Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

Iron is entering into a thousand articles of manufacture, for which a few years since, it was not employed. Recent experiments of a Liverpool merchant pointed out the extraordinary advantages of iron in ship building,—advantages which had been fully realized in his own experience. He made it appear that an iron vessel of a thousand tons, would carry 200 tons more dead weight than a wooden one, and that on a voyage to the East Indies and home, at five pounds a ton, an iron vessel would have a freight value of £1250 over a wooden rival, and would, as a general rule, last much longer. At the recent session of Congress, Senator Wright, of New Jersey, submitted an elaborate Report, on the employment of iron as a building material. In this, preference is given to iron over all other materials, with the exception, perhaps, of marble, which is exceedingly costly. Among the advantages of iron, the following are specified:

1. The facility of transportation.
2. The ability to cast fronts, beams and girders, of every variety.
3. Uniformity of the cost.
4. The power to ascertain the exact expense of a building before its erection.
5. The readiness with which a building can be joined together.
6. The exemption of damage by fire.

The Committee state that they feel satisfied that iron may be employed with advantage for building purposes by the Government, whether it be wholly substituted for brick and stone, or partially used in the form of joists, girders, frames, rafters, floors or straps. They further contend that "the example of the General Government, in employing iron, will be followed by the State and municipal governments, and operate as a consistent, legitimate, and permanent protection to those whose business has been heretofore subject to numerous fluctuations, occasioned by frequent changes to our revenue laws, and constant competition from a rival whose skill was perfect, and who enjoyed, besides, the advantage of cheap labor and cheap capital. But the increased consumption for iron, owing to the new uses to which it has been applied, and especially to its employment as a building material, has, in connection with other causes, neutralised to some extent the advantages heretofore possessed by the British over American manufacturers. The employment of iron for the purposes referred to, and the consequent increase in its consumption, affords a kind of protection to the iron interest, to which no one can object, and which promises to become more effectual and more permanent than the legislative protection which has been so often sought in vain. The large increase in the production of iron during the last few years, is a subject of congratulation. Next to her vast commerce, it was to her manufactures and trade in iron that the marvelous prosperity of Great Britain is owing. For the last twenty-five years the world has looked almost wholly to her for a supply of this indispensable product of her industry. But, in the time to come, there is no reason in the nature of things why we should not free ourselves from our dependence upon foreign countries, and England in particular, for so large a part of the iron which we consume. Not only may we shake off this degrading dependence, but by judicious legislation and practical encouragement of this branch of our industry, become ere long the competitor of England in the markets of other countries."

Iron, too, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is now one of the great powers of war. This was forcibly shown in the course of a lecture that was recently delivered before the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, by Mr. A. S. Hewitt. Iron, he contended, was a leading agent and element in all struggles between nations.—Guns of the largest calibre were necessary, and mammoth steamships to transport them. In connection with part of his subject, he gave a description of the leviathan British steamship Great Eastern, 690 feet long, and 83 feet wide. The Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Lafarge, Everett House, and Union and Clarendon Hotels, might be dropped comfortably into her. Her paddle-wheels were 50 feet in diameter. He alluded to it because he wished to convince the meeting that modern warfare rested on the possession of adequate resources for the manufacture of iron, and the means of applying it.

It will thus be seen that iron has become one of the great elements and instruments of power among men. It is employed not only in the arts of peace, but it is essential in the terrible work of war.

THE INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—The decision of the Supreme Court on the application for an injunction against the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, was delivered on Tuesday last. The points decided were as follows: 1. That the Legislature had constitutional authority to authorize the sale of the Main Line. 2. That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may lawfully become a purchaser at such sale. 3. That the Legislature have constitutional authority to repeal the tonnage tax.—4. That the Legislature cannot bind the State by contract from imposing equal taxes, and that the condition of sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that respect is void, and an injunction to that extent is granted. But 5. That in all other respects the sale may go on, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may bid and purchase on the same terms as other corporations or individuals.

It it can be a source of satisfaction to the people, to know that by the decision of the Court on the provision exempting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from taxation on tonnage, the State will lose a million and a half of dollars, why then we congratulate them on the result.—Of course the tonnage tax was necessary, when the Company entered into competition with the Public Works, but the Legislature very judiciously removed that tax conditionally, when there would soon be no justice in continuing it. The people of this State must suffer however, whatever phase the question assumes. It is true that it is desirable to dispose of the works which have been a burden on the State; but it is hard for their owners to submit to action, which decreases the aggregate amount to be received for the works, and renders taxation but little less onerous. Such however, is practically, the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in this matter. Henry S. Mott, by fraudulent representations, politically placed himself in the position he at present occupies, and with a cunning far from creditable to him, has been contesting the right of the State to sell the works, because it threatens to remove them from the hands of men who have lived for years on them, at the expense of the State.—Swindle after swindle upon the people, in connection with the Main Line of the Public Works, have been heaped up column-high, until at last the Supreme Court places upon the pinnacle the cap-stone. Let the people ponder that single point in the decision, and see to what an extent the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is favored, and they for the time deprived of what they would have received, had the act empowering their sale, been permitted to have been fully and fairly carried out. It amounts in short, to the loss of a million and a half of dollars, which would have been received from the Company had the terms of the sale been such as the Legislature contemplated.

POTTSVILLE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This Company has fully organized by the election of its officers. The President, Richard Jones, Esq., is a gentleman of ability, possessing not only requisite experience to manage the affairs of the Company, but also the confidence of the community. A better selection could not have been made. This Company, which has purchased the valuable property of the North American Coal, is not speculative in its objects, but will be devoted to legitimate business operations. It will go immediately into operation, and will commence developing the mineral wealth of lands in this County, which have remained almost untouched for fifteen years. At one time we opposed the incorporation of companies in this Region, with mining privileges; but the danger has passed. We have nothing now to fear from them. Companies cannot compete with private enterprise. This Company under the control of Mr. Jones, will be devoted rather to the developing of the mineral wealth of the Region, than to operating directly. Such companies are needed in this Region, where individual capital is not capable of developing the lower veins of this basin. Let the lands be improved by companies, but individuals should work them. We congratulate the Pottsville Mining and Manufacturing Company upon the inauguration of its career, and upon the selection of so worthy and competent a gentleman for President, as Mr. Jones.

"OVID."—Western towns spring into existence with the celerity of Jack's bean-stalk. A letter from Michigan informs us that this is the name of a last-Summer town, situated about ninety miles north-west of Detroit, on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. It now contains about twenty-five houses and some sixty inhabitants. Provisions have been scarce and high in price, this season, in consequence of the dearth of last year.—The following prices are noted, which are fully up to the Eastern mark. *Flour*, $8 00 per barrel; potatoes, $1 37 per bushel; pork, 15 cents per pound; beans, $3 00 per bushel; butter which during the winter commanded 31 cents per pound, can now be purchased for 12½ cents, while eggs sell at 12½ cents per dozen. The soil of that portion of Michigan is rich and fertile, and is heavily timbered with oak, maple, beech, iron-wood, walnut, cherry, basswood, elm, ash, hickory, etc. Mechanics' wages are not high. Laborers get $1 12 per day; carpenters, $1 50 to $2 00 per day, and so on. Shoemakers and tailors are needed. A flouring mill and tannery are one of the wants of "Ovid." A brick maker would also do a good business there, as stone can hardly be obtained at any price.—Last season, at Oswego, ten miles east of Ovid, brick sold at $8 per M. In the vicinity of Ovid there is excellent clay, plenty of water and wood, costing but the expense of cutting it: A saw mill also is needed. The suffering this season from scarcity of provisions has been severe in Michigan. Many families have been in a starving condition. Gratiot county had the worst experience in that line. Several families actually starved to death. Lansing, Jackson and Detroit subscribed liberally for the relief of their suffering neighbors. The latter place contributed $3000 worth of provisions. We shall be pleased to hear from "Ovid" again.

A CALM IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.—As in politics, so it is in business. There are crisises and changes, calms and storms, which cannot be foreseen, but for which we should be prepared at all times, by keeping our craft well in hand, by being ready at any moment to take in or let out sail, to avoid a squall, or to take advantage of a cat's paw which may be the percursor of a steady gale. At the present it is not a mere lull; it is quite a dead calm, and it creates the same sort of fretfulness in the community, that making no progress always produces in a ship's company. But in many persons there is the same confident expectation of a change, and the springing up of a breeze from some quarter, that is always the consolation on board ship in such circumstances. We shall then be able to decide whether the tariff recently enacted is sufficient to protect our own industry or whether we prefer English iron and muslin to our own, for other reasons than because they are apparently cheaper. If it should prove effective, and give a rational and moderate degree of encouragement and protection to the products of our own skill and labor, there will be opened a new career of prosperity to the whole country, by the free admission of many articles of foreign nativity, not produced here, and not coming in conflict with the work of our hands. Every commodity will be at the lowest price at which it can be imported or manufactured, and the public will have the opportunity to indulge itself by investing in lands, mines, or machinery, as suits the taste or opportunities of the individual.

THE POTTSVILLE GAS COMPANY.—In another column will be found a Report of a committee on the financial condition of this Company. In it are embraced statements of interest to the stockholders and directors of the Company, and to the consumers in this Borough. It will be perceived that the Company expresses its inability after the 1st proximo, to furnish gas at less than $3 50 per thousand cubic feet—the present price, $3 00, not being remunerative. We do not question the fact that the Works as altered for the manufacture of Coal gas, have cost more than would have been experienced in the erection of entirely new Works, and that the expenses entering into the manufacture are possibly higher, than at other interior points. We believe, to take the Report as a basis, that the advance is necessary, and therefore, acquiesce in the determination of the Company. The fact is that the statement presented this week, is what our citizens asked for and had a right to expect at the very outset of the difficulty which resulted in the reduction of the Company's prices to $3 00. Had the Company extended that courtesy, the impression of imposition would have been considerably lessened, and it would have experienced no difficulty in fixing the price at what it now resolves shall be the rate on and after the 1st proximo. Our citizens are disposed we think, to demand nothing but right, and will submit to nothing wrong. Upon reading the statement of the Company, therefore, which we think fair, they will undoubtedly, feel generally, a disposition to accede to the proposed change in the Company's prices.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.—The election for members of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas has resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates. The Free State party very properly refused to vote, thereby letting the pro-slavery party have the field unopposed, and preventing the enactment of a farce. The Topeka Legislature has been revived, and a day in August has been fixed for an election of a delegate to Congress and other officers. The Constitutional Convention may perform its work, and the pro-slavery party of Kansas may apply for admission into the Confederacy, under a Constitution framed by itself; but will the outrage be sanctioned? We think not. It will be difficult to effectually crush Freedom in Kansas. Men will fight for their rights to the last. Such will be the course of the Free State men of Kansas, and every lover of Liberty will sustain them, irrespective of party predilections. Kansas must come into the Union free or with her soil wet with the blood of her defenders, and amid the clanking of the chains of her slaves. The question is important, and we, wonder not at the position assumed by the Free State men of Kansas. They may be censured by milk and water journals, who sympathise with oppression; but we think it the only position that in justice to Kansas and themselves, they can assume.

THE *Tribune* says that Douglas Jerrold, as a journalist, was unflinching, often audacious, but always impelled by deep and honest convictions. His independence certainly approached the borders of cynicism, but those to whom he was best known are loud in their assertions of his intrinsic kindness of heart, which he never sacrificed except for the sake of indulging his sarcastic wit. He was the inveterate foe of everything which even resembled pretense or sham. With no respect for mere conventionalities, he often blurted out a homely truth, accompanied by less grace of manner than strength of expression.—His nature was of too masculine a cast to yield a servile deference to the trammels of etiquette.—A high moral courage was inwrought in his constitution, and he never quailed before the face of authority, nor shrunk from the assertion of unpopular truths. His sympathies were with the neglected classes of society; and, with none of the professions of the technical reformer, his heart beat high in the cause of humanity. Of rude and unpolished exterior, of defiant bearing, and of merciless speech, he was yet an admirable specimen of bluff English manliness, and as such will be remembered by the men of another age.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the Persia, we have Liverpool dates to the 13th inst. In France the election excitement was increasing. The Spanish Mexican question remains unsettled.—The proceedings in Parliament are not very important, though strong Catholic opposition to the Jewish Disabilities Bill have sprung up. The Birkenhead half of the Telegraphic Cable has been completed and pronounced to be perfect, after the requisite tests. The U. S. steam frigate Niagara is expected in the Mersey in a few days to commence taking it on board. The firm of Evans, House & Co., London and Australian shippers, has failed. Liabilities, $200,000. In France the Red and White Republicans have coalesced in their opposition to the Government, at the coming elections. The Bank of France returns show a very large increase of cash. A terrible catastrophe has occurred in the theatre at Florence. During the performance the scenes took fire and in the panic that ensued, no less than 42 of the audience were killed and 113 were wounded.

COAL IN MISSOURI.—The steamer Dubuque, a few days ago, brought to St. Louis a cargo of 160 tons of coal. The *Democrat* says:—"We learned that she had just arrived from Bennett's landing on the Missouri river, one hundred and sixty-two miles above the mouth. The coal was brought to the surface of the ground about seven miles from the river in Calloway county, by the Calloway Mining and Manufacturing Company, and is a portion of an inexhaustible quantity that has been discovered in veins of fifteen, thirty-five, forty and eighty feet. It bears some resemblance to the cannel coal, and is said to burn beautifully. The company will have a yard prepared at the upper end of our landing in a few days, where the Dubuque, which will make regular trips, will deposit her cargoes of coal."

POTTSVILLE GAS COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the President and Managers of the Pottsville Gas Company, held at their office, June 10th, 1857:

The Committee to whom was referred the financial condition of the Company, submitted the following report, which was read and on motion adopted:

To the Directors of the Pottsville Gas Company:

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Directors of the Pottsville Gas Company, held May 26th, 1857, to investigate the financial position of the Company,

REPORT, That they have concluded that perhaps it would be more satisfactory to the Stockholders and Directors, to have a detailed account of the actual cash cost of their Works.

After a careful investigation of the books of the Company, which were found to be kept in a clear and systematic manner, which enabled us to ascertain the items without difficulty, we find the cash cost of the Rosin Works first erected to be as follows: Street mains then laid with Meters and services introduced into consumer's premises, including cost of Lot, $800; amounting to the sum of $28,889 09

Expended by the Company since for mains, meters and services, 10,607 38

For New Coal Works with additional mains and meters, 24,733 32

Cost of lot on which new works were erected, 4000 00

Making the actual cash cost of the Works at this time to the Company, $68,229 79

For which there has been issued to the stockholders 2110 shares of stock at the par value, $50 per share.

There are debts due by the Company in the form of Bonds, given three years since to cover cost of laying pipe, &c., of $4,500.—Also unsettled accounts and unpaid dividends of the old works, $3,387 83, a part of which is over due and the balance becomes due on the first of January, 1858, and for which funds will have to be provided. From this may be deducted the amount to be received from sale of old lot, $1000.

From the Report of our Superintendent, we find there has been passed through consumer's meters, from November 1st, 1856, to April 30, 1857, a period of six months, 2,570,100 feet of Gas, which at $3 per thousand, gives, $7,710 30

Cost of making same, coal, wages, and superintendence, $4,858 88

Water Rent, Office Rent, and Taxes, 317 50

Estimated wear and tear of Retorts, 5 per cent. deducted for prompt payment, 600 00

385 50

6161 89

Leaving profit for six months, $1,548 41

The above result is from six months of the year, when most gas is consumed. The committee are well satisfied, that taking the present consumption, compared with the greatest last winter, that the average nightly consumption for the year will not exceed 12,000 feet, and that there is no probability that the consumption will much exceed that amount for several years to come. The Committee would further say, they think the business of the Company is economically and well managed by our present efficient Superintendent, and we would further remark that owing to our geographical position as regards gas coal, the coast of coal at our works is greater than at most other works in this State, while our coke, owing to abundance of hard coals, does not produce to the Company as much, by one hundred per cent., as to other works.

From correspondence with the officers of twenty-eight Gas Companies in our State, we find the charges for Gas to be as follows:

	Charge per thousand cubic feet.	Dis. off for prompt payment.	Dis. added if not promptly paid.	Meter rent charged.
Germantown,	$3 50	10 p. c.	10 p. c.	
Manayunk,	3 50	5 "	5 "	
Norristown,	3 75			
Reading,	3 00			
Columbia,	3 50	5 "	10 "	On small cons'n.
Carlisle,	3 50			
Chambersburg,	3 75			On small cons'n.
Harrisburg,	2 50		5 "	do
Lewistown,	3 50		10 "	
Bellefonte,	4 00			$2 per annum.
Hollidaysburg,	3 50			
Johnstown,	3 00	5 "	5 "	Meter Rent.
Lockhaven,	4 00	10 "		$2 per annum.
Wilkesbarre,	4 00	5 "		1 50 "
Honesdale,	4 00	5 "		1 50 "
Manch. Chunk,	4 00			
Tamaqua,	4 00			On small cons'n.
Catasauqua,	4 00		5 "	
Bethlehem,	4 00	10 "		
Allentown,	4 00			
Pottstown,	4 00		5 "	$2 40 per annum
Bristol,	4 00	5 "		
Lancaster,	3 75	10 "		On small cons'n.
West Chester,	3 50			do.
Chester,	4 00	5 "		do.
Easton,	4 00	10 "		do
York, (Rodin)	7 00			$1 50 per annum
Pottstown,	4 00		5 "	2 00 per annum
Danville,	4 00			

Making the average cost to their consumers $3 73 per thousand feet, exclusive of meter rent and penalties imposed in default of prompt payment.

From the following statement of the result of the past six months' operations of the Works, and the known proportionate consumption during the summer months, it appears conclusive that there will not be to the Company a profit on a year's business, exceeding $2600; out of which there has to be provided for the payment of old indebtedness of the Company, with the interest thereon; and shewing clearly there is no prospect of any return to the stockholders on their investment.

Your committee therefore report that they do not believe that the price now charged by the Company for gas, will yield a reasonable remuneration to those who have invested their capital in the erection of the works; and would suggest that the price for gas should be put at $3 50 per thousand cubic feet, with a reduction of 5 per cent. on bills paid within 5 days after presentation; and said charge to commence on the first of July next.

SAMUEL SILLYMAN,
CHAS. W. CLEMENS,
JACOB P. JONES,
Committee.

Whereupon it was resolved, that the price of gas be fixed at $3 50 per thousand cubic feet from and after the first day of July next, with a reduction of 5 per cent. on bills paid within five days after presentation.

D. E. NICE, *Secretary.*

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION IN THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—The special committee of the New Hampshire Legislature have reported a series of resolutions in reference to the Dred Scott decision. The resolutions declare that the great power vested in the Supreme Court of the United States requires that its action should be the object of constant and vigilant observation, that the Dred Scott decision is repugnant to the Constitution and subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, the result of pro-slavery sympathies and an improper desire to strengthen the slave-holding interest, and evinces a desire illegally to control the action of Congress. A bill was also introduced, providing that no person of African descent shall be disqualified from becoming a citizen of the State, and every slave brought into the State shall be free. Every person who shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be confined to hard labor not less than one, nor more than five years, provided, "that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any act lawfully done by any officer of the United States or other person in the execution of any legal process."

THE Charleston *Mercury* insists that the squatter sovereignty doctrine shall not be set aside in the treatment of the Mormons. It contends that the Mormons have a right to practice polygamy and to legalise it and a right also to sustain a perfect despotism in the form of a semi-ecclesiastical government. All that the General Government can demand is that the Federal laws shall be respected while it remains a Territory, while in its local institutions it may adopt cannibalism or anything else. If Utah presents herself with a State government, that is in form republican, the *Mercury* insists that she must be admitted into the Union without regard to her institutions or the character of her people.

PALMER'S ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENCY.—The members of this firm are V. B. Palmer, J. E. Coe, E. C. Tallmadge, W. W. Sharp, and M. B. Joy. The Company owed its formation, in part, to the fact that the business of the Advertising Agency, as originated and conducted by Mr. V. B. Palmer, had attained a position that demanded and justified the acquisition of numerical strength. Under this new force, and by this addition of means, they expect to make their Agency a sure and reliable medium for Publishers, and an auxiliary both faithful and desirable. We do not wonder at the success of V. B. Palmer, for he has always aimed to be prompt, true, clear, and strictly correct. The new firm will accept our best wishes.

DOUGLAS JERROLD, author of the "Caudle Lectures," the "Rent Day," etc., and one of the principal contributors to Punch, is dead.

SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.—In Huntingdon county, there is an unhealable "split" among the Democracy. In the matter of the sale of the Main Line of Public Works the Democratic party of that county is evenly divided.—As in Huntingdon so throughout the State. There is a wide breach in the Democratic ranks, daily becoming worse. The *Pennsylvanian*, with those Democrats in the Legislature, who voted for the sale of the Main Line, are bitterly denounced, and their friends rallying around them, has caused in reality, a division in the Democratic ranks from one end of Pennsylvania to the other. They are at present, the reverse of "harmonious." Poor Democracy!—excess of good fortune often brings in its train misfortune.

THE French Government is making a very curious collection of statistics on the interdicted priests of Paris. Many of them are exercising professions little in harmony with the character of their previous calling. They are going to create for them a retreat into which they can retire, and in case of refusal they will be compelled to quit the capital and fix their residences in the places where they were born.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—The June number of this interesting quarterly, published at the Eastern office of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, is upon our table.—The illustrations and literary contents of the number are as usual unexceptionable. The standing and dignity of this Association is increasing yearly, and also the list of subscribers to it. Tending as it does to elevate a taste for the Fine Arts, we wish it complete success.—The *Art Journal*, should possess a circulation in this country much larger than any similar publication, for its cheapness, and the beauty of its typography are unsurpassed. The publication office is 548 Broadway, New York.

"LITTLE DORRIT" complete—price fifty cents—has been issued by T. B. Peterson. Little Dorrit is a work which will interest the public—everybody knows the merits of Dickens' writings, and this last is equal, in graphic power and skilful delineations of character, to any of his previous works. The plot is of absorbing interest, upon which is strung pearls and diamonds of descriptive writing. All readers sympathise heartily with Little Dorrit, her patient endurance and unfaltering love for all who leaned upon her for aid, and they must heartily rejoice, when, at the altar of St. George's Church, she writes her name as the happy bride of Arthur Clennam. Copies of the work can also be obtained at Bannan's.

"ESOS AND ASTEROS; OR THE BACHELOR'S WARD."—This is the title of a work by Judith Canute," just from the press. This is a book which can be purchased confidently, and perused with pleasure, for it is far superior to the mass of literary matter which finds favor in the public eye. The plot is original and ingenious. The principal characters are boldly drawn, the interest is skillfully maintained, and the denouement is effectively developed. The story—regarded simply as a story—is of surprising interest, indisputably the work of a lady of learning, refinement and purity. She is a lover of nature and a close observer of her various phenomena. Every chapter furnishes evidences of sound judgment and a gentle and loving disposition. Of the characters of the book, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Ewing, Viola, Walsingham and Helen, are so strongly individualized that they must perforce, dwell long in the memory. We can heartily recommend our readers to procure copies of "Esos and Asteros" at Bannan's, and give it an attentive perusal. They will find that we have not over-estimated its merits; but rather spoken too tamely of the merits of a book which must carry with it delight and instruction wherever it goes.

Local Affairs.

The Continental Vocalists gave a concert in this Borough on Wednesday evening, to a crowded house.—Their performances are pleasing, and unexplainable in character. They will possibly, give another concert here next week.

On and after the 1st proximo, the price of gas in this Borough, will be fixed at $3 50 per thousand cubic feet, with a reduction of 5 per cent. on bills paid within five days after presentation. The reason assigned is, that the price now charged by the Company for gas, will not yield a reasonable remuneration to those who have invested their capital in the erection of the works.

Water Coolers, a capital article these warm, summer days, can be obtained at Bannan's. They are of different sizes, and range in price from $3 25 to $5 00.—For an office, work-shop, or for family use, nothing more convenient, or better calculated to keep water in a clean, cool condition, than these water coolers, can be desired. Those who are without them should procure and test their merits.

The Floral Fair of the Schuylkill County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association came off at Schuylkill Haven this week. In consequence of the short notice, and the wet weather which has interfered with farming operations, up to within the past few days, the attendance was not very good. Timely notice next time, and more careful arrangements, will undoubtedly secure a better attendance and more interest in what should certainly be encouraged liberally, by the public.

Change of Running Time.—On and after Monday the 29th inst., the running time of the passenger trains on the Reading Railroad will be changed, by a return to the time-tables that were in force prior to January, 1856. The through trips between Philadelphia and Pottsville will be made in twenty minutes less time than at present. There will be no extra Express Train put on the road this season. Both the regular passenger trains will continue to connect, at Port Clinton, with the through trains for Elmira, Niagara Falls, &c.

Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad.—The Summer arrangement of this Road, connecting the valleys of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, from Harrisburg to Auburn, 59 miles, is as follows. On and after Monday next, 29th inst., there will be two passenger trains each way daily, except Sundays. The running time will be as follows:—

Trains going East, No. 1, leave Harrisburg at 5 A. M. " " " No. 2, " " " at 3.15 P. M.
Arrive at Auburn at 7.55 A. M. " " " at 6.20 P. M.
Trains going West, No. 3, leave Auburn at 8.45 A. M. " " " No. 4, " " " at 4.37 P. M.
Arrive at Harrisburg at 11.47 A. M. " " " at 7.50 P. M.

At last madame June has consented to settle into an amiable mood. Yesterday actually in place of gasing at the bright, burning contents of a grate, a thing which we have done almost daily since last Fall, we donned a summer coat and continuations, and indulged in a reverie, having for its basis, babbling brooks, fans, water-ices, and other articles, necessary to one's comfort in piping times of heat. In short, yesterday was a glorious day, and we have at last, Summer fairly with us.—Our meteorological record for the week is as follows:—

P., R. & P. RAILROAD OFFICE, Pottsville Hall, Pottsville.

Sat., June 20,	8 A. M.	—80	degrees above zero	clear.
Mon., " 22,	" —72	" " "		cloudy.
Tues., " 23,	" —80	" " "		"
Wed., " 24,	" —70	" " "		clear.
Thurs., " 25,	" —76	" " "		"
Fri., " 26,	" —84	" " "		"

Occultation by Saturn.—The very rare and important phenomenon of the occultation of a star of the third magnitude (Delta Geminorum) by Saturn, will occur on Monday next, 29th inst., and if circumstances permit of its observation, may be of great importance as affording information concerning the structure and number of divisions of Saturn's ring. A star of such brightness would not fail to make manifest every division in the ring by gleaming through at each instant that an opening allowed its light to be seen. Possibly, too, in case the ring is translucent—as is not improbable, since Professor Pierce has demonstrated that it is certainly fluid, and we know it to be extremely thin—the star's bright light may actually be capable of detection through the substance of the ring.

The phenomenon will be invisible through Europe, but Professor Winnecke of Bonn has recently published calculations upon the subject, from which he infers that the most favorable point on the globe will be Cambridge, Mass., as apart from the facilities offered by the powerful telescope of that observatory, the occultation takes place after sunset, and while the planet is 40 high.

The occultation of a star so bright as Delta Geminorum is computed by Dr. Winnecke as happening only once in 1400 years, and the rarity and interest of the phenomenon is greatly enhanced in the present instance by the fact that in this case the star is double.

Sermons.—Our lively, spirited, really philosophical little cotemporary, the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*, says with considerable truth that forty minutes in the morning, and twenty-five minutes in the evening, is the very outside limit for sermons in warm weather; and it would be better still if reduced one quarter from that estimate. It would be better for both pastor and people, and greatly add to the efficiency of the preached word. It is too often forgotten that human beings—immortal though they be—have physical as well as spiritual constitutions, and that the organic laws of nature proceed from the same Supreme Wisdom, who gave us the truths of revelation; and that both rightly understood, are in harmony with each other. The efficacy of the gospel depends as much upon the capacity of the hearers to receive, as of the preacher to impart; and the one condition should not be overlooked any more than the other. Sermons should always be characterized by point, force, brevity; especially during sultry, languid summer weather. Ten sentences of pregnant truth, heard when the mind is clear and wakeful, are worth ten sermons of elaborate manuscript, or prolix extemporizing, when the system is languid and oppressed with the sultry weather, or a badly ventilated church, and the very effort to listen long, in a quiescent position, is of itself paying on the physical energies, and stupefying to the mental powers. It is not uncommon for conscientious clergymen to undermine their health by anxious and over zealous exertion, and mourn over the seeming futility of their labors, when a little shrewd observance of the physical as well as spiritual laws of our being would perhaps solve much of the mystery, and lead to better directed efforts. Arrows that do not make their mark, might as well not be launched; sermons that fall on drowsy, semi-somnous ears, might as well be preached to blocks of wood as to sentient beings, and the speaker will have but his labor for his pains. Gospel truth should be driven home upon the congregation without reserve or "compromise," until the startled conscience can find no escape except in an unconditional surrender; and if this result does not always ensue, it many times is not because of the hearers' insensibility as "sinners," or their carnal stupidity as "animals." Stick a pin there, Preachers! be short, and to the purpose. Hearers! open your ears and consciences—wake up! keep awake, ponder well, and profit by what you hear.

Bathing.—Hall's Journal of Health says that once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over; and whether in Summer or Winter that ought to be done with soap, warm water and a hog's hair brush, in a room showing at least seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

Bath should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous after a meal or fatiguing exertion. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of a family physician. Many a man, in attempting to cheat his doctor out of a fee, has cheated himself out of his life; aye, it is done every day.

The best, safest, cheapest, and more universally accessible mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once a week washing with soap, warm water, and hog's hair brush, is as follows:

As soon as you get out of bed in the morning, wash your face, hands, neck and breast; then, in the same basin of water, put your feet at once for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then with the towel, which has been dampened by wiping the face, feet, &c., wipe the whole body well, fast and hard, mouth shut, breast projecting. Let the whole thing be done within five minutes.

At night when you go to bed, and whenever you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands as far as you can reach in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of skin which too frequent washings of the skin will always destroy.

That precautions are necessary, in connection with the bath-room, is impressively signified in the death of an American lady of refinement and position, lately, after taking a bath soon after dinner; of Surgeon Hume, while alone in a warm bath; and of an eminent New Yorker, under similar circumstances, all within a year.

Another anniversary of the birth of the American Republic is at hand—a week from to-day will be the Fourth of July. We are not aware that any public preparations, beyond the mere fact of firing a minute here, have been made for its proper observance. This is the case not only in Pottsville, but generally, we think, throughout the County. The question arises, are we becoming yearly less patriotic—do we care less for the privileges we enjoy, than our sires? We would not have the day celebrated in a boisterous, licentious, noisy, rowdy manner. Far from it. We would have it sensibly observed, and in a manner which would leave an impression on the community. That it should pass by tamely is not right, and we hope during the coming week, that steps will be taken to have it celebrated in this Borough in an appropriate manner. It would be needless to refer to this matter, did the enthusiasm that animated the brave hearts of Bunker Hill, find a ready response in our bosoms. Contrast the hard fought field of Bunker Hill; the self-sacrificing spirit and sufferings of the men of the Revolution, with our present greatness, prosperity and happiness, and see if we have not much for which to be thankful. Go back when

Fast fled *more's* shadows gray,
And, with the break of day,
Our hearts grew still:
But, ere that ruddy beam
Tinged Mystic's silent stream,
Flashed the red cannon's gleam
By Bunker Hill.

Morn saw our rampart crowned,
Nor pierced that turf-clad mound
The iron storm:
Then ceased that fiery shower,
Gathers the foe his power,
Welcome the desperate hour,
His squadrons form!

We, from our fort's low crest,
Down our muskets, at rest,
Glance in a row:
There is not a drum-beat stirred,
But "Steady" all we heard:
"Keep your fire; wait the word—
Then, boys, aim low!"

We fire—they swerve, they halt—
Then, to the fierce assault,
Leap o'er their slain:
Now, brothers, steadfast stand,
Now for it, hand to hand,
When England's rallying band
Charges again!

Oh for one volley more!
Ah, dear-spent flasks! your store
Fails at the worst!
See! o'er the bastion's verge
Their furious way they surge,
And is, like surge on surge,
Heading they burst!

Through dust and smoke and heat,
Step by step we retreat,
Inch by inch given;
Then, deadliest of the whole,
Some random volley's roll
Warren's great martyr-soul
Ushered to Heaven.

So Bunker Hill was won;
And great deeds, that day done,
World-wide grew known;
When Victory welcomed shame;
Defeat eternal fame,
And Time one blasing name
Gained, all his own!

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Population of California, 507,057.

Deaths in New York last week, 334.

Population of New Bedford, 21,663.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 177.

The hotels of Niagara are comfortably full.

True love and high morality are always the same.

Hasty people drink the water of existence scalding hot.

Col. Fremont will sail in the next steamer for California.

T. A. Parsons, an actor, died in Boston on Sunday last.

Water is the best drink. Exercise and pure air the medicines.

Punch teaches book-keeping in three words—"Never lend them."

The Warren Statue is now added to the incidents of Bunker's Hill.

Crawford, the sculptor, is still under the care of Dr. Fell in London.

Señor Creese, a Cuban, worth $3,000,000 died in New York last week.

The crops in France at this moment promise a harvest of unusual abundance.

The books for subscription to the stock of the Bank of Pottstown, were opened on Monday.

A man was recently arrested in Albany for stealing his daughter's earnings to bet on a dog-fight.

Capt. Anderson of Pottsville, was fined in Philadelphia last week, for obstructing the Schuylkill Canal.

"Would I were with thee," as the hog said when he peeped over the side of his pen into a cornfield.

Dennett of the N. Y. *Herald* has purchased a country seat at Fort Washington, for which he pays $95,000.

The whole country was "vexed with storms" on Sunday last. Considerable damage was experienced by property.

Miss Matilda Heron has completed a translation of Racine's Phædra, in which she will assume the principal part.

A complimentary dinner to the Hon. Wm. D. Reed was given at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, on Monday last.

Jacob Hill, the last surviving soldier of the Revolution in Reading, died on Thursday, in the 90th year of his age.

If the present appearances are a type of the future, there will be no lack of food for man or beast the coming year.

Babies were described, many years ago, as noisy, lactiferous animalcules, much desired by those who never had any.

Baron Humboldt has received the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, from the Emperor of the French.

A clerk in the Philadelphia post office paid out a $2 50 gold piece the other day by mistake, for one of the new cent coins.

Senator Sumner is not well. It is feared that his nervous system will not soon recover from the shock it has received.

One of the New York omnibus lines has displayed the following notice:—"For ladies wearing hoops, fare 12½ cents."

A severe storm visited Washington last Sunday. Hail stones weighing five and six ounces fell, doing much damage to property.

The revenue from Customs for the fiscal year ending with the present month, amounts—ascertained and probable—to $61,387,900.

President Buchanan recently purchased a fine span of carriage horses from Major Geo. M. Lauman, of Reading, for the sum of $500.

The new clip of wool is beginning to come into market. Fine wools realize last year's figures, but inferior wools sell a shade below the figures of last season.

Poll mankind to-morrow as to which of the two they would sooner be, "a knave or a fool." The majority would be at least two to one in favor of the knaves!

During May, the Montour Iron Co. sent, by Rail Road and Canal, to different parts of the country, *two thousand one hundred and sixty-one tons of Rail Road iron.*

On the first of July, the new tariff takes effect, under which foreign liquors are subject to only thirty per cent. instead of one hundred per cent. *ad valorem* duty as heretofore.

A Welsh Colony of 200 persons arrived at Portland, Me., last week, under the care of Rev. Mr. Roberts, on their way to Tennessee, where they have purchased land at 50 cents an acre.

Wm. Eckman, a wealthy citizen of Clever, Ohio, came near being buried alive, last week.—His friends had him coffined, but in the church he recovered, and by dint of kicking was released.

Much of the weather of the present month, has been more disagreeable than often happens at this season of the year. Damp, chilly, and what the English call 'dirty' days and nights, have tried the patience of all.

Gen. Walker has been holding levees at the Lafarge House, New York, where he was called upon by politicians, invited to all sorts of entertainments, teased for his autograph, and his picture, and bored by all sorts of reporters.