field's bridal, as she could have done in that of one of her own daughters. She added, she was not at all surprised at the interest I had evinced in Mr. Morton's choice; "and I really begin to be of your opinion, Louisa, as to his kindly disposition; and as for his being parsimonious—so far as I have seen—it is rather Mrs. Morton, who will limit the expenditure of the family. I wish you had seen Miss Glenfield in her bridal dress—she looked so beautiful, so calm, so ladylike. Poor Rebecca scarcely knew what to do; but I had her by my side, and she wept her tears on my bosom." Poor girl! she whispered to me that she thought it was the first time she had ever really regretted her loss of sight, she should also like to see her sister."

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RIP VAN WINKLE.

We have made the coal trade of Pennsylvania what it is. Millions of our hard dollars lie buried in the soil of Schuylkill and Lehigh counties.—We have opened mines, built machinery, reared coal towns, constructed a great network of coal railways and canals, and established factories and iron works all through the rural districts. And, while we have been doing this, the commerce of Philadelphia necessarily suffered from the diversion of attention of our business men.—*Philadelphia North American.*

We like Philadelphia. It is a glorious City.—Clean streets, spacious avenues, enlarged respectability, genteel, antiquarian; but Rip Van Winkleish. Decidedly so, notwithstanding the earnest defence of the *North American*. It seems very hard that Philadelphia should have sacrificed her brilliant future for the purpose of building up the interior. But is it really, so? Rhetorically, we are almost inclined to believe so. Truthfully, we know the case to be otherwise. It has been a bitter complaint of Philadelphia for years, that New York is in vulgar parlance, a "shower." It seems to be inflected, for in our opinion the above quoted paragraph is "all gas." Philadelphia has "made the Coal trade of Pennsylvania what it is!" Not so. Our operators, who have sunk millions in time and money, have made the Coal trade what it is. "Millions of" the "hard dollars" of Philadelphia "lie buried in the soil of Schuylkill and Lehigh counties!" We will let Lehigh answer for herself; but as far as Schuylkill is concerned, we must say that it is a very lucrative place for Philadelphia's millions to lie buried, considering that she draws annually from this Region in the shape of Coal rents, some nine hundred thousand dollars. But few capitalists will object we think, to such an interment of their hard dollars. In regard to Philadelphia building machinery, raising Coal towns, constructing Coal railways and canals, etc., in one sense it is the merest "bosh." Of the 363 steam engines which up to this year had been manufactured for mining purposes in this County, but 1 was made in Philadelphia. We not only manufacture here all the engines used in this Region, but we export every year to neighbouring counties and to the States of North Carolina, Virginia and Ohio, engines, the handiwork of our artizans. The editor of the *North American* is not probably, aware of the fact that we have in this County, some of the most extensive machine shops in the State owned and operated by Schuylkill County men and capital. We could readily demonstrate the fact, if he would favor us with his society, even for a single day. The statement about rearing Coal towns is about as credible as the one just noticed. It is true that Philadelphia constructed the Schuylkill Canal: but she has received from it tolls more than sufficient to pay the original investment. The same is the case with the lateral railroads in this County in which she has an interest.

We do not refer to this matter, because we think it very important, for the statement bears upon its face complete refutation to those at all acquainted with the rise and progress of the Coal Region. But we notice it to exhibit the excuses Philadelphia is ready to frame, and the air of braggadism she assumes when touched upon a tender spot, her lack of commercial enterprise.—The mineral resources of this State are not so much indebted to any particular fostering of Philadelphia, as to the indomitable energy and industry of the men engaged directly in the business. Philadelphia is rather indebted to us for the bulk of her shipping trade, for without the Coal trade she would exhibit but a meagre array of vessels at her wharves, and be but a fifth or sixth rate port.

Assuredly New York has spread out her arms to the interior quite as liberally as Philadelphia. Why has she not suffered in a commercial point of view? Simply because she does what Philadelphia so wofully fails in accomplishing. She identifies her interest with that of the interior.—If there is an improvement calculated to cast a trade into her lap, she makes it, without pausing to consider the cost. Years since had she been in the position of Philadelphia, she would have constructed the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, via a tunnel through the Broad Mountain, thereby securing not only the rich trade of the lakes, but the vast treasures of the Middle Coal Field, whose natural outlet to market would have been through Philadelphia. These Philadelphia may secure, but we fear only when New York has too firm a grasp on the West and on the Coal trade of Pennsylvania, to be effected. The consequence is painfully perceptible in the comparatively deserted wharves of Philadelphia, and the abortive attempts of her merchants to establish lines of steamships to Europe. Even her press has but a suburban reputation and influence. In the marts of the West, while New York is kept continually before the eye through her papers which are everywhere on file, Philadelphia is hardly known in the same manner. Now, we have as much pride as any Pennsylvanian, in the progress of our beautiful Eastern metropolis; but we cannot fail to recognise her faults—a prominent and fatal one being, her narrow, illiberal, non-progressive commercial policy, which is leaving her far behind her sharper rivals, and has gained for her the soubriquet—village. She grows petulant too, in her misfortunes, and inflicts upon the innocent unmerited castigation for mistakes committed at home.

COUNTRY BANKS.—Their Currency, &c.

It will be remembered that in 1858, the banks of the City of Philadelphia, after conferring with the country par banks by circular letters and repeated meetings among themselves, resolved and agreed to take at par the notes of other solvent banks of Pennsylvania east of the mountains, and that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank should take the notes from the other banks at one-fourth of one per cent., for the purpose of bearing the expenses of obtaining redemption from the non-redeeming country banks, by presenting their notes at their respective counters. The country par banks concurring in the arrangement, and agreeing to comply with it on their part, an early day was contemplated for commencing the arrangement, but was deferred for several months at the solicitation of the non-redeeming country banks, whose circulation was very much extended by the purchase and sale of their notes by brokers and shavers in all the par bank localities of the State. With due consideration to these banks the time was deferred and fixed for Sept. 1, 1859, and notice given to that effect. This system worked so admirably among the people, and improved the currency to such an extent, that all the growling of a few shaving banks and the shavers connected with these institutions, was soon silenced by the unanimous approval of the people and business community, who desired the advantages of this arrangement by securing to them a good par currency. But we regret to state, that on the 1st inst., the City banks, as we learn, (without previous notice to the country par banks, who were a party to the arrangement,) terminated it, and have thus thrown open again the currency of the State to the tender mercies of *Shavers and Shaving Banks.* So far as we know, the country par banks adhered faithfully to the arrangement, and cheerfully paid the one-fourth per cent. on all non-redeeming bank notes sent to their respective depositе banks in the City. If we are rightly informed, the arrangement was not faithfully and honestly adhered to by a considerable proportion of the City banks, and consequently, the expenses of sending the notes home for redemption were thrown upon the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank to such an extent as to render it a heavy burthen of expense to them over and above the amount paid to them. Under these circumstances, no fault can be reasonably found with that Bank for declining to go on with the redemption, but the blame must rest upon those banks who acted unfairly in the matter and faithlessly to their pledges; whether in the City or country. The consequences of this change, will be a gradual reduction of the circulation of all par bank notes again, for which the notes of the under par banks will be substituted through the agency of Brokers and Shavers who purchase them at a discount in the City and circulate them in the country, where they will absorb the legitimate circulation of par bank notes. This will give to the under par banks, an excessive and illegitimate circulation, and as the same has tempt them to extend their business to a dangerous position, as they have heretofore done. The question is, how are these evils to be remedied? It appears to us, that but one way is left to effect it, and that is, for the country par banks to cease the redemption of their notes also in Philadelphia, which will effectually place all the country banks, with regard to circulation, upon the same footing, and thus each bank will have its own legitimate circulation, instead of absorbing that of others, and thus "every tub (bank) will stand upon its own bottom." It seems then clear to us that the country par banks should at once cease to redeem their notes in Philadelphia, to protect themselves from the loss of their legitimate circulation, and save the public from the danger of an excessive circulation of the present under par banks. But it may be said this will curtail the circulation of the City banks. We apprehend it will make no difference in their circulation, whether the whole or only a part of the country banks are under par, for they will never have much circulation in the country so long as Pennsylvania country bank notes are bought and sold at a discount in the City. We regret exceedingly that the late arrangement has been abandoned. It gave us a beautiful par currency, thanks to the city and country par banks. It was at their expense; and now that it has failed, we look to the next Legislature to enact a law that will restore it to us.—Such a law would do more to keep all the banks of the Commonwealth on a sound and safe basis, than all their tinkering at the bank note currency for the last ten years; and besides, will give to the people a more safe, valuable and convenient currency. In the meantime, if all the present par banks cease the redemption of their notes in the City, as we now think they should do, the people will have time to observe its workings before the next Legislature meets.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"THE PIRATE," another volume of the cheap series of the Waverly Novels, now being published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut, is out. We have already spoken of the enterprise of the firm, and must again recommend their cheap publications to the patronage of those who do not receive them.

"COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."—The June number of the *Journal* is on our table. The principal illustration "The American Eagle Guarding the Spirit of Washington," dedicated to the Mount Vernon Association, by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, is artistically designed and executed, while the articles present much that is varied and excellent both in the subject-matter and in the illustrations. The leading paper is one of marked originality and clearness, calculated to inspire a feeling of satisfaction upon the part of the thoughtful reader. The illustrated poems are charming. The story "Phantom Wife" is one of great power and beauty. The other papers of the number are from able pens, and contribute to make up a number of great general interest. In an artistic point of view, the *Art Journal* is unquestionably, the ablest of American magazines.

We observe that the new engraving for the sixth year of the Association, is the celebrated "Shakspeare and His Friends," painted by John Faed, R. S. A., and engraved by his brother, James Faed, one of the best of living engravers. The plate was engraved to sell only to special subscribers, at forty dollars for a proof, and twenty for a print. Owing to its elaborate character it was not completed until eighteen months after its promised delivery to subscribers, which left the original owners (the house of Lloyd Brothers, London) unable to keep good their promises, and induced them to consent to the disposition of the plate and copyright. After months of negotiation and the payment of a large sum of money, the Association has become its possessor, and it will be the presentation plate for this year.

The engraving is, in size 22 by 28 inches, on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches. It embraces a group of fifteen persons, "Shakspeare and His Friends," giving their authentic portraits, *in costume* of Queen Elizabeth's time. The figures are disposed in standing and sitting postures. Shakspeare, the central subject, is discoursing to "the Club," and all are subordinated to this fact, in a listening attitude. In the picture we have portraits of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Sir Walter Raleigh, Bacon, Beaumont, Fletcher, Seldon, Sylvester, Earl of Dorset, Camden, Donne, Earl of Southampton, Sir Robert Cotton, Dekker, and Daniel.

The plate is now in the printer's hands, and will be ready for delivery to subscribers after the 1st of September next. The Association states that its arrangements are such that there will be no delay in delivery this year. Subscriptions therefore, should be commenced at once.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.—July.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES. D. H. M.
9 SATURDAY,	4 36	7 33	
10 SUNDAY,	4 37	7 33	First Q. 7. 0 58 m.
11 MONDAY,	4 38	7 32	Full M. 14 7 57 ev.
12 TUESDAY,	4 39	7 32	Last Q. 21 10 52 ev.
13 WEDNESDAY,	4 39	7 31	New M. 29 4 48 ev.
14 THURSDAY,	4 40	7 31	
15 FRIDAY,	4 41	7 30	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. P. R & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
July 2—Saturday,	73°	90°	85°	cloudy.
" 4—Monday,	69	80		clear.
" 5—Tuesday,	69	71	66	"
" 6—Wednesday,	74	76	71	"
" 7—Thursday,	73	77	73	"
" 8—Friday,	76	87	84	"

The Burns Club.—A stated meeting of the members of the Club will be held at the Town Hall this evening.

A match between the married and single members of the Pottsville Cricket Club will take place on the grounds of the Club to-day.

A Cricket Match—the prize a ball—will be played on the ground of the Pottsville Cricket Club, on Wednesday next, between the first elevens of the Mechanic and Atlantic Cricket Clubs.

Many of our farmers have been busy at their wheat, this week. The wheat crop pushes the grass very closely this summer, the one being ready for taking in almost as early as the other.

The Rev. R. H. Austin entered upon his duties as Pastor of the Baptist Church of this Borough, on Sunday last. The church will be open for divine service, regularly every Sabbath, hereafter.

At the October election, the following officers will be elected in Schuylkill County:—Three Assemblymen, a District Attorney, Treasurer, Commissioner, Director of the Poor, County Surveyor and Auditor.

Naval.—Asst Surgeon Robert L. Weber, of this Borough, has been ordered to the frigate Congress, now lying at Philadelphia, and in commission for the coast of Brazil. The Congress will sail in a few days.

Corner Stone Laying.—The corner stone of the German Reformed Church of this Borough, will be laid in Market street, on Sunday, 17th inst. Several able speakers from abroad will be present, and assist in the ceremonies. The public are invited to be present.

A game of single wicket was played on Thursday between Messrs. Fox, Green and Billyman, and Messrs. Hunt, Ridgway and H. Snyder. The former in two innings scored 18; the latter, 2. Fox never bowled better. The defeated had the cool satisfaction of ice creaming their adversaries last evening.

Contested Military Election.—A board of officers consisting of Major General George M. Wynkoop, Colonel A. Loeser, and Lieutenant Colonel James J. Seibert, left on Friday for Carbon county, to hear allegation and proofs offered in a contested election case. The Board of officers has the power to set aside or confirm the election.

Fire.—On Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, a frame stable at Norwegian and Sixth streets, the property of George S. Patterson & Co., was almost completely destroyed by fire. Two mules were rescued. All our fire companies were on the ground, promptly, and did good service in protecting the surrounding property. The origin of the fire is not known.

Railroad Accident.—A man by the name of Jos. Heath was killed on the railroad, near Donaldson's slope, Tamaqua, on the 4th of July last. He was supposed to have been intoxicated and either fell or had lain down on the track. He was horribly mangled, the engine cutting his body completely in two, and otherwise disfiguring him as almost to defy recognition. He leaves a wife and five children.

At a Stated Meeting of Pottsville Division No. 52, S. of T., the following officers were duly elected and installed for the ensuing term:—

W. P.; CHAS. A. ROSBYSHELL; W. A., Lewis A. Bright; R. S., John T. Shoener; A. R. S., O. M. Boobyabell; F. S., Saml. B. Whitney; T., Jeremiah Read; C., Wm. M. Baudenbush; A. C., William Hill; F. C., Saml. Jones; O. S., John H. Bounchelour; Chap., Peter Houck; M. Chap., Henry M. Chambers.

Mr. Hall, Dentist, whose ability in his art is generally recognized, has returned from a professional sojourn in Harrisburg. He will for a short time assist Mr. Allen, the well known daguerreotypist of this Borough, in the production of life-size photographs in oil, which are unquestionably the finest works of art ever produced here. Those of our readers who have not yet examined these photographs, should pay Mr. Allen a visit at his rooms corner of Centre and East Market streets.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton of Philadelphia, in company with L. R. Coffin, Esq., made a flying visit, via Altoona, over the Susquehanna, to our Mountain City, on Thursday of this week. After a hasty visit to the coaling points of interest, and catching here and there a commanding view of our scenery, with the Rev. Mr. Washburn, they dined together at Mt. Carbon, and parted with the hope of again returning at more leisure. This reminds us that the Mansion House, under the care of Miss Hood, is a favorite resort of visitors seeking recreation and enjoyment.

Drinking Fountains are being put up throughout Philadelphia, by the orders of Councils. We regret that the matter of fountains in our streets was not acted upon more satisfactorily, by our Council. We presume the main difficulty with the Council is, the expense; but we believe the money thus expended would result in a great public benefit, by saving many from a drunkard's career. We have seen how welcome the water at Patterson's spring in Mahantongo street, is to the thirsty pedestrian, and we think that a number of such places established in town would check the drinking of intoxicating liquor, and be a convenience to strangers and citizens. The matter is certainly worth more than a mere passing consideration.

Directors of the Poor.—A regular monthly meeting was held at the Alms House, July 5th, 1859. Present, Amos Hoffman, N. B. Bair and Charles Focht.

The Steward reported the following as the census of the House up to the first day of July, 1859: Number in the House on the first day of July, 275; same time last year, 274; decrease, 1. Of the above, 67 are in the Insane Department; 43 children in the Nursery, and 70 are under medical treatment.

Admitted during the month of June, 37; born in the House, 1; discharged, 28; absconded, 9; deaths, 5; bound out, 5. 135 out-door paupers were furnished with lodging and meals during the month. Out-door relief was granted to 11 families, amounting to $60 75.

Bills were passed and ordered to be paid to the amount of $ 2,278 07

Previously this year, 12,590 63

Total, $14,868 70

Corner-Stone of Grace Church, Cressona.—On Thursday afternoon of last week, 30th ult., the citizens of our young neighboring Borough of Cressona, assembled in goodly numbers to witness the ceremonies of planting a new church edifice, with appropriate religious services, according to the usages and principles of Protestant Episcopacy.

The site given by John C. Cresson, Esq., is near the residence of B. A. Wilder, Esq., by whom the stone material is contributed. At six o'clock the vestrymen and clergy in attendance, moved in procession to the ground on which the foundation walls are already constructed, and led by the Rev. Mr. Latimer, repeated the 122nd Psalm.

The Rev. Mr. Washburn, of Pottsville, then laid the corner stone in the name of the Trinity, saying, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ." Addresses were made by. Messrs. Washburn, Bylleshy and Latimer. The sing ng and all the exercises were delightful. The edifice will be capacious and durable, an ornament to the Borough, and altogether, the enterprise is to be hailed as a movement of happy promise.

Frost in July.—The rare occurrence of a white frost two nights in succession in July, was witnessed in this County this week. The unusually cold summer of 1816 is thus referred to by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press:*

"A word, now, as to the improbability of a June frost injuring the wheat crop at all. The most striking instance on record of a *cold summer* was that of 1816. In fact, by men now living, I have frequently heard the year 1816 spoken of as *the year without a summer*, on account of its remarkable meteorological phenomenon of its having produced *ice*, in this latitude, every month throughout the entire year. Its average temperature in this city was only forty-nine degrees; the lowest I believe, ever known before or since. The same comparatively, extraordinary low temperature of that year was experienced not only throughout this country, but in England, all over the continent of Europe, and even in Africa and the West Indies. It may be observed, by the way, that, contrary to the general received opinion, that seasons in their successive balance each other in their extreme of temperature, this remarkably cold year was followed by an equally cold winter, extending from January, 1817, until late in March, as may be inferred from the fact that the Potomac river was completely frozen over at Alexandria, and that the Delaware was closed from the 2d of February until the 9th of March, as ice having been roasted on the fire, opposite this city, on the 22d of February, of that year."

Cricket Match at Port Carbon.—On Monday a match between the married and single members of the Port Carbon Cricket Club, was played. By the annexed score of the game it will be perceived that the single men were victorious by 11 runs, and 5 wickets to go down. Bad for the married men of the Club. The married members of the Pottsville Club are not so easily "taken down:"

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
G. W. Snyder, c Purcill b Davis	6	c & b Stanton	1
J. E. Gibson, c & b Teasdale	3	not out	5
R. Allison, run out	4	c Allison b Downing	9
P. Gaine, b Davis	17	c Allison b Stanton	0
J. Kudy, c Allison b Teasdale	3	b Davis	3
P. Rowe, b Davis	3	b Davis	0
J. Gillespie, c Allison b Teasdale	4	Stump G. W. Snyder	0
H. Hain, b Davis	0	c & b David S. Stanton	0
J. Shipley, b Teasdale	5	b Stanton	14
L. W. Snyder, run out	8	b Downing	1
M. Higgins, b Davis	9	b Stanton	0
L. Hilbert, not out	9	run out	13
Ryan, "	3	" Ryan	0
	73		53

SINGLE.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
W. N Davis, b L. Snyder	23	b G. W. Snyder	22
J. Teasdale, b L. Snyder	1	st. Snyder	2
C. W. Snyder, b R. Allison	5	not out	25
J. Seligman, b L. Snyder	0	b Allison	3
Jos. Seligman, st Keyser	0	not out	0
G. Downing, st. Allison	0	b Allison	
G. Holder, not out	1	not out	
W. Garine, b Snyder	0	not out	
D. Purcill, b R. Allison	2	not out	
A. Allison, b R. Allison	2	not out	
T. Garine, c Snyder, b R. Allison	4	b Allison	
J. Stanton, b R. Allison	4	b Allison	
Byes	9	Byes	
	59		78

UMPIRES. Jos. Bow. H. Snyder.

For Married, " single,

Retailers Licenses.—According to the return of the Appraiser, the number of persons engaged in selling merchandise and produce of all descriptions, except spirituous and malt liquors, in Schuylkill County, numbers 545, and are distributed as follows:

IN BOROUGHS.			
Pottsville,	150	Orwigsburg,	7
Tamaqua,	69	Tremont,	6
St. Clair,	40	Middleport,	5
Schuylkill Haven,	40	Mt. Carbon,	4
Ashland,	34	Port Clinton,	4
Port Carbon,	16	Auburn,	4
Tremont,	15	Port Allo,	2
Pinegrove,	15		
		Total in Boroughs,	435
IN TOWNSHIPS.			
Blythe,	10	Pinegrove,	4
North Manheim,	9	Wayne,	4
Upper Mahantango,	8	Barry,	3
New Castle,	7	Frailey,	3
Union,	7	Reilly,	3
West Penn,	7	West Brunswig,	2
Schuylkill,	5	Butler,	2
East Brunswig,	5	Mahanoy,	1
Kildred,	5	South Manheim,	1
Cass,	5	Norwegian,	1
Hegins,	4	Porter,	1
Branch,	4	Washington,	1
Foster,	4		
Hubley,	4	Total in Township,	112
Add Boroughs,			435
Total in County,			545
Of this number there are in the Coal Region and at Coal Landings,			468
In balance of County,			77
			545

This is a formidable list, giving one license retailer to every 168 inhabitants, estimating the population at 80,000 for the County. Too many retailers for the number of producers. A county cannot be substantially prosperous nor wealthy, when such is the case.

It will be observed as a curious feature of the above statement, that Tamaqua and Minersville, and St. Clair and Schuylkill Haven are "neck and neck" in the number of retailers each has.

Handsome Women to Travel With.—If it is in contemplation to spend several days at a time in hotels, in cities, or in small towns, or to be a good deal in steamboats; to do so with the largest amount of comfort and complaisance, in consequence of having the best things and the best places, the first and best and promptest attention from landlords, clerks and servants, *travel with a handsome woman.* There is nothing like it. No fairy wand will transmogrify things and "fetch" "what the heart" everywhere. It commands everybody, from hostler to host. You may yourself be nobody, you may have a pug nose, a red head; you may be a perfect "duck" of a man—so short and fat that you can't make even a respectable waddle; your face may be pock-marked; your back may be humped; your shanks of a perfect spindle, and your leg a bow—only have a magnificent woman along, and for her sake you will be treated all your journey through as special treat a master, as carriers treat their king. We have tried it reader, in our earlier years and later, and know its delight; not bothering ourselves with any over-nice discriminations, heedful in comfort, whatever may be the motive from which it springs. A diamond is a diamond, although washed from the mud by a blackamoor. We would also suggest that if you wish anything made up neatly and expeditiously, before you start, to procure one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for which Green & Hoffman, Centre street, this Borough, are Agents.

The Season.—Summer is upon us at length, in spite of the rains, the cold and the damp weather that we have experienced in a remarkable degree, during the season so far; Summer is upon us, flush in the full blown beauty of growth and garb. Broad trees shade, and smiling meadows clothe, the hill green robes; and over a thousand hills is spread the umbrageous foliage of long stretches of forest. Not that "forest primeval," whereof Longfellow sings; that forest of giant pines, dark, stern and enlivening, where only birds of prey delight to nest, and the glory of the wolf renders night hideous; not that grim forest, suggestive of Norway's cold and wolf hunts on Siberian steppes, but a softer and more pleasant "second growth," where walnut and chestnut, rock maple and ash, birch and butternut, spread their cool arbors over ground tempting for pic-nic parties.

Pic-nic parties! with plenty of girls, ("flats," ribbon, dainty bits of bonnets, smiles, bewitching ways, coquettery, little baskets containing frosted cakes, ham sandwiches and oranges—these things constitute the pic-nic style of a young lady,) with an excellently assorted complement of beaus, with a sufficiently wholesome quantity of lunch, a clear sky and just breeze enough to toss the curls from girlhood's dimpling shoulders. Ah! those pic-nics! We remember, now, a shady lane which led to a spring cooler than ever was water in the old-oaken bucket—but we intend to keep that remembrance amongst the other treasured joys of youth, the has them not, these memories, and who for untold gold, would part with them?

Summer has come. Hot fields for the farmer, dusty offices for the lawyer, irksome counters for the tradesman, cross patients for the doctor.

Summer is here in truth, and it is a season as much enjoyed, probably, and more longed for, than any in the year. It ripens the grain and it invites to the free air and the wholesome breezes.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, July 5. Present, Messrs. Morris, Jones, Boone, Nagle, Pollnagle, Haywood, Hoover, Christian, Kienzle, the President, Mr. Nice, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The reports of standing committees being in order, they were made in writing as follows:

STREET COMMITTEE.—Reports of crossings at Fourth and Fifth streets, and Norwegian, and at Second and Market streets, finished.——Reported in favor of crossing in Coal street, opposite R. Morris's property.——No report in relation to wall in Morris' Addition, for want of grade——Continued on all other work in its hands.

COMMITTEE OF LAMP AND WATER.—Reported statement of Wm. Riland, watchman, which was referred back to the Com. for investigation into the charges.

COMMITTEE OF SURVEY.—Read report of Borough Surveyor for grade of East Centre street. The report was accepted, and the Com. was instructed to prepare an ordinance in accordance therewith.——Read report of the Borough Surveyor on width of Norwegian street, near George. The report was accepted and ordered to be filed. [This matter will come up before the Court for adjudication.]

COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS.—Reported bill of A. Schertle, for services as Borough Treasurer, incorrect. On motion an order for $30 in his favor was ordered to be drawn.

A petition from the Pottsville Cornet Band for an appropriation to aid it in purchasing new musical instruments, was on motion, laid on the table.

A petition from citizens praying that Fairview street may be opened, was referred to the Street Com.

A petition from citizens asking for repairs on street at Womelsdorf's distillery, was referred to the Com. of Survey.

A petition from Anthony Garner, praying that a culvert may be constructed to carry off water at his property; was laid on the table.

On motion the Street Com. was instructed to erect a railing on the turnpike between Pottsville and Fishbach, where it is deemed necessary.

On motion of Mr. Innes, it was resolved that the Street Com. be authorized to make a contract to continue the culvert now being constructed in Morris' Addition, from Centre to Second street.

On motion of Mr. Innes it was resolved that the Com. of Survey be instructed to report a grade for Railroad street, in Morris' Addition, and to have the grade in Market street altered to correspond therewith.

On motion the Street Com. was instructed to erect a crossing in Coal street opposite R. Morris's residence.

On motion the salary of the Borough Treasurer was placed at the old sum, $100 per annum.—At a previous meeting it had been increased to $200.

On motion of Mr. Boone the Clerk was instructed to post the ledger from the commencement of the present fiscal year of the Borough.

On motion of Mr. Haywood it was resolved that the rate of the Borough tax for the current year, be fixed at 10 mills on the dollar.

A communication from J. Wright, Esq., in reference to the opening of Arch street interfering with his stable, was referred to a Special Committee composed of *Messrs.* Innes, Hoover and Nagle.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

C. Worman and others,	$154 60
J. B. Reed,	9 00
W. L. Whitney,	50 00
Four Watchmen,	120 00
Bright & Lerch,	11 55
S. Lewis,	4 55
E. Barth,	13 52
A. Schertle,	50 00
Previous issue,	$453 57 1,574-71
Total,	$2,028 28

Adjourned.

The Fourth.—The day was observed here with considerable spirit, with about the usual number towards evening, of intoxicated individuals, and personal encounters growing therefrom.

At 4 o'clock, A. M., the day was welcomed in by a national salute fired by the Washington Artillery Company, with its field piece. This was accompanied by the ringing of bells, in which all the fire companies participated.

At 8 o'clock the Washington Artillerists, Capt. James Nagle, left their armory with fifty-two muskets, and five officers, and marched in double files and at double quick step—a new drill adopted from the Zouave style—to the Exchange Hotel, in front of which the corps drew up to receive a new silk flag, a present from the ladies of Pottsville. The flag was presented by the Hon. James H. Campbell, in the happiest manner, and received on behalf of the corps by Lieutenant Francis B. Wallace. Several of the lady donors occupied the piazza of the Exchange Hotel, during the presentation ceremony. The flag has thirty-three stars on the blue field, the present number of States in the confederacy. It is very handsome, and is undoubtedly, highly appreciated by the corps. The Artillerists afterwards paraded through the streets of the Borough, and attracted much attention in consequence of the precision of their evolutions and soldierly appearance. We understand that in consequence of their contemplated New York excursion, no new members will be elected into the corps for three months after Monday evening next. The object is, to have the Company thoroughly well drilled at the time of its visit. In the interval the sections of the corps will be drilled by their respective officers, on different evenings in the week. A good idea.

At 7 o'clock the Scott Rifle Company, Capt. A. Losser, paraded for target practice. The corps proceeded to the new basin, where after making some excellent shooting, putting sixty-three out of ninety-nine balls into the target, the first prize, company medal, was awarded to Sergeant Joseph Quinn. The Company afterwards went through firing and other evolutions in our streets, very creditably. They had out 32 guns.

The National Light Infantry, Capt. E. McDonald, and Washington Yaegers, Capt. Strouse, also paraded, and looked remarkably well. The Infantry wore its new hat, of the same style as that of the National Guards of Philadelphia. It is a neat hat, having at present a black pompoon.—The Company, we understand, intends adopting in connection with it, a white plume.

The Troop returned on the morning of the Fourth from its encampment at Tremont. The other companies also encamped were, the Pinegrove Infantry and Donaldson Rifles. Everything passed off well with the exception of a slight accident on Saturday as a small cannon was being discharged. By some means the commissioned to a powder horn, which the cannoniers were using. It exploded, burning but not seriously, three men.

During the afternoon of the Fourth, an election for Major General of the Division, took place at the Court House. We have not heard the result, as four counties are to be heard from; but we presume, as there was no known opposition to him, that Gen. George Wynkoop has been re-elected.

The Festival at the grounds attached to Miss Walker's residence, opposite Mount Carbon, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, was very successful not only in a pecuniary but in a social point of view. During the day a large number of persons visited the grounds. The Reading Cornet Band, numbering [illegible] recently new-performers, enlivened the scene with excellent music, while at intervals the dancing platform, charmingly located between two luxuriant pine trees, was occupied by belles and beaux, who "tripped it on the light fantastic toe." Tables containing refreshments, etc., were interspersed throughout the grounds, in the shade of noble trees, and the ladies who attended them appeared to be kept busy in supplying the wants of customers. The Vice Regent of the Fund, for Pennsylvania, and the Lady Manager for Schuylkill County, were present. The gentlemen and ladies upon whom devolved the various arrangements, executed their respective trusts admirably, thereby contributing materially, to the delightful manner in which everything passed off. We think that a similar picnic should be a feature of next Fourth. It certainly, is a rational, social and pleasant way of observing the day. The Reading Band returned home on Tuesday afternoon. We must express to it our acknowledgments for a serenade previous to its departure. It is certainly a fine Band, one of which Reading may well be proud.

In the evening the usual number of sky-rockets, roman candles, etc., were displayed, the Fourth closing with a national salute from the Artillerists' field piece, and small fire-works of the citizens.

A Journey Through the Schuylkill Valley.—This is the title of a series of papers now being published in the Doylestown *Intelligencer.* The annexed, which is the last published, gives a stranger's impressions of a portion of our County. It contains some immaterial errors; but, on the whole, is calculated to amuse and interest. We therefore transfer it to our columns:

At the conclusion of my last number I had arrived at Port Clinton. It is situate on the eastern side of the river, and is a place of much business. According to the size of it, and the opportunities I had of judging from transient observations, I am of opinion that it is the greatest place of trade on the route. The railroad to Sunbury, via Tamaqua and other places, intersects the Reading railroad at this place, and here a train of cars is to convey passengers to Tacoma, Whitehaven, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate stations, connects with the train going to and from Philadelphia to Pottsville, twice each day. Port Clinton is in Schuylkill county, near the line of Berks, and opposite the junction of the Little Schuylkill river, in a very mountainous region. As we "proceed on our journey along the junction of the mountain, in a very unusual course. It here becomes very small—much smaller than the Schuylkill usually is also above tide water.—but this is, in a great measure, owing to the great body of the water being turned out of its regular course, where it had flowed in its natural grandeur for thousands of years before the foot of civilized man ever trod these shores, in order to supply the canals with water, and render navigation at all seasons practicable, when not prevented by freezing. As a proof of this, the attentive observer hasonly to view the canals and dams on the route.

On either side of the river, as we pass on the road after entering the Blue Ridge, a short distance above Hamburg, the hills and mountains rise to a great height, sometimes at least twelve hundred feet, and at the bottom of these hills, in a narrow vale, flows the river, and in many places the remnants of the old canal bed is still merely sufficient for the construction of the road. The population along this part of the road is very scarce, and there is but very little ground that can be called valley, but what there is, are small portions of it lying near the river banks, as I sometimes observed was the case, and these were placed under cultivation, they had the appearance of being a fertile soil. In no part of the route have I seen a better prospect of fruit of all kinds, (if I should judge from the quantity of blossoms,) than appeared on the small portions of cultivated land on this part of the road. The houses, as they pass be ed such, were small; the buildings generally old, and not bearing any evidences of modern style—rustic cottages of small dimensions. Yet the land appeared well cultivated, and producing many of the necessaries of life—small meadows well set with grass; and while the inhabitants moved in a small scale of business, I was ready to conclude that they realised the truth of the poet's description of "Pious Edgar's Home."—

"A rustic cot, small yet convenient;
For his wants were few, and Edgar
Knowing what all m n should know,
Was with his lot contented."

I viewed the people, alluded to, in these rural values contented and happy in their allotted situations.

After leaving Port Clinton we next arrive at Auburn, a small place of recent origin, but at present of little importance; yet it is not impossible for it to rise in the scale of importance. We only halted long enough to discharge and receive a few passengers. Proceeding onward, we next arrive at Orwigsburg station, (so called to perpetuate the name of the former county seat of schuylkill county.) It is an unimportant small place, being but little else than a station house, and a few other buildings. We stopped but a very little time at this place. Proceeding onward about three miles further we enter a narrow but very fertile valley, dotted with well improved and cultivated farms, and the only tillable land of any importance that we need with after entering Schuylkill county, and we are now within twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia. It is a beautiful and thriving village, containing probably four thousand inhabitants, and is the principal depot for the shipment of coal on the canal and railway. Here the coal commences—the railroad continues on to Pottsville. The scenery around and about this place is the most beautiful, in my view, of any I met with on the journey. Three miles above this place we reach Mount Carbon. This is also a place of considerable business, and large quantities of coal are also shipped from this place since the construction of the railroad. When first constructed it terminated at this place, and several laterals were constructed from here to the coal mines in the vicinity of Port Carbon, Cass, Tuscarora, and other mining districts; and at this time there is, to all appearance, more business done to the shipment of coal here than at Pottsville. Continuing about a mile further on we arrived at the end of our journey at Pottsville, the seat of justice for Schuylkill county—the great centre of the anthracite coal trade, and the residence of many of the most active business men, such as merchants, coal operators, mechanics, manufacturers and capitalists, that are to be found in any portion of the state. It has likewise on back of professional men, such as lawyers, clergymen and physicians, and a goodly share of speculators and land agents, if we may judge from the number of signs that every where meet the view in passing through the streets.

But I have got a little in advance of my narrative, and must return to our original starting point at Port Clinton. We arrived at half past seven o'clock, too late to make many observations as it was then nearly dark. A little girl, whom we met while upon landing, offered to direct me to the house of Henry Acker