Temperance Meeting in Portageville.

Pursuant to a call of "Many Citizens," the people of Portage and vicinity convened at Knaggs Hall on the evening of the 17th Nov., to consider the propriety of carrying into effect the law entitled "an act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed May 1st, 1851. The meeting was organized by appointing COLLISTER HASKINS, Esq., chairman, and Dr. S. H. BARNES, secretary. After the reading of the aforesaid law, a committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported the following, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we regard intemperance as one of the greatest evils of this age, its sad effects being visible in every community in our state, and especially in this town; and whereas we have ceased to hope that any means short of legislation will be efficacious in removing this evil, therefore *Resolved*,

1st. That we regard legislation on this subject as constitutional and just; that we endorse the principles of prohibition; that we regard our law (although defective) as capable of doing much to remove the evil, and that we are determined to see it enforced in this place.

2d. That a committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be, after giving one day's notice, to enforce the law and report persons violating it to the proper officers.

3d. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county papers.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a committee, viz: Henry Haskins, John McCrory, A. Rogers, S. H. Barnes, C. Haskins, James McFadden and J. H. Dewitt.

The greatest harmony prevailed during the deliberations, and on motion the meeting adjourned without day.

COLLISTER HASKINS, Chairman.

S. H. BARNES, Secretary.

CANNEL COAL.—We learn from the Pittsburg papers that the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad Company, of Beaver county, are now in successful operation, sending out about one hundred and fifty tons per day, but cannot half supply the demand. A large amount of it is carried to Alleghany city, and sold for domestic purposes, for the large bakeries and for tempering glass. For this last purpose bituminous coals do not answer, and glass manufacturers have heretofore been compelled to use wood. The cannel coal is now used in two of the Pittsburg glass houses and at one in Bridgewater, Beaver county, and it is said to be better and cheaper for tempering than wood. A party of Pittsburgers, Messrs. Cheny, Watson & Co., have purchased a site at the junction of the Darlington road with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, and have commenced the erection of a large manufactory for the purpose of distilling oil from the cannel coal, and entered into arrangements with that company for the supply of coal. By actual experiments it has been ascertained that it contains forty gallons of oil to the ton, and the expense of making it is not more than fourteen cents per gallon.

The oil is of a superior quality for light; when burning emits neither smoke nor smell, and is not explosive. It is now manufactured successfully in New York and sold at one dollar per gallon. It is also valuable for machinery, as it neither gums nor does it congeal until the mercury sinks at 15 deg. below zero. From the cheapness with which it can be made it is evident that it will soon be produced in quantities, tending greatly to reduce the price—a very desirable matter. The Darlington Company owns five hundred and fifty acres of cannel coal—have at a great expense completed their road, and are now in full connection with the Lakes and the Ohio river—a central position that must secure them great advantages. This vein of cannel coal averages from fourteen to fifteen feet in thickness, and is overlaid with a vein of cannel coal shale of ten feet in thickness, which, although not good for fuel, contains as much oil as the coal. The shale being composed mainly of oil and earthy matter, and the coal of carbon and oil. It is computed that at a low estimate there is in every acre forty thousand tons of the oil-yielding substance; a mine richer in wealth than the gold-yielding quartz of California.

The many things that Adam missed are here enumerated:

Adam ne'er knew what 'twas to be a boy,
To wheedle pennies from a doating sire,
With which to barter for some pleasing toy,
Or calm the rising of a strong desire
To suck an orange. Nor did he
E'er cast the shuttlecock with battledoor,
Nor were his trowsers ever out at knee.
From playing marbles on the kitchen floor;
He never skated o'er the frozen rill,
When winter's covering o'er the earth was spread;
Nor glided down the slippery hill,
With pretty girls upon his trusty sled.
He never swung upon his father's gate,
Or slept in sunshine on the cellar door;
He ne'er amused himself with rows of bricks,
So set, if one fall, all emne down;
Nor gazed delighted at the funny tricks,
Of harlequin or traveling circus clown.
By gradual growth he never reached the age,
When cruel Cupid first invokes his art,
And stamps love's lessons, page by page,
On the glowing tablet of a youngling's heart,
He never wandered forth on moonlight night,
With her he loved above all earthly things,
Nor tried to mount old Pindar's rocky heights,
Because he fancied love had lent him wings.
He never tripped it o'er the ball-room floor,
Where love and music intertwine their charms,
Nor wandered listless by the sandy shore,
Debarred the pleasure of his lady's arms,
For Adam—so at least 'tis said
By many an ancient and a modern sage,
Before a moment of his life had fled,
Was fully *thirty years of age.*

CHINESE MORALITY.—It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are morally the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice which in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface-level, and below them there are deeps of depravity so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind; but there was enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. Their touch is pollution, and harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil. Science may have lost something, but mankind has gained by the exclusive policy which has governed China during past centuries.—[Bayard Taylor.

The Manufacture of Watches.

The number of watches manufactured annually in Neufchatel, may be calculated to be from 100,000 to 120,000, of which about 25,000 are in gold and the rest in silver.

Now, supposing the first on an average to be worth $30, and the others $4, it would represent a capital of $1,300,000, without taking into consideration the sale of clocks and instruments for watch-making, the amount of which is very large.

The United States consume the largest quantity of these watches. With the exception of gold and silver for the manufacture of the watch cases, the other materials for the construction of the works or mechanism of the Neufchatel watches are of little value, consisting merely of a little brass and steel. The steel is imported from England, and is reckoned the best that can be procured; the brass is furnished by France.

With respect to gold and silver, the inhabitants of Neufchatel have had for a long time no other resource but to melt current money, until they received gold from England, which the English merchant received from California.

The number of workmen who are employed in watch making is estimated at from eighteen to twenty thousand, but it is difficult to arrive at the exact number, as the population employed carry on the business in their own houses.

The spirit of adventure is very strong among the inhabitants of the Jura mountains. A great many of them have traveled into very remote countries, whence some have returned with considerable fortunes.—[Merchant's Magazine.

A Wonderful Invention.

A new electro-magnetic printing telegraph has been invented by David E. Hughes, of Kentucky. In testing one of these machines in New York, its powers were found of so wonderful a character as almost to create a doubt in the claims set up for it. The Herald, on the testimony of persons known to be competent to form a correct judgment of what they saw and tested, gives the following account of its capacity:

"It will print, as we are told, from three to five hundred letters, or from fifty to one hundred words in a minute, without the possibility of error. It will send two messages simultaneously, in opposite directions, over the same wire. It works with the most perfect secresy—that is, it will send a communication from the point of departure direct to its destination, without the possibility of any way-office on the route receiving a copy, excepting at the will of the sender. This is a feat which no other instrument now in use can perform; and one, the advantages of which must be apparent to every individual who is at all conversant with telegraphic matters. It is very simple in its operation. Any person who knows a letter of the alphabet when he sees it, can write as correctly with this instrument as the most experienced operator; all that is requisite to insure absolute correctness being that the copy shall in the first instance be written plainly and correctly. The machine verifies itself—that is, at each revolution the operator can tell by means of an unerring test in his instrument, whether it is in unison or not with the instrument with which it is communicating in a distant city. But its most wonderful feat, and that which will test the reader's credulity the severest, is its power to start into operation a similar machine in a distant office, without the help or even presence of an operator, and compel it to write out whatever message it chooses to send in the same perfect manner in which they first started on their transit. Thus, for instance, an operator at Washington may, at any time, lock up his office and go to his meals, or his bed if he chooses, and on his return he may find on his desk a message perhaps from New York or New Orleans, all fairly printed out, and ready to be enveloped and sent to its address. These are some of the most prominent characteristics of Mr. Hughes's instrument."

If the powers here set forth are not exaggerated, this invention casts in the shade all previous inventions in scientific progress. With these machines, the company that is said to be forming for their use on the leading lines throughout the country, may claim a monopoly of telegraphing and set competition at defiance. Spiritualism will have to retire from the field.—[O. S. Journal.

A young lady remarked to a gentleman, after a warm debate in which each accused the other with being perverse and obstinate,

"Sir, you and I can never agree upon anything."

"I think," replied the gentleman, "I can suggest a case in which we would harmonize."

"What is it?" asked the lady incredulously.

"Why, suppose you were traveling, and had to stop for a night at an inn where there was but one room, in which were two beds, the one occupied by a lady and the other by a gentleman—in which bed would you prefer sleeping?"

She instantly replied, "with the lady, of course."

"So would I," was the rejoinder, "and thus we agree exactly."