THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. I. POTTSVILLE, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1838. NO. 1

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
SEMI-WEEKLY,
BY BENJAMIN BANNAN.

THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, $4 will be charged

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MORE VAN BUREN TESTIMONY AGAINST VAN BUREN.—We invite attention to the following extract from Gov. Campbell's message to the legislature, now in session, in Richmond. Gov. Campbell, although elected by the Van Buren party, has independence enough to charge the evils under which the country is now suffering to their proper source, the measures of the general government. He also condemns the sub-treasury system:

"The condition of our public affairs is in some respects less favourable than could be wished—but the murmerous providential blessings which we continue to enjoy, demand our grateful acknowledgements.

The sources of national greatness and of individual wealth, for which our country has been always remarkable, are yet fresh and unexhausted; the energy and enterprise that have already accomplished so much, are unabated, and are still allured to exertion by the certainty of success, whilst the inconveniences under which the country labors, are temporary in their nature, and traceable to causes which a wish forecast, if it cannot altogether avoid, may hereafter deprive of much of their power to do mischief.

The subject which, unhappily, at this time, is forced upon our attention by its deranged conditions, is the currency of the country.

The advantages on the one hand, of an uniform and stable currency, and the evils on the other, of a currency depreciated and unstable, cannot be easily exaggerated. The conviction of this truth is universal.—The people, and the Government as well as the people, have an inappreciable stake in what is permitted to pass as money.—It was, therefore, to be expected that the first appearance of derangement in our monetary system, would give rise to earnest inquiries about the causes which have produced it, and that these would lead to numerous propositions of amendment; and as Banks form a prominent part of that system, and exert a controlling influence over the currency, it is not a matter of surprise that the evil by some should be imputed to their agency. It is all important to seperate the accidental from the necessary results of the banking policy, that we may not fall into the error of abandoning institutions of great and acknowledged usefulness, under the mistaken impressions that they are intrinsically impolitic.

The opinions which I had the honor to express, with much diffidence, in a late communication to the General Assembly, have been confirmed by subsequent reflection. It would, I humbly conceive, be attended by ruinous sacrifices, public and individual, to abandon suddenly the banking system as it has been established among us, or to restrict it in such a manner as to deny to the community the facilities to which it has been accustomed. The interest of the subject, and the novel, and I fear dangerous tendency of some of the plans recently proposed in connection with the currency, will excuse, if they do not require, a candid, yet diffident statement of the conclusions to which my own anxious enquiries have led me.

It has been more than thirty years since banking as now practiced, was incorporated with the settled policy of the Common wealth. The Bank of Virginia was created in 1804—eight years afterwards, time having been allowed to witness the good or evil tendency of the policy, the Farmers' Bank was established.—Subsequently, the North Western Bank and the Banks of the Valley, and at a later period, the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling were incorporated. In instances yet more numerous, arising from the renewal of Bank charters which were about to expire, the General Assembly has by decisive votes given expression to the sense of the community in favor of the banking policy. Is it wise or politic, suddenly to abandon a policy so long and fondly cherished, and commit the property, business and welfare of the community upon the issue of an untried experiment? If it could be shewn that the resources of private and national prosperity would have been better developed under a different system, still the consideration that the habits of the community are adapted to the existing order of things, and that revolutions, even more beneficial in themselves, would unsettle public confidence, and produce distrust and [illegible] of all kinds, till the new system should be established upon the ruins of the old, is one which should outweigh every theoretic speculation. But the reverse of that supposition is believed to be true; and that we are in no slight degree indebted to our liberal system of credit and exchanges for the hitherto unexampled growth and prosperity of our country.—Without much actual capital, our country was magnificently endowed with all the elements from which wealth might be securely derived;—its position, therefore, was that of all others in which the faculties of a generous credit were most needed, and could with the most safety be dispensed. Among other instances of great and permanent advantage, may be mentioned the work of Internal Improvements, canals, rail road, and turnpikes. These must have been delayed to a remote period, if the spare capital necessary for their construction had first to be accumulated—and in the interim the whole country would have suffered for the want of the requisite channels of intercommunication, and the industry of those parts of it more remote from the sea board, have been, to a great degree, paralised. Indeed, the fostering influence of the credit system, hitherto upheld, is altogether too visible in our past history, in the developement of the rich resources of our country, the rewards of industry, and the growth of population, not to satisfy us that its agency has been extensively and signally useful. I respectfully submit that a policy repeatedly approved by the deliberate sanction of the Legislature and the community, and that so far has been found, in friendly connection with the great interest of the commonwealth, should not be lightly nor hastily departed from.

It is objected to banks that they foster a spirit of reckless speculation, create artificial values, and expose the currency to dangerous convulsions.

The proof is said to be found in the sad vicissitudes which we have lately experienced, and from which we have not yet recovered. Until the suspension of specie payments, the State Banks enjoyed the confidence of the people and the Government; and their agency was generally conceded to be useful, if not indispensable.—They had been not long before selected as the depositories of the General Government, and under that arrangement, a large addition was made to the money which they held on deposite. The question occurs, whether the suspension of specie payments be not referable to causes which the Banks had no necessary agency in creating; and whether it be not in the reach of prudent legislation to guard against the recurrence of the evil, without imparing the capacity of Banks to be useful. And after all, whether it be better to incur the risk of occasional inconvenience from mismanagement or indiscretion, on the part of the Banks, than submit to the greater and inevitable inconveniences that must attend their overthrow. It is by no means peculiar to banks, but on the contrary, is a property common to all the inventions of man, for contrivances which are in the main beneficial, to be now & then the occasion; of this chief & it is the part of wisdom not to abandon such as are generally useful, but to apply itself to the work of judicious improvement.

It is of the nature of credit, as implied in the objection, to present temptations to speculation, and to encourage demands for, and hence to raise the price of whatever is coveted as an object of property. But are these regarded as evils to warrant an attempt to annihilate all credit? It is the characteristic of man, and of no people more than our own, and regulated by a prudent forecast, no disposition is more commendable to anticipate coming events, and risk the present upon the realization of their hopes. This is speculation; and the American people will have lost their energy and enterprize when it ceases to be a predicate of them. Speculation will exist as well without banks as with them, and in either case, the issue will be sometimes unfortunate, and then those who decide upon an enterprize by the event, will arraign the prudence of the adventurers. But, what is more to the point of remark, is, that as without banks there will be speculation, and speculation in which large numbers will be embarked, so, when the result is unpropitious, there will be complaints of artificial prices and disturbed currency as well in a community in which there are no banks, as where they exist. It is not in the power of legislation to guard effectively against pecuniary vicissitudes; and to attempt to prevent their occurrence by shutting up the banks, would add immensely to the burthens of all profitable industry, without the recompense proposed in security against reverses.

Among the causes of the recent convulsion, certain measures of the General government must be regarded as not the least influential. The measures alluded to, were doubtless expected to answer valuable and important ends; and their disturbing influence in other respects was not designed or anticipated. The Executive order, commonly known as the Specie circular, however salutary, considered in reference to its immediate objects, had the effect to transfer specie from points where it had accumulated, by the [illegible] of trade, to points where it was not wanted for the current business of the country. This is one instance of disturbance to the currency, resulting from the indirect influence of the measures of the general government. Another instance is to be found in the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states, performing the operation too suddenly, instead of making it as gradual as possible. Here, again, the act of government came in conflict with the operations of trade, and had the effect of distributing the equilibrium which had resulted from the general course of business. If to these be added the inducements held out to such of the banks as were selected as depositories, to exercise the power of discounting liberally, we shall scarcely in view of these extrinsic and potent causes, feel ourselves justified in imputing the evil in question, to the ordinary and natural operation of the banking system.

The large funds which the commonwealth has dedicated to the invaluable objects of internal improvements, are invested in the stocks of our banks. The notes of these institutions have long performed amongst us the functions of money, and constituted, and yet constitute, a large portion of our currency. Until recently, with a single exception, the banks have met their engagements with punctuality, and their notes have been convertible at will into coin. For the suspension of payments in 1814, the excepted instance, an excuse was admitted to exist in the embarrassments resulting from a war in which our country was engaged, whilst the valuable services rendered to the government, by the liberal use of their credit, conciliated friends. The ready sale of our produce, at prices which remunerate the labor employed in their production, has been and still continues to be effected through the agency of banks. The value of property, the wages of industry, the profits of every occupation whatsoever, are adjusted under the influence of the banking policy, and its influence is alike beneficial to all. To renounce this policy and attempt to obtain a currency exclusively metalic, would be attended by consequences extensively, fatally mischievous. Observe its operation upon debtors. The reduction of the circulating medium would of course reduce the price of property; the effect of which would be relatively to augment the debt to be paid. And thus a debtor whose engagements were considered light when they were contracted, might find his whole means had become inadequate, by a revolution in the currency, to the payment of his debts. The citizen in the case supposed, might well arraign the justice of his government, that by its inconstancy had produced his ruin. This is but one instance of the mischiefs of the innovation. Numerous others will occur to every considerate mind.

Deeply impressed with these views, I cannot but regard with anxiety, any proposition proceeding from an imposing quarter, calculated to discredit the state banks or to impair their usefulness. I respectfully submit whether such may not be the tendency of a proposition entertained in the national councils, to refuse bank paper, and collect the whole revenue of the government in gold and silver. If the general government shall come to that determination before the banks shall have resumed specie payments; and if in view of that effect, the government should for the present forbear, and adopt the resolution when specie payments had been restored, it will be found, I fear, to bear with severity on the banks, to sink their credit and to cripple them. If banks be admitted to be safe, important and valuable agents in the economy of the state governments, and may not with a just regard to the interest of their constituents be dispensed with, I respectfully submit whether the policy of the state in this respect be not so far entitled to respect from the general government, as that it should not, if to be avoided, pursue a course calculated to oppress and embarrass it.

There is another view of the subject which demands the solemn consideration of the General Assembly. The state banks have been heretofore regarded, and as it seems to me with much reason, the only safe and practical substitute for a great national establishment of credit and finance under some form or other. If these institutions, therefore, shall now be allowed to be crushed or discredited, their efficacy impaired, or the accommodation they are capable of yielding to both government and people thrown aside, the consequence will be, sooner or later, a resort to some central monied power as the exclusive fiscal agent of the general government and the privileged dispenser of a national currency. Unfavorable as has been our experience of such an institution, we have not yet seen it, under its most dangerous aspect. Its natural relation is that of ally and instrument of the Federal Executive, not its rival and opponent. Where two such formidable engines shall work in concert, as, under their natural bias and impulsion they would do, the result must be a fearful enlargement of the powers of the Federal government, destructive alike to the [illegible] states and the liberties of the people. Is it not then incumbent on the friends of our republican system, to uphold the institutions of the states, in all their competent functions; to oppose with firmness every project, which, in rendering the general government independent of the people and the states, and which, by leading to a multiplication of executive officers, and by giving to the executive head a direct control over the public money, shall augment the patronage, and add to the already formidable influence of that branch of the government? The measures recently proposed in the national councils, before alluded to, force these considerations on the attention of every reflecting patriot, and the general assembly with all the deliberation and solemnity due to the occasion.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THE OLD TIN KITCHEN AND CRACKED DISH.

A TALE.

There are seasons of economy when the wisest sometimes step over the saddle in mounting. The parsimonious old bachelor may know less of these freaks of minor traffic, but the young married couple rarely pass the honey moon without some evidence that there is more show than utility in some of their *economical* purchases. It would be well if all would preserve the first worthless article they purchase after entering the married state, as a restraining memento through life. Years have rolled away since Simon Oldschool's marriage.—He and his beloved Jemima had put their little earnings together—and she round stand presented, when fitted out for the breakfast or dinner, a very decent set of crockery, but scarcely anything superfluous. One day, however, the goose was a little too large for the dish—and Jemima thought she would remedy the evil in future, if she could *economically*.

Now in studying matters of economy, it is well known how much more satisfaction it is to show our best friend what we *have* done, than to disclose beforehand schemes, which circumstances may prevent maturing. Such were the feelings of Jemima when she dressed for *shopping*; and the anticipation of displaying the good bargain, kept her silent on the object of her visit to the crockery store.

Mr. Pipeclay was very assiduous in displaying his wares to Jemima, as she stood by the counter.

"What is the price of this large blue dish sir?"

"Only nine shillings, marm, and a fine article it is too. Shall I send it to your house?"

"O, I believe not; I believe not; I like it pretty well, but I can't afford to give so much for a dish."

"Well, marm, here is one of the same pattern which we will sell for less. It is just as good as the other in every respect, except this crack which you see does not extend across within an inch; only boil it well in milk and it will last an age. We don't like to sell our ware below cost, but as it is a little damaged and we hope to have more custom from you, we will put it at the low price of four and six."

Jemima was one of those rare ladies who never ask abatements, and hardly knowing whether pity for the trader's sacrifice or joy at her good bargain was most predominant in her breast, she told Mr. Pipeclay to send it home at two.

Dinner was prepared that day as usual, and Jemima might have been seen, as she was seated, measuring with her eye the large oval space the dish was destined to occupy before her; and the suppressed smile which occasionally played at the corner of her mouth showed, that something would shine by and by.

Scarcely had Simon dropt a moment in the rocking chair and set his toothpick in motion before a rap was made at the door, and Jemima was presented with her choice ware. The suppressed smile now burst forth, as she exhibited her economical purchase. "Here Simon, isn't this a splendid article for four and six? this will hold the whole goose, deary?"

"The—whole—goose—dear—eh!" replied Simon slowly, as he turned over the dish to inspect it.

"Why Jemima, it is almost cracked in two!"

"O, no matter for that; Mr. Pipeclay says it can be boiled in milk and made as sound as ever it was."

As Christmas day was approaching, and the Oldschool family were expected at dinner on that day, immediate preparations were made for preparing the dish. The trouble now was to find a suitable thing to boil it in. The dinner pot was too small at the mouth, and nothing could be found large enough but the wash boiler, in this it set admirably.

"Well Jemima, how much water does it take to fill the boiler as high as this?" pointing to the extreme end of this crack.

"Why, about a bucket and a half."

"Four gallons of milk in time. Unfortunate season indeed for such an undertaking!" Pumpkin pies had monopolized all that the cows in the neighborhood could produce till the eventful day. As nothing could be done with it, Jemima rather sorrowfully and carefully placed it in a conspicuous part of the closet, with the defect out of sight as much as possible, until some future day when they might keep a cow, and mend it more economically.

Rather ashamed of her speculation, Jemima said nothing of a new dish, and the Oldschool family were amply served from the smaller one. Many curious and wondering eyes were that day cast by the visitors upon the unused blue dish on the closet shelf. And Simon smiled as Jemima bit her lip when the memento of her rare speculation met her eye.

Simon, in all his wisdom and economy, however, was not infallible. The tedious mode of roasting geese, which had been practised in the Oldschool family from the days of the pilgrims, was to suspend them by a wire before the fire; not unfrequently leaving it a matter of some doubt whether the cook or the goose had the greatest scorching. Simon, in the plenitude of his affection, was determined to save his beloved from such a fate, whenever he could make a suitable provision economically.

One day passing where a red flag had drawn a concourse of people together, he found among a lot of second hand furniture, the very article he wanted. After waiting two hour, the auctioneer approached the spot where Simon had patiently stationed himself, for the purpose of procuring the prize. The bids began at five cents, and after close bidding for a few minutes, it was knocked off to him, and the clerk directed to put down "one old tin kitchen, lot [illegible] Simon Oldschool—thirty-seven and a half cents—delivered."

"This is the screen for Jemima," thought Simon as he took it in his hand—"and a cheap one too."

"Why, Simon," exclaimed his beloved, as he entered the door, "what black, greasy thing have you got there—it is—"

"It is an economical purchase, deary—only think, but two and three pence, spit and all."

Jemima now began to scrape the lumps of putty and dough from the bottom of the tin kitchen, and exhibited to Simon a tolerable cullender. He contemplated his cheap purchase a few moments, and said in as good-humoured a tone as he could assume—"Well, my dear, I guess we shall have to *boil* it with your *cracked dish!*"

The article was not comely enough to adorn the closet, but Jemima was careful to place it where it would meet her husband's eyes as often as the cracked dish should hers, hoping that the memento would not be less useful to him than the dish had been to her.

Now there are few newly married people who have not bought their *cracked dishes* and old *tin kitchens*: it is not in these simple circumstances that the merit of the tale consists—but it is in the use to which such speculations can be applied. It is to the purchase of the dish and tin kitchen that much of the prosperity of the Oldschool family is owing.

After their first speculation they learnt the important lesson, not to purchase any article of furniture, without consulting each other.

Sam Slop advertises goods below cost. Jemima remembers the cracked dish, and is careful to go where men are willing to own that they sell on a living profit.

Simon, on his way to his place of business, passes an auction mart—he looks straight ahead, and hurries his step as he passes and thinks of his tin-kitchen speculation; and when he is really in want of an article he goes to the regular dealer, buys a good article, pays a fair price, and has the noble consciousness that he is helping the trade.

When Jemima talked of buying a pretty navarino for several dollars, Simon only pointed to the closet shelf, and her mind was made up at once.

At the time when the fever of land speculation was raging high, Simon was almost induced by the solicitation of some of his neighbors to take a share in a township; the bargain he would not venture to make, without Jemima's knowledge and consent. "You know best, Simon," was her reply, "but don't forget the old tin kitchen."—This was enough, and the speculation company was made up without him.

Thus scarcely a day passes without some important or trivial matter being decided, by adverting to one of these valuable regulators.

It would do one good to go over their house and see how the standing monitors have preserved their rooms from the accumulation of useless furniture of all kinds—and the business of Simon from the inroads of all visionary speculations.

Year after year has passed away—and many has been the joyful Thanksgiving dinner the writer has taken in the Oldschool family. Dozens of dishes have been broken and passed to oblivion; cooking apparatus has been burnt out and replenished time and again; yet as often as the day has returned, the newly-scoured old tin-kitchen has been hung upon its nail, and the cracked dish has held its wonted conspicuous location—yet unboiled, unused and unbroken.

To every newly married couple we would say—preserve as the most valuable and important mementos, in whatever shape they may have fallen to your lot, the first cracked dish and old tin kitchen.

Expense of the Indian War.—A writer from the scene of the Florida war, makes some startling remarks on the subject of the expenditures of the campaign there. He says—"This war costs on an average, about $73,000 per day, and daily increasing. There are about ten steamboats employed, some of them receive $4000 a month.

The Messrs. Stephensons, at Newcastle, England, have just constructed a new locomotive engine, which runs at 50 miles an hour with tender only, *eighty* miles an hour! What an Express Mail this?

Indiana Spirit.—About one million and a half of dollars has been expended by the State of Indiana the past year on her canals and rail roads.

The Legislature of Kentucky are discussing the question of a Convention to amend the constitution, and a resolution to that effect has passed one branch.

It is stated that a fluent speaker in a debate may pronounce from seven thousand to seven thousand five hundred words in an hour, which will give one hundred in a minute and two in a second!.

"*The Neutral Ground.*"—A letter in one of the New York papers states that Canada volunteers are "*enlisted to hunt red foxes in Canada.*"

The Penny Magazine of useful Knowledge,

IS decidedly one of the cheapest and most popular periodicals now extant—there are 200,000 copies sold every month in England, and 63,000 in America.

The Parts of vol. 6 (for the year 1837) as far as received, can be had at this office. Price 18¾ per part, or $2.00 per annum.

This Magazine is published in monthly parts, containing 40 large pages; the present volume is much enlarged and improved. The illustrations of wood cuts are executed in a superior manner.

There is an advantage in taking this work over all others, a person can discontinue it whenever he sees proper, for each part is always complete within itself.

Complete sets of this work from the commencement can be procured of the subscriber, at $2 per volume.

B. BANNAN.

Nov 4. 50

Port Clinton Foundry FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, the Foundry, pleasantly situated at Port Clinton, Schuylkill county, on very reasonable terms. This Foundry is at the commencement of the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, now making, and will in a short time be one of the best situations in the country to do a large business. For terms, &c. apply to

PARKE & TIERS,
Iron Founders, Philadelphia.
or ISAAC MYERS,
Port Clinton.

July 29

BRANDRETH'S

Vegetable Universal Pills.

INVALID!—ONE DISEASE hast thou only—an impurity of thy blood, which, by impeding the circulation, brings on pain or derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles. It is true, a VARIETY OF CAUSES may bring about the state of the blood—such as a violent bruise or fall, damp feet, indigestion, pain in the head, &c. &c. and although it may be said that these diseases have not their origin in impurity of the blood; yet the effect is the same, they all end in the impurity of the blood, and our only object to prevent the irritating humours, is continually to *purge* the body, as long as any unpleasant symptoms remain, with Dr. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, which, if persevered with in sufficient quantities to produce copious evacuations, will assist nature to restore every organ to a state of health. This is on the principle of draining; we drain a marshy piece of land, and from a state of sterility soon produce a most abundant fertility; and so it is with the human body; when any thing is the matter with it, we have only occasion to draft it by purgation—and experience has taught those who have adopted this reasonable practice, because consistent with our nature, that they have acted rightly, the result having been sound health. It is not more than 18 months since these Pills were introduced into the United States, but their sale has been altogether unprecedented, there having been sold of them in New York in that time, fully *one million five hundred thousand boxes*. And above 10,000 persons can be referred to in New York city, and nearly the same in Philadelphia, who have been cured when every other means had become altogether unavailing, of diseases which appeared of the most opposite character, and in many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration, had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients, by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

Dr. Wm. Brandreth was so fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory, that he spent 30 years in experiment and laborious research into the medical properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which would at once purify, and produce by specific action, a removal of all by humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, as by the continuation of the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood assume a state of purity: and whoever takes these Pills, and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that Dr. William Brandreth fully attained his philanthropic object. It is now an absolute and known fact, that every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member, whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

NOTICE.—As Drug and Chemical Stores are literally *flooded* with counterfeit Brandreth's Pills, it becomes those who want the genuine article to purchase, only of the accredited agents or those who are known to be above such dishonest practices.

Mr. S. Thompson & Co. Pottsville are the only agents at present for Schuylkill county.

Dr. Brandreths Office for the sale of the above Pills wholesale and retail is at 169 Race street, first door above fifth st north side, Philadelphia.

Always remember that Drug Stores never have the genuine Brandreth Pills for sale, therefore all purchases of them are sure to be counterfeit.

Dec 3 42-1y

PORT CARBON

Saving Fund Society.

THE Port Carbon Saving Fund Society, is now open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock at the Office of Discount and Deposit, for the purpose of receiving deposits to any amount not exceeding $500, from any one person, upon which an interest of 4 per cent will be paid on every $5 and upwards, but no interest will be allowed on any fractional parts of $5. The whole or any part may be drawn out on giving notice, two to four weeks, at the office on Mondays. The business of the Society will be conducted by the following officers and managers, until the first Monday in May next.

President—AQUILA BOLTON.

Managers.

Joseph Carroll	Samuel J. Potts
Edward Hughes	E. S. Warne
Jacob Bull	Jesse Turner

L. Whitney, Secretary and Treasurer.

Article 3d of the Charter. "No emoluments whatsoever shall be received by the President or Managers for their services, nor shall any Manager become a borrower from the institution."

oct 3 46tf

Swaim's Panacea.

AS the intemperance and luxury of the age are hastening the ravages of scorbutic complaints, and rendering the blood more impure; and as thousands have destroyed their constitutions by neglecting to apply the proper remedies—to such, Swaim's Panacea must be, and has been, more than doubly valuable as a certain and effectual means of restoring them to perfect health and vigor. Few families are wholly exempt from scorbutic affections, which exhibit various symptoms, as eruptions, ulcerations, debility, loss of appetite and dejection, all arising from impure blood, and if not properly attended to, produce the greatest injury to the constitution, and may be imparted to their offspring. Swaim's Panacea is recommended at this season of the year, as a valuable restorative of the system, thereby invigorating the constitution, and enabling it to bear the debilitating effects of the summer season. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendency to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood, diseased liver, depraved appetite, or predisposition to affections of the lungs, &c. No one, however, is advised to use it without convincing themselves of the truth of what is here stated.

This medicine is now used with success in all parts of the world, and is gaining great reputation in England.

A fresh supply of the Medicine just received and for sale by B. BANNAN
Sole Agent for Schuylkill county.

Who can supply the above medicine wholesale to them who wish to sell again, at Philadelphia prices.

May 14

Miller & Haggerty,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry Goods, Grocery, Wine & Liquor Store

(Next door to Mortimer's Hotel.)

THEIR connexion with a house in Philadelphia enables them to keep on hand a very extensive assortment of goods, which they will sell at Philadelphia prices. Store and Tavern keepers and private families, would do well to call and judge for themselves.

april 19 3t

NEW GOODS.
JOSEPH C. KERN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pottsville & vicinity, that he constantly keeps on hand, at the corner of Centre and Coal streets, next door above the National Hotel, a large and elegant assortment of Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, with a choice [illegible] Crockery ware, all of which [illegible] purchased at the very lowest [illegible] Philadelphia market, and [illegible] cent advance.

All kinds of country [illegible]