, we may say here that he that is not for us is against us, and he who gathereth not with us scattereth. [Applause.] I should be glad to have some of the many good, and able, and noble men of the South to place themselves where we can confer upon them the high honor of an election upon one or the other end of our ticket. It would do my soul good to do that thing. It would enable us to teach them that, inasmuch as we select one of their own number to carry out our principles, we are free from the charge that we mean more than we say.

THE DUTY OF CITIZENS.

The *North American* in some timely advice to those citizens who are always complaining of the conduct of our rulers, and who are indifferent about voting, concludes with the following judicious remarks which apply everywhere, and are always applicable:

The worst objections which can be alleged against republican institutions result from the neglect of those political duties by the very men who are loudest in their complaints. It were a gross absurdity and a most unfounded libel to allege that the great majority of the citizens of any State or city are not order loving and respectable men, competent to advise in public matters, as they are unquestionably to manage their own affairs. If gentlemen would take some pains to inform themselves upon political subjects, and, upon the relative claims of nominees to office, and if they would make their preference known and felt at all elections, the evils which they lament would diminish, if not disappear. Whenever a great and agreeable result is produced, and the bad practices of political hucksters are signally rebuked, the number of votes polled betrays the ordinary negligence of a large portion of the people.—If, instead of exhibiting this spasmodic zeal, they would constantly bear in mind their duties and their responsibilities, there would be no call for extraordinary efforts. The wheel of State would not require the aid of Hercules to extricate it, if those whose province it is to guide it would attend to their political duties. No election is unimportant. Even the preliminaries ought not to be left to the management of professed politicians.—The people should insist upon a participation from the inception to the conclusion. And if all, following their honest convictions, would record their votes, there would be no room for the operation of corrupting influences and interested management.

Every expression of public opinion through an election has its weight. Defeat discourages and success elates, and if, through neglect, we suffer those whose principles we disapprove, and whose practices we lament, to obtain a small advantage, that advantage ceases to appear small when the result shows that it was but the step to greater and more decisive victories. We have sometimes wished that it were possible to attach a personal penalty to the neglect of the elective franchise.—Penalty sufficient there is in the general consequences of mal-administration, but it does not come so immediately home to the recusants as to stimulate them to exertion.

THE MODERN YOUNG LADY.—Hagar sends us the following portrait of a modern young lady. We trust there are but few originals for this pen-picture:

"'Tis ten o'clock A. M. Slowly she rises from her couch, the while yawning, for being compelled to rise so 'horrid early.' Languidly she gains her feet, and Oh! what a vision of human perfection is before us! Skinny, bony, sickly, hipless, thighless, formless, hairless, teethless. What a radiant belle! What an ideal beauty! What an inspiration for an aspiring poet! What a model for a sculptor! What a tempting bait for some hapless bach! The ceremony of enrobing commences. In goes the dentist's naturalization efforts; next the witching curls are fastened to her 'classically moulded head.' Then the womanly proportions are properly adjusted, hoops, bustles, &c., follow in succession, then a profuse quantity of whitewash, together with a 'permanent rose tinge' is applied to her sallow complexion; and, lastly, the 'killing' wrapper is arranged on her symmetrical and matchless form. The modern young lady is complete. But this is not all.—The modern young lady is accomplished. She is talented. She can entertain an army of masculines. She is well versed in literary topics. Praises Milton, because she knows it safe. Never speaks of Byron—thinks he is immodest. Knows there is a number in Greek called dual, a tense called aorist, and a gramatical verb called 'tupto.' She converses in French, can make 'killing eyes,' and say '*je pense a toi*.' She can thump immoderately on the piano; can scream up to E flat pure, head voice; can carry her chest-notes down to F. She sings any quantity of those 'sweet little things of Madame Stockhausen's,' but always has an 'awful cold.' She 'launches into the world of fashion' considers herself quite a belle; falls in love with a pair of mustaches; thinks said mustaches the sweetest she ever saw; her mustaches is flattered by her smiles; thinks her vastly entertaining, and 'asks Pa;' 'Pa' consents, and the twain are made one.—Mustaches rejoices in the effigy of his painted squaw, and modern young lady finds too late that it takes a fool to win a fool."

REVOLUTION IN THE GAS BUSINESS.—We observe by the Philadelphia papers that several experiments have been made at Wilmington, Delaware, by a number of capitalists and others interested in Gas Works, with the recent discovery of Prof. Sanders of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has taken out a patent to manufacture Gas from water.—The experiment was entirely successful, producing Gas of a brilliant quality, superior to that produced from Coal, and at an expense of only from thirty to fifty cents per 1000 cubic feet. It emits no bad smell, nor does not even "black."—The works can also be erected at a much less expense than those in which Coal or Rosin Gas is used. Companies are already being organised to take hold of it in all parts of the United States. Our friend, A. Hart, Esq., of Philadelphia, has charge of a company for the Western States, and one is organizing for Pennsylvania. It is estimated that the saving in the consumption of Gas in Philadelphia by the introduction of Water Gas, will be about $1,000,000 per annum, and in New York about $2,000,000 per annum. Several Gas Companies have already resolved to adopt the Water Gas.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.—To show how Free Trade effects the consumption of agricultural products, in manufacturing districts, we give the following table from the Boston *Courier*, of the receipts of flour, produce, &c., at the port of Boston for nine months this year compared with nine months in 1858, when the receipts were less than in 1857.

The receipts from January 1, 1859, to October 1, 1859, have been as follows:

	1859.	1858.	Inc.	Dec.
Flour, bbls.,	597,935	779,218		181,283
Flour, hf. bbls.,	4,623	7,152		2,529
Corn, bushels,	1,376,605	1,974,659		597,054
Corn, sacks,	300	19,779		19,479
Wheat, bushels,	2,957	146,817		143,860
Oats, bushels,	687,233	608,722	78,511	
Rye, bushels,	18,623	40,929		22,306
Shorts, bushels,	270,465	408,738		138,273
Rye Flour, bbls.,	2,741	1,184	1,557	
Corn Meal, bbls.,	5,070	8,414		3,344

When wages are reduced, manufacturing and productive interests are depressed, the ability of the people to consume is largely curtailed and all branches of business suffer, and none more so than the agriculturalist, when there is no foreign demand for our products as at present.

THE Committee appointed by the Illinois State Agricultural Society to make a practical test of steam plowing machines, have unanimously awarded the prize of $3000 to Joseph W. Fawks, of Christiana, Penn. The machine invented by him was fully experimented with and amply sustained the tests of the Committee. Its whole weight was ten tons, length 18 feet, and cost about $4000; the engine about thirty horse power. The plows, eight in number, are attached to one frame, which is suspended by chains passing over grooved pullies in two beams, projecting from the seat of the engine. These can be raised or lowered at pleasure, according to the depth of the furrow. The cost of plowing per diem is estimated as follows: One ton of coal, $5; one cord of wood, $5; labor of 3 men, $4; oil, &c., $1; wear and tear, $2; interest at 10 per cent., 1 12; total, $16 12. It is calculated to plow 25 acres per day with a liberal allowance for hauling fuel and water one mile, making the cost per acre 64½ cents. The price paid for breaking prairie land at present is $2 50 per acre. Experiments were made to test the capability of the machine to overcome steep grades, and it fully answered every requirement, and also from its great breadth of base can safely be run across an inclined plane of 30 degrees.

THE NEW STEAM PLOW.—The steam plow of Mr. Fawkes, of Christiana, Pa., recently tested, consists of eight very large and deep plow-shares, attached to the engine by chains and arranged so as to be raised or lowered in a few seconds, as the person guiding the machine may wish. It is of thirty horse power, and weighs seven tons, being the largest size that can well be constructed for any practical purpose. It can plow either up or down a hill with great facility. The furrows are very deep and regular, so much so as to excite the admiration of several veteran farmers, who were present, and rubbed their hands as they looked at the machine making such sad havoc with the soil. It plowed up one acre in twelve minutes, turns in a small circle, backs, and is entirely and easily manageable for all practical ends.

MR. JOHN MINNON, of York, Pa., astonished a large crowd of spectators on Friday by a number of antics performed on a church spire, on South George street.—He stood upon an arrow near the top of the vane, by a fall length upon it, and assumed other positions too frightful to look at.

The first bricks have been made at Denver City. They sell for $60 a thousand.

Quail are said to be very plentiful in Sussex County, N. J., more so than for many years past.

The products of the various manufacturing departments of Cincinnati are valued for the present year at $112,254,000.

The aurora borealis, which was seen at Paris and in England on the 28th Aug., was also visible in other parts of Europe, and especially at Rome.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Press* states that Col. J. Wooten, a few days since, disposed of the Natural Bridge property to John Lasler, for the sum of $12,000.