



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 9.

Our acknowledgments are due to the editors of the Harrisburg Keystone, for an early copy of the Governor's Message.

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be collections in Trinity Church, forenoon and afternoon, in aid of Domestic Missions.

We neglected last week to notice the receipt of the "Daily Intelligencer," to be published at Harrisburg, by Messrs. Elliott & M. Curdy, during the Session of the Legislature, at \$3 per single copy—and ten copies for \$25.—Its appearance is very neat, and deserves the support of the public.

In the proceedings of the Democratic Harrison Meeting, in last week's paper, the following resolution was accidentally omitted.

On motion of Mr. Bannan—Resolved, That the Standing Committee for the county, appointed by the Tippecanoe Club be continued for the ensuing year.

The Weather.—Since our last publication, we have had all kinds of weather.—The New Year was ushered in by a regular snow storm, which continued throughout the day, and covered the ground to the depth of about twelve or fifteen inches. Throughout Sunday, the cold was intense, and on Monday morning the thermometer stood at 19 degrees in Pottsville, and in Morris Addition, and on the Island, at 22 degrees below 0, which is within five degrees of being as cold as it was in the celebrated winter of 1835-36, when the thermometer stood at 24 degrees below 0, in this Borough, on the morning of the 15th of January. On Tuesday morning the thermometer stood at 8 degrees below 0—and on Wednesday morning it commenced raining, and continued until Thursday night, with little intermission. The snow has almost entirely disappeared from the mountains, and the streams were on Thursday night very much swollen, being considerably higher than they were during the great freshet of February, 1839,—and higher than we have ever seen them before. The freshet below must be terrific indeed, and we are fearful that the destruction of property will be very great.

Great Freshet.—The great fall of rain on Wednesday and Thursday last, and the consequent melting of the snow on our mountains, which has almost entirely disappeared, has caused one of the greatest freshets known in this section of country since 1810, when the water was probably a few inches higher than it was on Thursday night. The destruction of property has been considerable by the filling up of cellars, &c. In this Borough, which in some instances was so sudden that the merchants had not time to remove their goods. Our friends in Coal Street, had their communication with the rest of the town completely cut off by the water in the Norwegian, which completely inundated nearly all the houses bordering on the stream. Part of the embankment of the Greenwood Canal has been swept away below the Aqueduct, and the houses on the Island were all completely surrounded with water.—The families from some were carried out when the water was middle deep. The water completely surrounded Clemens & Parvin's Steam Mill, and the Wharves below the Mill were washed into the Basin.

About 50 yards of the embankment of the Navigation Company's Canal has been swept away opposite Tumbling Run Dam, and about 100 feet of the embankment opposite C. Lawton's Wharf, carrying away his scutes and the old bat house, and the old Bridge connecting the new turnpike with Mount Carbon was also carried off. The low path Bridge opposite Lewisport is carried away, and a breach has been made in the Canal at Adams' Locks. Drabell's Dam is also injured.

The Schuylkill Bridge below this Borough is so much injured that it is considered dangerous to pass over it.

At the first dam above Audenried's Mill, the water broke and completely surrounded the Lock House, carrying away the stable, undermining the foundation of the house, and the Locks also, the walls of both of which will probably fall down—about 100 yards of the embankment of the Canal has also been carried away. A sick person in the Lock House, was rescued with great difficulty.

The Railroads in this region are all more or less injured by the destruction of Bridges, undermining, &c. &c.

The town of Port Carbon was completely inundated—the water reached up almost as far as the Bank; but two Bridges are left standing. Mr. Kinsey has lost considerably, and Mr. Pott has lost his Garden and an acre lot.

Mr. John Pott's dam, at his Iron Works, on the West Branch, has been swept away, and his Works considerably injured.

At Schuylkill Haven, the damage has also been very great. Several of the Coal Wharves have been washed away, and the balance filled up. Mr. Louis Dougherty, we learn, lost several Railroad Wagons. The Coal has also disappeared from the Wharves.

The Tumbling Run Dam narrowly escaped from being carried away—the water had made a passage inside the wing wall of the water-way—fortunately, it was discovered in time—otherwise the dam would have been swept away, and Mount Carbon would have suffered severely.

The destruction of Boats has been very great, and the whole course of the streams in this neighborhood presented a frightful appearance yesterday. Fortunately no lives were lost as far as we can learn—but there have been some narrow escapes. If the damage to property is as great in proportion on the whole line of the Schuylkill, as it has been at this place, the loss will be immense.

It appears to be generally conceded that Daniel Webster will be Secretary of State under the new Administration.

Henry Clay has given notice in the U. S. Senate, that he will call up his resolution offered a few days ago, for a repeal of the Sub-Treasury Bill, on Monday next, if the Senate should be full.

The duty on foreign Coal is now six cents per bushel, of \$1.68 per ton of 28 bushels.

The "Spy in Washington," is of the opinion that an extra session of Congress will be necessary to repeal the Sub-Treasury Bill, and provide revenue to keep the wheels of Government in motion.

Resumption.—The Banks in Philadelphia have generally resumed—and all the others in the State will resume on the 15th. It is the duty of the community to aid the Banks in resuming as far as it is in their power by drawing out as little specie as possible. If this course is pursued, the ordinary channels of specie will be filled up, confidence will gradually be restored, and every thing will work well—but, if any attempt is made to draw out more specie than is required, the Banks are not injured, but the community at large are the sufferers, by this compelling them to withhold the ordinary business accommodations.

Governor's Message.—The late period at which this document was received, precludes the possibility of our publishing it this week entire—we will therefore present our readers with an abstract. The Message commences by referring the Legislature to his message of last year for his views on the subject of Internal Improvements, public debt, and the reform of the Banking system. These views he states are unchanged, and he earnestly recommends them to the attention of the Legislature.

On the subject of resumption, he says:

"The resumption of specie payments on the part of the banks, which constituted a year ago such a formidable portion of the difficulty in the way of efficient legislation, is about to be consummated, without your active interference at all. Under the resolution passed on the 3d day of April last, those institutions are required on and after the 15th day of January inst. to pay on demand all their notes, bills, deposits and other liabilities, in gold or silver coin, on penalty of the forfeiture of their charters, upon certain conditions set forth in said resolution. It affords me great pleasure to state, that although the day fixed for the resumption was more remote than I wished at the time, yet the period of indulgence has nearly passed away, and there is now good ground to believe, that the banks of this Commonwealth will, as they are required to do, be prepared again to discharge their liabilities in specie. Should they do so, by continuing strictly to observe the law, and by fulfilling the just expectations of the public, they may regain the confidence which they have hitherto lost, and more particularly may they do this, if proper measures be adopted for the better regulation and control of their operations. One of the most immediate advantages resulting to the community, from the resumption of specie payments, will be the entire exclusion from circulation of the illegitimate brood of small notes that have been poured in upon us from the neighboring states on all sides, in defiance of law, and of the most active endeavors to suppress them."

He is opposed to any increase of the Banking capital of the State—and urges the enactment of a law, declaring the Charters of all Banks forfeited that may hereafter suspend specie payments.

The Improvements of the State are represented to be in a better state of repair than they have been since made, although the tolls received fall short of last year's receipts.

Urges the completion of the main lines of Canal as speedily as possible, and recommends a trial of these lines, to test their productiveness before any more works of this description are undertaken by the State.

He represents the State Debt to be \$36,790,775-69, and estimates the public property of the State, at \$36,498,370 96.

\$800,000 are required to pay interest on the State debt on the first of February. On this subject the Governor's views are sound and orthodox—he is determined at all hazards to preserve the credit of the State as far as he is concerned. He says:

"I can never consent, by word or deed, to countenance the idea that the faith of the State can be violated by a failure to meet her engagements. If there be any in our country who would be willing, if they were able, to abrogate the contracts of the Commonwealth, and be faithless to her creditors, let their doctrine be distinctly avowed and the issue fairly made before the people. The intelligence and integrity of our citizens would speedily convince the world, that they feel the necessity in a republican government of maintaining unshaken public faith and national honor.

In recommending the State tax, he declares that he considers this measure absolutely necessary—believing it to be the best mode of preserving the credit of the State.

He earnestly calls upon the Legislature to provide means to meet the payment of the interest—and if the funds cannot be obtained in any other way, advises the sale of the State stock in the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks.

Refers to the bad policy heretofore pursued of not making sufficient appropriations for repairs in the early part of the sessions, which causes great delay, and has proved to be detrimental to the best interests of the Commonwealth. The funds appropriated for this purpose last session, have been exhausted long since—and the Supervisors had no funds to purchase materials to make the necessary repairs the ensuing winter.

The Governor speaks of the advantages the State has derived by the connection of the improvements of our State with those of Ohio, by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, belonging to a private Company—recommends the passage of a law authorizing the Canal Commissioners to treat with the authorities of the State of New York, for such a connection of our improvements as will result to the best advantage of the two Commonwealths—and suggests the propriety of selling or leasing water-power on the line of works where it is abundant—advises the appropriation of a small sum of money, to aid the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company, in which the State is interested, to complete their works—and recommends to the favorable notice of the Legislature the Williamsport and Elmira Rail Road, as a work calculated to add largely to the tonnage of our improvements when completed.

Recommends an appropriation to continue the Geological Survey of the State, which will probably be completed this year,—speaks of the pecuniary embarrassments which has afflicted the community for the last few years—attributes it to speculation, and the large importation of articles of luxury,—alludes to Secretary Woodbury's report, in which it is stated that the exportations of the country have exceeded the imports, and regards it as a favorable sign,—advises our farmers to augment the productions of the soil, and improve their stocks of domestic animals—pays a passing tribute to the "air of substantial comfort and increasing prosperity which pervades the agricultural districts of the State"—alludes to the extent of water-power, and the great facilities we possess of converting our grain into bread stuffs—looks forward to the great advantages the State will derive from the success of the recent experiment of smelting Iron with Anthracite Coal, in the development of her great staples of mineral wealth—adding, as it undoubtedly will, millions to her active capital, which have heretofore been sent abroad for foreign Iron, &c.—The Governor says:

"On the part of the Legislature, nothing is wanted but a careful supervision of her various interests, to place this Commonwealth on a firm basis of pecuniary independence. Whatever course other states may think proper to pursue, let it be the patriotic duty of Pennsylvania to sustain and cherish every effort to develop her resources, and to advance her glory and her renown. Vindicate her character for integrity—fulfill all her engagements faithfully—husband her resources with economy, but not with a false mistaken spirit of parsimonious illiberality—and the fair fame of Pennsylvania will stand before the world without spot or blemish to tarnish it. To maintain this fame unassailed, should be the first and most unyielding duty of every citizen honored with any station, in which he becomes its official guardian. I should deem myself unworthy of the office, with which the people have clothed me, if I proved recreant to this high trust."

He continues by speaking of the evils of legislative too much—disapproves of extra sessions—and recommends retrenchment and short sessions—disapproves of converting our legislative halls into an arena for the display of political gladiators, which has too long characterized the halls of our national Legislature—and winds up by again referring to his former Message for his views on the leading measures of the State—all of which remain unchanged.

The Governor does not say one word about a Tariff, and Pennsylvania's proportion of the Public Lands—two measures which will tend more to develop her resources, and add to the wealth and prosperity of the State than any thing heretofore devised. If the Governor is determined to abandon true Pennsylvania measures, every true Pennsylvanian must abandon him.

The Message as far as it goes, is rather a clever paper, and its general tone we approve. We shall probably refer to it again.

The Richmond Inquirer states that Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to England, is desirous of being recalled. Is this movement intended to reward some hungry partizan of the present Administration with an outfit salary and outfit, making altogether \$22,500 for a few weeks' services? We shall see.

New York Mirror.—The first number of the nineteenth Volume of this publication has been received. It is embellished with an excellent steel engraving, representing the "Fall of Carthage," and a neat wood engraving of St. Nicholas, on his New Year's Eve Excursion. The contents are of a superior character—and it is one of the best and cheapest weekly literary publications in the country. We should be pleased to receive seven names, with the price of subscription, to forward to the publisher in the course of the ensuing week, to commence the new volume.

National Founndry.—The Committee in the House of Representatives on the subject of a National Foundry, consists of Messrs. Wm. Cost Johnson, M'Kay, Parmenter, Wise, Curtis, Sompter, and Brackenridge. Our citizens ought to be moving on this subject—now is the time to act.

Dinner to Democratic Editors.—A writer in the New York Democratic Press, proposes a dinner to the editors of the Democratic Harrison press, for the services rendered during the recent contest. Never mind the dinner—but pay them punctually, and increase the circulation of their papers, by persuading all borrowers to subscribe—this is the best service the community can render them—and besides, public dinners are getting to be very small affairs nowadays, not suitable for the voracious appetites of half-starved editors.

Another Pet Bank Explosion.—The Franklin Bank of Baltimore has gone by the board—notice to that effect, signed by the President, appeared in the American of Saturday morning last. This Bank lost considerably by the failure of Steibeger, the great cattle speculator. The capital was \$627,615—and it is believed that the depositors and note holders will all be paid—but the fate of the stockholders is doubtful. The notes were selling at 30 per cent. discount.

This was one of the pet Institutions, and the President, Mr. Howard, is a brother of the late loco member of Congress, Gen. B. C. Howard.

Burning of the Caroline.—A. McLeod, who is supposed to have been concerned in the burning of the Steamer Caroline, belonging to citizens of the United States, during the late difficulties in Canada, has recently been arrested and committed to prison to await his trial for said offence. This disposition of the prisoner has called forth a correspondence between the British Minister and Secretary Forsythe, in which the former admits that the burning of the Caroline was a public act of persons in the service of the British Government, obeying the orders of superior officers. Should their Government sanction this admission of the British Minister—and the authorities of the Western part of the State of New York, persist in punishing McLeod for the offence—it will become a very delicate question to adjust, and may yet lead to a brush between the two countries.

United States Bank.—The Directors of this Institution have made an exhibit of its affairs, of which the following is a condensed statement:

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| Assets—Paper Discounted, active | \$12,187,111 10 |
| Suspended Debt, | 9,790,800 58 |
| Stocks, | 31,665,500 58 |
| Real Estate, &c., | 3,662,673 53 |
| Bonds and Mortgages, | 819,906 31 |
| Balances with foreign agents, | 578,195 41 |
| Foreign Bills of Exchange, | 557,847 75 |
| Bonus for Charter, | 2,600,000 00 |
| Due by State Banks, | 8,714,800 23 |
| Notes of State Banks, | 1,158,101 93 |
| Specie, | 2,171,721 97 |
| Resulting balances, | 697,428 99 |
| \$4,603,142 46 | |
| LIABILITIES—Total circulation, | 11,223,658 99 |
| Unclaimed Dividends, | 31,386 80 |
| Loans in Europe, | 12,575,301 97 |
| Bonds do, | 502,222 22 |
| Bond to United States, | 633,643 83 |
| [This has been advanced, but the vouchers have not yet been received.] | |
| Guarantee of Planters' Bank | 550,000 00 |
| Guarantee of State of Michigan, | 1,944,750 00 |
| Due to State Banks, | 6,334,221 32 |
| Due Depositors, | 3,164,354 50 |
| Capital Stock, | 36,959,539 63 |
| | 35,000,000 00 |
| | 71,959,539 63 |
| Surplus, | 2,643,602 83 |
| | 74,603,142 46 |

The amount of stocks she holds is enormous—and some of them are of a character, that will not turn out to be a very profitable investment. The price of the stock fell from \$34 to \$50 per share the day after the promulgation of the statement, which shows that her condition is not viewed in a very favorable light by the public.

The Dividend Committee reported against declaring a dividend for the last six months.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday last, states that the U. S. Bank had \$4,000,000 specie in her vaults. This large amount will enable her to resume without any difficulty.

Who are the Democracy.—The New York Courier and Enquirer argues this question as follows: The number of the present electoral college is 294, from which Mr. Van Buren has received but sixty votes against 234 given to General Harrison. Now what can be more absurd than for a party which casts about one fifth of the electoral votes to set up a claim to the title of Democracy?—What very modest gentlemen Mr. Van Buren's friends must be, to claim one fifth of the electoral college as the democratic representation and to set down the remaining four fifths as the representatives of the anti-popular party.

Erasing an Endorsement in Forgery.—The Supreme Court of Ohio decided, recently, that an endorsement on a note purporting that a partial payment had been made, and which endorsement was written by the maker in the presence, with the concurrence, and by the direction of the payee, is a receipt, the alteration or erasure of which by the payee will be forgery.

A Boston paper announces the marriage of James Odds to Martha Ends. The Odds and Ends being united and the Ends becoming Odds, one would suppose that the two Odds put together would make one even—instead of which it is thought the Odds will be considerably increased.

The following excellent article on the duties of the present Legislature, from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, speaks the feelings and views of the Democratic Harrison party in this State, and the Legislature is bound to respect them, and act accordingly:

PENNSYLVANIA. The State Debt—Economy and a Short Session.

We commence thus early in the new year, to urge upon our friends of the State Legislature, rigid economy in all their appropriations, prompt despatch in the discharge of the public business, and an early adjournment. Pennsylvania, as has been repeatedly observed, is in a wretched condition, so far as relates to her finances. Her situation has been anything but enviable in this respect for a number of years. And yet her legislators have held session after session, and speculated for hours and months, as to her debt, resources and public works, without devising any mode of liquidating the former, or of holding out to the community any positive view as to the completion and profitable conduct of the latter. All sorts of wild and reckless appropriations have been made—the people's money has been squandered in the most reckless and prodigal manner, and now, after having accumulated a State Debt so immense as to present a shadowy picture indeed for the future, no little difficulty is experienced in raising even the means to pay the interest on that debt. Under these circumstances, it is quite time that the doctrines of economy should be loudly proclaimed and earnestly urged. We must pause in our hazy and culpable course. We must check all improper public expenditures, and keep the appropriations within the limits of the revenue. Any other course will involve us in extricable ruin. Even now, our position is one of exceeding difficulty, and it will require clear heads and patriotic hearts to devise a suitable remedy. What is the duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth under the circumstances described? He should spread the truth fearlessly before the Legislature, show by facts and figures that Pennsylvania has now a more enormous debt than any other member of the Confederacy, and insist earnestly and solemnly upon the adoption of some rigid and positive system, calculated to resuscitate our credit and deliver us from the dilemma in which we are placed. It will be remembered that a Tax Bill was passed by the last session, with the object of raising a certain sum for the payment of interest on the State Debt. Thus far, the measure has not been sufficiently tested, to enable the authorities to decide the amount likely to be collected under this bill. We trust that it may prove fully adequate. Enough has transpired, however, to show that the people exhibit considerable restlessness under this enactment, and deem it somewhat oppressive. It is right, however, that the money should be raised—but it is also right that our legislators, seeing the difficulties likely to attend an extraordinary increase of the taxes, should govern themselves accordingly—should exhibit much caution in making further appropriations—should limit their session to as brief a term as possible—and, in short, should prove by their whole conduct, that they visit Harrisburg with the object of protecting the interests and fostering the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and not with that of plunging her still more deeply in debt, and of thus still further tarnishing her honor, burthening her citizens and retarding her progress as a high-minded and flourishing Commonwealth. Ours Term for a Governor—ONE TERM FOR A PRESIDENT—ECONOMY IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS—A TARIFF ADEQUATE TO PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRY—AND SHORT SESSIONS AS WELL FOR THE STATE AS THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE, should be among the leading principles of the Harrison party.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.] The Iron Trade. NO. 5.

Among the numerous deposits of Iron Ore found in the coal region of Schuylkill County, those of Mr. Charles Lawton adjoining our borough—Messrs. Mann & Co., at Mount Lauffe—Messrs. Patterson & Co., Guinea Hill—and the Messrs. Carey's at St. Clair, seem to have excited the most attention with those interested in the Iron business, owing perhaps to the Ore veins being more extensively opened, and its quality more definitely ascertained, than that taken from other sections of the region more recently discovered.

Specimens from three of the mines above alluded to, were collected by Professor Rodgers, the State Geologist, during his geological survey of the State; these were analyzed under his direction, and found to contain the following per centage of Metallic Iron, viz:

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| That from Mr. Lawton's mines, | 39.09 per cent. |
| From Messrs. Mann & Co. do, | 36.00 " " |
| " Patterson & Co. do | 32.00 " " |

The above specimens were selected with the view of obtaining a fair average of the character and quality of the Ores found in the respective veins from whence they were taken.

Professor Rodgers in his report to the Legislature, speaking of the Ores of the Coal Region, says, "a special care has been therefore taken to submit to chemical examination such specimens only as represent the average character of their respective beds and rejecting as far as possible, samples gathered from the outcrop, or found loose upon the surface, as these invariably contain too high a per centage of Iron to prove a fair criterion,"—with regard to quality, the Ore of our region is found to contain a much higher per centage of Iron than a majority of the iron stones of the coal region used at the Furnaces in Wales,—in quantity it is as extensive as the Coal.

The average yield of the three specimens analyzed, was 35.66 per cent.—the cost of mining and delivering it at the mouth of the mine, (where it is proposed to erect the Furnaces) will be \$5 00 per ton, which will also include rent for the mine—the cost of Coal (including rent) would be \$1 25 per ton, and the Limestone could be delivered for \$1 50 per ton.

The expense of erecting two Furnaces 45 ft. high, 12 feet in the boshes with cast iron blowing cylinders and 90 horse engine, and all the buildings and machinery ready for operation, would at either of the locations named, be about thirty thousand dollars.

Let us now take these two Furnaces capable of making 80 tons each, or 160 tons per week, located at the mines, and calculate the cost of making each ton of pig metal, and also the expense of delivering it at Philadelphia, either on the Delaware, Schuylkill, or in Broad Street, having it in our power at all seasons of the year to transport our Iron to market by Rail road or water communication.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 3 1/2 tons of Ore at \$2 00 pr. ton, | \$7 00 |
| 1 1/2 " Coal 1 25 | 2 18 |
| 1 " Limestone 1 50 | 1 50 |
| Labour, | 2 50 |
| Interest on investment | 22 |
| Repairs and incidental expenses, | 25 |
| Cost at the Furnace, | \$13 65 |
| Transportation to Philadelphia, | 2 00 |
| Cost in Philadelphia, | \$15 65 |

It will be seen that in the above calculation no charge has been made for fuel, for steam power, or hot blast, the fine refuse coal being used at the Pottsville Furnace, with entire success; this fine coal is made during the ordinary operations of mining, and can be had free of charge at any of our mines.

This estimate of the cost of making Iron in the Coal Region, will be found by all those acquainted with the Coal region amply sufficient to cover all expenses, and it is based upon the best information that could be obtained; it may appear to some, to be below the mark, but it must be borne in mind that the cost of transportation (except on limestone,) is entirely done away with, owing to the Ore and Coal coming out of the mines and being placed directly at the tunnel head of the furnace; this very readily accounts for the low cost of the raw material.

Thus it will be seen that iron can be made at furnaces located at our mines for \$13 65, and delivered in Philadelphia at either of three points for \$2 20 per ton, making the whole cost of making and delivering at market \$15 65.

If we were to make an allowance and call the cost \$16 per ton, it would then give to the proprietors of the Furnace, a profit much larger than could be realized in any other branch of business with the same amount of capital invested.

Take two Furnaces making 160 tons per week, which in a blast of 41 weeks would be 7040 tons—now, supposing the pig metal to sell in Philadelphia for \$21 per ton, this would give a profit of \$5 per ton, or \$35,200 per annum—this will seem to many an enormous profit, but it is no less the fact; however, should any of your readers think it to high, they may add \$1 per ton, and estimate the cost of delivering the iron in Market at \$17, let them then compare the cost of a ton of iron made in our Coal region, and delivered at market, with that of a ton of iron made in another section of the State and delivered in Philadelphia, and I am sure a favorable comparison for the Coal region will be the result.

The cost of making a ton of Foundry Iron at Staffordshire, England, is £3, the same delivered at Liverpool £3 8, 6.

We do not, however, anticipate the necessity of sending much pig iron to market; we expect it to be manufactured into bar and other iron in the region, and we look forward to no distant day, to see in our vicinity, numerous Rolling mills, and other works for the manufacture of iron, and we have every reason to justify our anticipations. We have the experience of many of the most extensive Iron Masters in England and Wales, who have abandoned the locations in the vicinity of the rich magnetic Ores, and located themselves in the Coal region, preferring the Clay Iron Stones of the Coal Measures and the low cost of fuel, to the rich magnetic Ores, attended with the expense of transporting their fuel from the Coal region to the Works. This preference is not to be wondered at when we consider the immense amount of fuel annually consumed at many of the Welsh Iron Works; take for instance the "Dowlais" Works in Wales, where 1000 tons of Bar Iron are Manufactured weekly; the consumption of Coal at these Works alone being nearly equal to the annual export of the Schuylkill Coal region.

When we take a glance at the operations of the different Iron Works in England, Scotland and Wales, and the immense amount of Coal consumed in the Manufacture of Iron alone, we cannot fail being struck with the comparative insignificance of our present Coal operations, and also of the immense value of our Coal and Iron lands, when the Iron business is fairly established in this country.

We have endeavored in these papers to avoid (as far as possible) detracting from the merits of any particular section of the State as a location for Iron Works; but we are constrained to say, after a careful examination of the mines in this vicinity, from actual results in the Manufacture of Iron from the Ores of this region, together with the facilities of transportation to market at all seasons of the year, we consider sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind that the Coal region is the most economical and favorable location for the Manufacture of Iron in the State; and we know of no situation where Iron can be Manufactured with less amount of capital invested and greater profit realized.

Our country is large and there is room for all, but certainly at a different rate of profit, the capital invested in the Coal region will undoubtedly yield large profits for years to come; and our Manufacturing Iron to great profit, certainly does not prevent others in less favorable situations from making it profitably. The farmers of Berks county raise wheat, and so do those in Ohio, and both sell their produce and make a profit; and to say that any one part of the country is to monopolize the Manufacture of any particular article, would be just as idle as to say that any section of country should monopolize the growing of Grain.

We invite the attention of capitalists and others about entering into the Iron business to the location of our Works in this region; we have an abundant supply of the raw material for ages to come, labor is as cheap here as in any other section of the State, and our market is plentifully supplied from the Valley of the Susquehanna and Berks county.

When we come and visit our mines, examine our Ore location, and all other advantages we possess, and we feel fully satisfied that you will come to the conclusion that the Coal region is the proper place for the Manufacture of Iron.

Items of News.

Francis Mallory (Whig) has been elected a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent resignation of Joel Holloman, (V. B.)

Upward of 80 petitions have been presented to Congress during this session for a Bankrupt Bill, embracing more than 5000 names.

Mr. Grundy's successor.—The appointment of a successor to the late lamented Mr. Grundy, will devolve upon the Governor, as the legislature of Tennessee does not meet but once in two years.

Maryland Legislature.—John Leeds Kerr of Talbot County, has been elected United States Senator. There were 92 votes cast, of which Mr. Kerr had 70, and there were 19 votes and 3 scattering. Mr. Kerr was then declared elected.—Balt. Pat.

Eclipse of the Moon.—The New York Sun states that there will be a total and magnificent eclipse of the Moon on the evening of the 5th day of February next, commencing at 7 o'clock, and should the atmosphere be clear, it will present as sublime a spectacle as we seldom witness. The eclipse will commence at 7 o'clock, 9 minutes, in the evening, 2 hours and 6 minutes after the moon rises. It will be visible to all parts of the United States.

"I must kiss you," said the unbeam to the snow. "You will ruin me if you do," said the snow to the sunbeam.

Moral. Kissing is often ruinous. Henry Clay, Jr., and Thomas P. Marshall, are candidates to represent the Lexington (Ky.) District in Congress. The former gentleman is the father of a lawyer, and has been a member of both branches of the legislature of his State.

A German artist, now in London, is about to take out a patent for the invention of a clock, which the motive power is electricity. Its construction is said to be one of extreme simplicity.

A New York case has settled the Bar case, that in which a father separated from his wife, demanded through the court his youngest child to be in charge of his mother. The case, if we make no mistake, was considered in many respects similar to that of Mr. D'Hauteville, recently decided in this country. As we thought, rather more favorable to the father's claim. The court decided "to refuse to have the child to the custody of his father."

"Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath, And stars to set—but all, Do not hast all seasons for thine own, oh! Death!"

Come gaze upon him, there he lies, In calm and deep repose, And heavily above those eyes The fringed eyelids close; A fearful calmness dwells upon That sleeper's marble brow, Nor friendship's voice, nor Love's kind tone, May not awake him now.

Tread lightly, 'tis a solemn watch We keep above his resting, And weep, for manly feelings thus, Are stirred within the breast; Weep, for a noble spirit's pass'd From that pale form of clay— Weep comrades, one from your own ranks Was early called away.

Ye number days since last he moved, With ready proffered hand, With welcome smile and warm salute, Amid your friendly band; The flush of youth was on his brow, Of soul within his eyes; The spoiler's work is done, and now A stiffened corpse he lies.

And yet 'tis beautiful, that calm So holy and so deep, That breathless, hushed, and still repose, That mockery of sleep— 'Tis beautiful, for undisturbed By sorrow, pain, or care, By earthly woe, or earthly bliss, Dwelleth that slumber there.

Ye may not rouse him now—the heart That beat so warm and true, Is hushed, and still, and never more May beat again for you. Silent and undisturbed his rest Shall be beneath the sod, Until his quickened ear shall hear The summons of his God.

Pottsville, Jan. 1, 1841.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. LIFE IS BEFORE YOU.

Life is before you, with its joys and its sorrows, 'Tis thoughtful to-day and 'tis smiling to-morrow, 'Tis spring time, and autumn soon passing away, And sweet pleasing summer more fleeting than they.

Life is before you, so now fair is the scene, By fancy embroidered with wood-land and green; Where the rose or the lily the pathway adorns, The lily unfaded, the rose without thorns.

Life is before you, but soon from the sight Will vanish those prospects and visions so bright; For age will ere long waste the vigor of youth, And fancy's fair dreams be dismantl'd by truth.

Life is before you, a life which was given To secure ere its close a treasure in heaven, Where no moth can corrupt, no robber annoy, Nor care ever enter your peace