



POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11.

The Boston Journal—Dr. Gardner—The Ocean Steamers—their want of success, and the cause—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal—Spontaneous Combustion—a letter from Professor Johnson.

Our respected contemporary of the Boston Mercantile Journal, speaking of Dr. Gardner's lectures in New York, observes, with a sneer, that the Doctor is well known to the American public as the gay Lothario who seduced Mrs. Heavisdorf from her liege lord and home, and as the author of the famous prediction of the utter impracticability of ocean steam navigation. It does not come within our province to comment on the Doctor's private affairs; but, if we are not greatly mistaken, satisfactory explanations can be made which will place his prediction in a different light from that which it has hitherto been viewed in. As it now stands, it certainly did no credit to his understanding; for he must have known at the time, that in 1820, a small steambark, called the Robert Fulton, was built in the city of New York. She was first employed on the Long Island Sound, and afterwards made a voyage to Charleston, S. C. From Charleston, she crossed the Atlantic, made a voyage to St. Petersburg, stopping at one of the southern ports of England, and then returned to New York. The Fulton not realizing the expectations of her owner, the engine was taken out of her, and put up on board of another boat. We were in New York at the time of the arrival of the Fulton from St. Petersburg, and have seen her frequently.

This is the first case on record of a boat, propelled by steam power, crossing the Atlantic. This fact was doubtless known to Dr. Gardner; and the mere practicability of a steamboat navigating the ocean, of course, was demonstrated to him. It follows, then, that when the Doctor made his famous prediction, that the word "impracticable" was made use of in a pecuniary sense; that is, the ocean could not be navigated by steamers, except at a loss to their owners; and consequently the plan was unprofitable.

It is now more than three years since the steamship Sirius first crossed the Atlantic. Since that time, several lines of ocean steamships have been established, and thus far the result of their operations have been far from satisfactory to their owners. The lines have been kept up at an annual loss of thousands of pounds to their proprietors, and with a decreasing trade, and a want of confidence in them on the part of the travelling public, the whole scheme may be pronounced "impracticable," and will ever be so, without a change is made in the management of these vessels. The original cost of a share in the "Great Western Steamship Company" was £50, which can now be purchased at half that sum—£25.

The greatest item in the expenses of an ocean steamship is her fuel. On board the ocean steamers, the fuel is doubly expensive from the fact of occupying such a great space, which might be so profitably devoted to the stowage of freight. It is then unquestionably the duty of all persons having the management of these steamships, to make use of only such fuel as possesses the greatest amount of evaporative power, and will occupy the least space on board of their vessels. We have already published the result of a series of scientific experiments, conducted with the greatest possible care, which clearly establish the superiority of Anthracite over Bituminous coal, as fuel for raising steam. It possesses a much greater amount of evaporative power, is a cheaper and cleaner coal, is less bulky, and with properly constructed furnaces, the combustion is sufficiently rapid. The comparative expense and value of the two coals, as fuel for steam purposes, have been fairly tested on board of several of the Hudson River steamers; and in every instance the vast superiority of anthracite over its rival has been acknowledged. But a few years since, the use of anthracite on board of steamers was unknown; last year, the New York steamers alone used upwards of FORTY THOUSAND TONS; and next season the amount required cannot be less than from SIXTY TO EIGHTY THOUSAND TONS!

In the case of the Hudson River steamer Troy—probably the fastest boat in our waters—the saving, by the adoption of anthracite for fuel, is stated to be upwards of FORTY DOLLARS A DAY; or about EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS in a season of two hundred days. The still greater saving on board of the ocean steamers can be readily imagined.

We said that there was a want of confidence in the ocean steamers, on the part of the travelling public. Such undoubtedly is the case. The last two steamers which left our shores did not carry out thirty passengers between them. This circumstance would carry but little weight, if there was a falling off in travelling; but we know that travelling now is as great as it usually is at this season of the year. The confidence in the ocean steamers that has been lost can never be restored, unless they discontinue the use of their present highly dangerous fuel—bituminous coal. The public not only expect, but demand it; and the interest of the owners of these boats requires it.

The great liability of bituminous coal to spontaneous combustion is now universally acknowledged. It is no longer regarded as a bugbear to frighten the timid or ignorant, or as a cloak to cover selfish and interested views. The great number of well authenticated cases of bituminous coal, starting from spontaneous combustion, and their startling nature, are familiar to our readers; and we cannot better close this article than by giving the following letter which we received last week from Professor Johnson, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1841.

Editor of the Miners' Journal.

DEAR SIR:—You doubtless recollect that a few weeks since I furnished a statement, relative to some observations on the temperature spontaneously excited in a body of Sidney bituminous coal, at Lowell, Mass.; and that I afterwards mentioned, that the process had been arrested by shovelling over the heap. It appears, however, that the whole mass was not thrown over, and that a part, probably left because it was not then much, if at all heated, has since undergone spontaneous combustion. My previous observations were made about the 22d of September, and, according to the following extract of a letter from Dr. Dana, the combustion occurred on the 14th inst., 52 days after.

LOWELL, Nov. 22, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—On Sunday, the 14th inst., the overseer of our yard perceived the smell of burning coal near our pile of slack Sydney, which I had begun to overhaul when you left me. I removed all but about 10 feet near the pile of coarse Sydney. On going to that small heap, extending the width of the stack (15 or 20 feet) and of the depth you saw (8 or 9 feet) a portion in the center was found hot to touch, and on showing down a little with the fork a place about the size of a hat was on fire. The man says, he had thrown on shavings, they would have blazed. It had all the appearance of coal going out. It hissed when water was thrown on it. Several feet around this spot were so hot as to burn when spit upon; and the coal at the place where the appearance of "coal going out" was observed, could no more be touched. The overseer told me, that a red hot iron had been laid up at home for some days, or he probably would have called me. But that the coal was in actual combustion, there can be no doubt, especially when

you reflect that the overseer was led to it by the smell of burning. Where this fire occurred was in the untouched part of the pile whose temperature you measured when here.

With great regard your friend and servant, SAMUEL L. DANA.

Prof. Johnson, Philadelphia.

I may add that I have in my cabinet some samples of Sydney coal, procured in New York about five months ago, which, though placed on a shelf in a dry room, have already developed so much of their pyrites into sulphate of iron, as to be already falling into powder and to exhibit the effloresced salt at all the seams, or natural partings of the coal. I may also mention, that I have in my possession a lump of almost pure pyrites taken from a block of coal under one of the sheds on the wharf of the British Steamers at Boston. I should feel some reluctance to admit that, with such facts, on board one could feel entirely free from apprehensions of spontaneous combustion—or could wholly divest himself of the ideas which the occurrence of scenes of conflagration on our own coast, and on the lakes, has tended to impress with fearful vividness upon the recollection.

I remain very respectfully your ob't servant, WALTER R. JOHNSON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President's message was delivered to Congress at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. We made such arrangements last week as enabled us to furnish it to our subscribers in Pottsville on the Wednesday evening following, in an "extra" form. As a literary piece of composition, the message is decidedly inferior to any of the preceding ones; but what it lacks in style, perpetuity, force, and elegance, it makes up in matter. Mr. Tyler evidently wishes to disarm opposition, and seems anxious, by a straightforward, yet conciliating course, to heal the breaches that have taken place in the ranks of his friends. On the whole, we think the message will give general satisfaction. An abstract of its leading features will not prove altogether uninteresting even to those who have read the message at length.

It commences by alluding to the case of Alexander McLeod, and the satisfactory result of that case. Some change in the law should be made touching cases of this character. Our government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace, and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the proper means for maintaining the one and preserving the other. The release of Col. Grogan by the Canadian government, who was abducted from Vermont, was an act not more due to the rights of the United States than to its own regard for justice.

Uncompromising language is made use of while speaking of the destruction of the steamer Caroline. No statement has been made for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power. No matter for what use the Caroline was intended, it does not alter the state of the question. The detention and search of our vessels on the coast of Africa, by British cruisers, will not be submitted to. A demand will be made upon the British Government for any losses that may have been sustained. Our government was the first to raise its voice against the iniquitous slave trade.

The Boundary Question still remains in statu quo. The President hopes that in the course of the session to be able to announce some further degree of progress towards the settlement of this much vexed question. Quite a complimentary notice is taken of Texas—that retreat of the Swartwaters. The stereotype expression about the speedy termination of the Florida war is made use of. Col. Worth and his gallant little army are spoken of in terms of eulogy. Some sensible remarks made about our Indian tribes and their intercourse with the whites.

The sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, has been taken. It exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; making an increase of 4,202,646 inhabitants; and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 per cent. for the last ten years.

The President's views on the Tariff Question will be received with great favor by the friends of the Protective System. He recommends the imposition of discriminating duties. Difficulty experienced in disposing of the \$12,000,000 loan. \$4,500,000 only taken. No attempts have been made to dispose of it in the foreign market. If a longer time be granted to the loan, it could be disposed of.

The expenditures for the present fiscal year will amount to \$32,025,070, leaving a deficit to be provided for on the 1st of January next, of about \$627,557. Alludes to the modern (!) invention of furnishing a paper circulating medium, in the place of gold and silver. Speaks of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and expresses a desire that every institution, not possessing the means of redemption, will follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation.

Mention is made of the claims of some of our citizens in Spain, Brazil, and other governments. Expended shortly to be brought to a satisfactory settlement.

A fiscal agent, free from any constitutional objections, is spoken of. If Congress requires it, the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to submit the plan of one to them. When submitted, there will be perceived in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and respectable at the pleasure of Congress. It proposes by effectual restraints, and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword; or more properly to speak, denies any other control to the President over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to secure the fidelity of such agents; and, by wise regulations, keeps plainly apart, from each other, private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control, at the Seat of Government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury notes in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000—without the express sanction of the legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposits of gold and silver to a limited amount and the granting certificates of deposit, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of Domestic Bills and Drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for Government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

The President expresses a hope that no state will repudiate its own paper. Foreign creditors should not take any alarm. Alas! they have too much cause. Out fortifications must be kept in order, and a very strong recommendation in favor of augmenting the force of our garrison.

Recommendations purchasing the right in railroads on the great mail route.

The executive has too much power. Public officers should not be removed for any cause but malpractice. In respect to the appointing power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law. It is of high importance to restrain the stimulus of personal interests in public elections.

Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police for Washington.

No mention is made of the one term principle. However, we should not expect too much.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.—IRON AND WOODEN BOATS.—The following is an extract of a letter, received by a gentleman of this borough, from a correspondent in England, extensively engaged in the boat business. The advantages of iron over wooden boats are strikingly set forth:

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1841. "We think that iron is likely to remain stationary for some time; and now is the most favorable time for executing an order; as prices are lower than for a long time past. Unless the Schuykill Navigation Company enlarge their canal to suit boats of 100 tons burthen, and adopt iron instead of wood, for the material for their boats, they will not be able to offer the least competition with the Reading Railroad Company, when their road shall be carried up to Port Carbon. An iron boat badly treated by constantly carrying coal and pig iron, will last in this country 20 or 40 years; whilst I am told that your coal boats will not last over 5 years. An iron boat, of the same outside dimensions as a wooden boat, will carry 30 tons, whilst the wooden one will carry only 25 tons—large boats in the same proportion. An iron boat of many years age will draw the same water as the first day she was launched; whilst a wooden boat, by imbibing the water, will draw several inches more water, at the end of six or eight months, than on the day she was launched. These are important considerations in favor of iron over wooden boats."

FAILURE OF RAILROADS.—Mr. Charles Ellet, Civil Engineer, has lately published a very interesting pamphlet on the "Causes which have conducted to the failure of many Railroads in the United States." To us his suggestions appear to be judicious and worthy of serious consideration. Mr. Ellet is in favor of constructing a road with reference to the probable amount of business to be done on it. He says that such a road in ordinary cases would cost from one to two thousand dollars a mile, instead of twenty thousand; that the engines to be used would cost five or six hundred dollars a piece, instead of six or seven thousand; and cars, for two hundred dollars, in the place of twelve hundred, and so on. It is too true that many of our railroads have been constructed on too great and costly a scale—more with reference to what the trade and travel will do during the next century than at the present time; and hence the failure of about one third of our railroad companies.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—Congress met on Monday last. There was a quorum in both houses. The old rules and orders will be observed for the present in the House. On Tuesday, the President's Message was received. That portion of it alluding to the proposed Finesc Agent, drew forth the ire of the respectable Col. Benton. He pronounced the whole scheme a half-bred Tory one; and said that it "out-Hamiltoned Hamilton, the father of the Federal Bank. The session promises to be interesting and important in the highest degree.

The Ladies' Book for December. F. L. Godey, Publisher, Philadelphia. Three dollars, per annum. The Ladies' Book for December is a most splendid number, both as regards its literary contents and the embellishments. The colored engravings of the monthly fashions alone are worth the price of the book. Some of the most talented ladies in the country are among its contributors. The Ladies' Book can boast of a circulation of Forty Thousand! The publisher promises great improvements—if such a thing is possible—for the next volume, commencing in 1842. Subscriptions received at this office. The work will be delivered by us to subscribers here, free of postage.

The Musical Magazine. Three dollars, per annum. Godey and McMichael, Publishers, Philadelphia.

The Musical Magazine, a work of quite a novel character, will be shortly issued by the above publishers. A number will be published every month, containing four pages of the latest and most popular pieces of music. The plan is a most excellent one, and apart from its economy, recommends itself to every one, desirous of procuring, in an elegant form, an extensive yet choice collection of musical pieces. Subscriptions received at this office.

Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature. D. Littell & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. Six dollars, per annum. One of the most sterling publications of the day. It contains the spirit of the different British Magazines and Reviews. It is published monthly, and each number contains over one hundred pages; equal to three large octavo volumes in the course of one year. Subscriptions received at this office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A correspondent requests us to call the attention of the proper authorities to the dangerous situation of the building lately occupied by John C. Offerman, Esq. The building should be immediately pulled down. The Borough undoubtedly can be held liable in case damage should result from its downfall. "Mezzofanti" will appear next week.

OUR OPINION CONFIRMED.—We have frequently given it as our opinion that the Philadelphia Inquirer was decidedly one of the best family newspapers in the state. Since we saw the short but flattering notice of the Miners' Journal, in last Tuesday's Inquirer, that opinion has been fully and most incontestably confirmed.

GOOD REGULATION.—Secretary Upham says that officers of the Navy must not publish, either in newspapers, pamphlets, or handbills, any disrespectful or offensive matter relative to transactions of a private nature, between officers, or between officers and citizens. If they do, they'll catch it—that's all.

CHEERFUL THANKS!—All ye who are feeding and fattening poultry, to be slaughtered on the holidays, look out! The coops of several of our citizens have lately been robbed of their valuable contents, by some miserable, ensnaking vagabonds.

DON'T FORGET THE Railroad Meeting at the Pennsylvania Hall, this evening. We expect to see a strong turn out of our citizens. Such an epoch in the history of the Coal Region should be celebrated with great rejoicings.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.—The President's Message was brought to New York in the extraordinary short time of nine hours and three minutes!—the quickest trip on record in the United States.

DEAD.—The Philadelphia papers of the 8th inst. notice the death of R. H. Morris, Esq., an old and highly respected member of the Board of Brokers of that city.

WRITING A TRAGEDY.—Epsa Sargeant for Fort, the tragedian.

RAILROAD JUBILEE!—Opening of the Railroad.—At a meeting of the citizens of the Coal Region, convened at the Pennsylvania Hall, on the 6th inst., in pursuance of public notice, JACOB SHEAFE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and BURNHAM BARNES, appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, the assembly was addressed by J. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., who, in a very eloquent and forcible manner, set forth the immense advantages likely to accrue to this great and growing region by the completion of the Pottsville and Philadelphia Railroad. When, on motion, it was

RESOLVED, That the citizens of the Coal Region tender a Public Dinner and Ball to the President, Directors, and Officers of the Reading Railroad Company.

RESOLVED, That the following persons be a committee, whose duty it shall be to extend an invitation to the President, Directors, and Officers of said Company, to partake of the hospitalities of the citizens of the region, to wit:

J. C. Dougherty, Geo. H. Potts, D. R. Bennett, Andrew B. White, Marcus G. Heilner, B. F. Pomroy, James Taggart, Benjamin Haywood, Dr. G. G. Palmer, T. J. Baird, Aquilla Bolton, F. B. Nichols, Dr. G. N. Eckert, Burd Patterson, Charles Lawton, John F. Carter, Charles Ellet.

On motion, it was RESOLVED, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet again at the Pennsylvania Hall, on Saturday evening, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA AND THE BARY!—The steambark Acadia arrived at Boston from Liverpool, on Tuesday last. She brings fifteen days later intelligence.

Queen Victoria has given birth to a Prince. As the ladies say, both mother and child are "doing as well as might be expected." Wherever the news was received, the bells were set ringing, and cannon fired; and at the theatres—for this interesting event took place a little after supper time—the audiences rose and gave "three times three," with cries of "God save the Queen."

The Queen will not nurse the young prince; the wife of a Mr. Brough—not the singer—has been fortunate enough to obtain the situation of wet nurse for her majesty.

Queen Dowager Adelaide is distressingly ill. John Shaw Leigh has been appointed to the office of Mayor of Liverpool.

Daniel O'Connell has received £100 as a contribution from the Repeal Association of Pittsburgh, U. S.

Trade is still dull. No change in the cotton market. Great distress in the manufacturing districts of England.

The Continental intelligence not worth publishing.

OUR STREETS LAST WEEK—Tuesday and Wednesday in particular—were thronged, jammed, closed up, with market waggons, with the produce of the surrounding country. Turkeys and geese, old cocks and old hens, young chickens and middle aged ducks, full grown porkers and sucking pigs, say nothing of the trimmings, were in great demand, and commanded fair prices. Our friend Geis, must take an entire square, if he wishes to accommodate all his customers. Pottsville is a great place.

BURGLARS OF COUNTERFEITS.—Four persons were arrested in Reading last week, and committed to prison, for passing counterfeit notes on the Miners' Bank of Pottsville. The notes, all of which are of the denomination of \$5, are calculated to deceive. They are made payable to J. White and J. Lyon, dated June 1st, 1841, and August 1st, 1840, and 1841, letter F. The impression on each end of the note is faint, and the signatures are not good.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—See the advertisement of the Deaf Mutes. The entertainment takes place this evening, at the Town Hall. The novel mode of expression, by which deaf mutes are enabled to make themselves understood, must be highly interesting to most people.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL.—The total amount of coal shipped by the Little Schuykill Coal Co., this season, according to the statement of the agent, Mr. George Wiggin, is 41,085 tons. The shipments from the Lehigh mines, up to the 2nd inst., amount to 139,457 tons.

FASHIONABLE ABSURDITY.—At the ball given by Mrs. Dr. Mott, of New York, to the Prince de Joinville, at a cost of \$2500, supper was served up at half past three o'clock in the morning! Shades of Van Twiller and Stuyvesant, only think of it!

EXPERIENCES.—In less than thirty hours after the delivery of the President's Message to both houses of Congress, it was furnished to all of our subscribers in Pottsville, in an extra form. This is indeed a locomotive age.

DIXON H. LEWIS, the fat boy that was killed by the newspapers, is a candidate for a seat in the U. S. Senate, vacated by Mr. Clay of Alabama. A man more capable than Lewis to fill the vacant seat, could not be found.

"SHORT SESSIONS."—That should be the rallying cry of the democracy. Our legislators talk much, transact but little real business, and spend more of the people's money than necessity requires.

DROP INTO MR. LEWIS'S STORE and look at some of his bats—the ne plus ultra. If you have a V in your pocket, you will not be satisfied with merely looking at them.

RETURNED.—Dan Hill, from his country tour. He can be found at the old stand, dispensing the good things of this life, at his usual low charges.

NOTICE.—We have been authorized to state that the water will not be drawn off the Schuykill Canal before the 18th inst.

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL apparition crossed our path, and spattered us with mud, on Tuesday last. Could she have been a stranger?

GOOD.—The young men of Lancaster, Erie county, N. Y., have formed an "Anti-Tight Lacing Society."

OPPRESSIVELY WARM.—The weather at New Orleans, on the 24th ult. In this meridian, it is cool, yet comfortable.

THE REPORTERS of New York propose giving a dinner to "Boz," Mr. Dickens. A most excellent idea.

STREETER complains sadly of the colic. We pity you, Corporal, from the bottom of our stomachs.

TENNESSEE.—It is said that Tennessee will proceed forthwith to choose her senators.

DO YOU TAKE?—Clubs are now made out of Old Chips!

OUR FRIEND WALLACE says that tight lacing is an abominable practice. Of course it is!

THE NORTH AMERICAN notices an advance of 50 cents, per ton, for Lehigh coal, in Philadelphia. Mr. PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, we owe you one.

All Sorts of Items.

New Year is coming; and when it does arrive, any quantity of new leaves will be turned over. Good resolutions will be made, to be broken; and promises freely given, to be violated. The first intimation to be more staid—the drunkard more temperate—the politician more honest—the idle more industrious—and the rouse, seeing and feeling the evils of his ways, resolves to lead a more chaste and circumspect life.

Although you are a young man, deem it no disgrace to be called or thought modest. Modesty is a jewel—a gem—a diamond of the first water. Pity it is so scarce.

In cooking venison, Mr. Harrisburg Telegraph, we never put wine in the chaffing dish. It is the last place we think of putting the generous juice of the grape. By the way, that bashaw's tail you speak of, must be long, indeed, if he could generally sit on it.

It gives us much pleasure to state that the Rev. Mr. Miller has commenced his Wednesday evening lectures, in the Episcopal Church. They are calculated to do much good.

The Methodists number 3,000,000, and the Catholics 800,000 in the United States.

Reinhardt, now under sentence of death, for the murder of Christ, at Reading, managed to effect his escape from jail last week. Pursuit was immediately given, and the wretched man was soon retaken. He was severely wounded with buckshot, by one of his pursuers, before he was recaptured.

It is said that Mr. Dorrance, who recently retired from the U. S. Hotel, Philadelphia, has cleared within a few years, \$250,000. Like a good many say so, doubtless.

Never was there a greater mistake than to suppose woman—virtuous, lovely woman—looked with forgiving eyes upon the eccentricities of the Don Juans of this world, and other vagabonds of that school. It is a libel upon the sex; and none but the infamous and depraved could think so.

Nascher, Mississippi, is flourishing like a green bay tree. In spite of fires, tornadoes, and epidemics, she is increasing in population and wealth.

We hear a great deal about making laws for our political happiness; but not a word is said about our social happiness. Railroads, canals, turpikes, magnificent public buildings, wise and just laws, are all very fine things; but let us pay more attention to the present, care more for the promotion of those good, old, fashioned comforts, which are now lost sight of, and think less about politics and money, and such rubbish.

An editor's is a dog's life. Like the actor, his reputation is his bread and butter; and like the actor, too, he looks for the applause of a fickle public, as an incentive to exertion. Domestic happiness, from the nature of his pursuit, he is debarred from; and when night has thrown her sable mantle round a sleeping world—when all is hushed and quiet—when the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest—there he sits in his sanctum, pouring over exchanges, "or reading foolscap by the fire, the yellow and sickly light from a "dipped air," scarcely enabling him to see the productions of his tortured brain. His hourly, daily, weekly demand on his brain—his irregular hours for eating and sleeping—all tend to prostrate his physical energies, in a greater or less degree. If some editors are fit patterns for the rising generation, it is a matter for wonder that many of the fraternity have been held up as examples to warn the young and inexperienced!

The measles is said to prevail to a considerable extent in Stockbridge, Mass.

Marry a girl and not her money bags. There is some excuse for a young lady being influenced by pecuniary motives, in selecting a partner for life; for a man, none.

Impulse is a dangerous monitor—an unsafe counsellor. Hearken not to her advice or suggestions. If you do, ten to one you'll put your foot into it.

Can there be anything more ridiculous than to see four couples—supposed to be rational, and of sound mind—going through a coil, and keeping time to the scrapings of catgut? If a man or woman, boy or girl, is delighted, excited, inflated, or intoxicated, we could forgive his or her unmeaning caprices; but this standing up, in sober mood, bowing—curtseying—crossing over—back again—and squeezing your partner's hand, passeth our poor understanding. Half the world is crazed, or the world is half crazed.

Oh, the vanity of these theatres, balls, parties, soirées, and miscellany meetings, of all sorts and descriptions! They afford no real pleasure, although they may excite; but it is the excitement of champagne, without the inspiration.

Solitude, at times, is not only useful but absolute necessity. You should retire frequently from the glare, gitter and artificialities of this life, and contemplate man as he really is, or what he should be; not as a mere money making machine, but as belonging to the highest and noblest order of beings—an immortal—placed in this probationary world to be purified and purified. These self communications will teach you to put a proper estimate upon the transitory pleasures of this transitory existence, and better fit you to play your part in the great drama of life, with advantage to yourself and others.

It is currently reported that Col. Johnson has laid in a great supply of venison for the next fortnight's consumption. Look out, ye gourmands and epicures!

That letter has been received. We are, indeed, in luck!

This has been Court week at Orwigsburg. The town is crowded with lawyers and litigants, and the hotels are reeking a good harvest.

Mahabango is a pleasant street to promenade with ladies. Wish the repairs were finished.

Corporal Streeter, it is impossible to refresh you in the manner you speak of. Our good nature is proverbial.

An improvement certainly could be made in the crossings of several of our streets.

What a bustling look Centre street wears sometimes on a Saturday evening. The side walks lined with people and the stores crowded with customers!

Ours is indeed a fertile climate. At the present writing there is every indication of a second edition of Indian summer.

The President's Message is spoken of quite favorably by the newspapers.

The steamer Savannah has been lost on her passage from New York to Charleston. It is thought no lives have been lost.

The Romney (Va.) Intelligencer contains an account of a most disgraceful and barbarous outrage at that place. A man and woman were both taken, stripped, tarred and feathered, and the female rode on a rail.

Several of the locofoco papers are out against the nomination of Van Buren for the next Presidency.

The Vice President of Texas was formerly a boatman on the N. Y. Erie Canal.

The citizens of Richmond, Va., are about giving a public dinner to Mr. Stevenson.

The N. Y. Standard thinks the locofoco party cannot support President Tyler's plan of a Fiscal Agent.

Man: PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, we owe you one.

Good Advice.—Suitable for the Coal or any other Region.—In a mixed company, never start a discussion of a religious or political nature.

In walking with a lady in public, her opinion of you will not be in the least enhanced, if your countenance wears a perpetual and unmeaning smirk or grin, or if you keep dancing around her like a monkey. A consequential strut, or a mincing gait, might be avoided with advantage.

If you are but a newly married pair—just caught—the dining room, parlor, or stage coach, is not a proper place for your billing and cooing. It is wry aggravating to old bachelors.

Avoid debt and dirt, run and rheumatism. Each and all can be successfully shunned.

Do not enter the room suddenly where you know there is a young gentleman and lady sitting, busily engaged in gossamer idleness.

Never ask a guest to take wine and rake, as you have got plenty in the house, without proving your sincerity by bringing forth the articles.

Your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her sweetheart, requests you to bring her a glass of water from the adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. Your absence will not be missed.

Your dress should be influenced by your business and age—more particularly the latter. Mutton dressed lamb fashion is not generally admired.

Never be induced to drink an immoderate quantity, for fear of losing the character of being a "good fellow."

If you are dining out, en famille, be sure to notice, careen, fondle, and kiss, all the sons and daughters of your host, under twelve years of age; and permit the little, interesting vagabonds, to pull you about, spin over you, and soil your clothes