# MINERS' JOURNAL,

## AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, AGENT FOR THE PROPRIETOR, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL. XX. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1844. NO. 12.



### Drugs and Medicines.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD!

*It is admitted by all who have used them, (and who has not?) that*

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

ARE the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither Nausea Griping, or Debility. They are extensively used and commended by PRACTISING PHYSICIANS, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of Certificates of their value can be obtained.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGERS

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.

*Mr. John Starkey*, foot of Gouverneur st., cured of cough of eighteen month's standing, supposed to be a settled Consumption, by these Lozenges, when the physicians could do nothing for him.

*Mr. Charles W. Perkins*, 71 Bowery, was cured of a severe cough and cold of three month's standing, by half a box of the Lozenges.

*Rev. Mr. Hancock*, 497 Pearl st., has used them in his family with invariable success, and recommends them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, or any affections of the lungs.

*Mr. M. E. Martin* suffered several weeks with a distressing cough, which nothing relieved, till he tried these Lozenges, which cured him in a few hours.

*Mr. James W. Hale*, No 5 Tontine Buildings, Will st., gave some to a friend, who had not enjoyed a night's sleep for several weeks, being every few minutes attacked with some distressing cough, as almost to take away his life. The Lozenges made him raise easy, and enabled him to sleep well at nigh. He had tried every thing else he heard of, and nothing else afforded the least relief—another instance of saving a fellow-being from an untimely grave.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGERS

Proved in more than 50,000 cases to be infallible the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of he body, slight chills or shivenings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirsty pale hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or Bowels, fatigue, nausea, queasiness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching, of the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

*Dr. Galen Hunter*, 168 Sixth Avenue, knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three year's suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board of one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them.

*Mr. John R. Wood*, 37 Thrce street, gave them to his child, and they brough away the worms by thousands.

*Dr. Zabriskie*, 18 Duane st., has used them in over 700 cases, some of them most alarming characters, and always with the greatest success.

*Benjamin F. Goodspeed*, 130 Sixth Avenue, has used them in his family for two years, with entire success. Twenty-five cents per box.

*Sherman's Camphor or Headache Lozenges*

Give immediate relief in nervous or sick Headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, despondency, inflammatory, or painful sore throat, bowel or sponger complaint, vomiting, oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest, cholic, spasms, cramps, of the stomach or bowels, hysterical affections and all nervous diseases, drowsiness through the day, and wakefulness at night; cholera or cholera morbus; diarrhœa, hiccough, or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation, they restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms of too free living.

*John M. Moore, Esq.*, Editor of the Brother Jonathan, was cured of a severe headache in six minutes by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

*Joseph B. Norris Esq.*, Vice President of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, has suffered for years with nervous headache, that nothing would relieve till he used these Lozenges which removed it entirely in fifteen minutes.

*Dr. G. Hunter*, 168 Sixth Avenue, has been subject to violent attacks of headache, so as to make him almost blind for two or three hours at a time. Nothing ever afforded him any relief till he tried these Lozenges, and they cured him in a few minutes.

*W. H. Attree Esq.*, of the New York Herald, has used them for the last year for headache or lassitude, and always found immediate relief from them.

*Sherman's Poor Man's plaster!*

1,000,000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters.—Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Loins, Side, Breast, Neck, or Limbs, effectually cured by it. ☞ Only 12½ Cents each, and warranted superior to all other plasters in use. Be particular to get *Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters*, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless imitations. The name is stamped on the back of each; get none without it, or you will be deceived.

Cough Lozenges only 25 cents a box.
Worm Lozenges 25 do do
Camphor or headache Lozenges, 25 cents per box.
Poor Man's Plaster, only 12½ cents a piece.

The above Medicines for sale by

T. & J. BEATTY,
Agents for the proprietor. Also by
High Kinsley, Port Carbon,
William Taggart, Tamaqua,
George Reinsnyder, New Castle.

June 10, 1843 24—1

JOYFUL NEWS.

Almost every disease that flesh is heir to may be cured by the timely use of OAKLEY COMPOUND INSPIRATIVE SYRUP. This may be proved satisfactorily to those who will call at any of the stores where this invaluable medicine is sold, by certificates (properly authenticated) of cures performed on individuals who had lost all hopes of relief—certificates of Physicians who had the most severe cases under treatment, their patients having taken the medicine by their advice and been cured—certificates from the Prothonotary, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Notary, &c., stating their acquaintance with persons of respectability and standing, who having the good of their fellow men at heart, have voluntarily come forward and given a statement of their case and its cure for publication, &c. &c. The number of these certificates being too great for newspaper publication, the subscriber is now prepared to furnish a copy of the most important certificates properly authenticated, under seal, to be placed at the stores of agents, who have the medicine for sale, where persons afflicted with Scrofula or Kings evil White Swelling, Chronic Rheumatism, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Eruptions of the skin, Cough of long standing or in incipient Consumption, sick Headache, &c. &c. may have an opportunity of ascertaining the names and residences of those who have been cured by its use, and who will be willing, if called upon, to give every information required.

As a more general evidence that this is no quack medicine, I would refer to the names of the following well known physicians, who have attested to its efficacy:—Dr. J. P. Hiester; Dr. G. Biren, Dr. Jno. Otto, Dr. H. H. Muhlenberg; Dr. J. E. orber.

Sold wholesale and Retail at the drug and Chemical Store of

E. B. EICHHOLTZ, Pottsville.

J. B. & J. H. Falls, Minersville; Hugh Kinsley Port Carbon; Henry Voute, Orwigsburg.

January 21, 4—1y

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent Medicine has acquired for its invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy.

They restore Vigorous Health to the most Exhausted Constitutions.

A single trial will place *the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters*, beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at William B. Moffat's Office, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's Signature.

The Life Pills are sold in Boxes—Price, 25 cents, 50 cents, and 1 Dollar each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in Bottles, at 1 dollar or 2 dollars each, with full directions.

Good Samaritans can be had of the Agents gratis.

For sale by B. BANNAN,
Agent for Schuylkill county.

August 5, 32—1y

Pease's Candy and Sherman's Lozenges.

JUST received on consignment from the Agent in Philadelphia, a lot of Pease's Celebrated Hoarhound Candy, and Sherman's Cough and Worm Lozenges.

B. BANNAN, Agent

Dec. 23, 52—


## POOR HOUSE ACCOUNT.

*ELIJAH HAMMER, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment, for the County of Schuylkill, from the 1st. day of January, A. D. 1843, to the 1st. day of January, A. D. 1844.*

DR.

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|---|---|
| To cash received from the Commissioners of Schuylkill co., for the use of the Directors of the Poor of said Co., up to this date | 6500 00 |
| To cash received, from Wm. Wittermuth, for coal, | 7 48 |
| To cash received, from Ludwig Zimmerman, for cancelling Indenture, | 5 00 |
| Balance due Elijah Hammer, Treasurer, | 498 88 |
| | 7011,36 |

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| By balance due Treasurer from last years settlement, | 168 61 |
| By cash paid Wm. Grieff, Steward for the use of Alms House. | 880 00 |
| By cash paid for Dry Goods, | 592 79 |
| Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Oil Spices, &c. | 364 63 |
| Hardware, | 60 91 |
| Cedar, Queen and Earthen Ware, | 27 83 |
| Out Door Relief, | 703 31 |
| 915 bushels Rye, | 594 22 |
| Wheat and Flour, | 85 75 |
| Pork, | 91 79 |
| 12 Heads Steers, | 211 00 |
| Beef, | 132 82 |
| Attending to Hospital, | 27 56 |
| Materials and Mechanics to New Hospital, | 1269 39 |
| Repairs at Tavern House, | 115 73 |
| 5 Stoves, Pipe and Tin ware, | 95 33 |
| Dried Apples, Peaches and Cherries, | 50 07 |
| Co., State and Road Tax, for 1842 and 1843, | 131 04 |
| Brooms and Brushes, | 11 12 |
| Tobacco, | 54 18 |
| Overseers of Coal township, Northumberland County, | 139 59 |
| Hired men, and labourers on farm, | 282 40 |
| Hired Girls and Nurses, | 125 79 |
| Shoes and Hosiery, | 109 47 |
| Bed Feathers, | 27 01 |
| Saddlery, | 22 90 |
| Printing, | 55 00 |
| One years Dowry on Poor-House Farm, | 51 97 |
| Carding, Spinning and Weaving, | 22 77 |
| Postage, | 1 59 |
| 22 tons Coal, | 45 40 |
| Lime, | 91 93 |
| Rails, | 16 62 |
| Chairs, | 5 00 |
| Bedsteads, | 13 00 |
| Coffins, | 7 75 |
| 2 Ploughs, | 22 50 |
| Surgical Instruments, | 10 57 |
| Policy of Insurance, | 50 00 |
| Medicines, | 68 82 |
| Plaster of Paris, | 13 00 |
| Surveying, | 2 50 |
| Books and Stationary, | 10 92 |
| Vinegar, | 7 37 |
| SALARIES. | |
| By cash paid Charles Focht, late Clerk | 50 00 |
| John Bannan, Esq., 2 years services as Counsel | 50 00 |
| Doct. Geo. Halberstadt, for 9 months services as Surgeon to House, and out door Physician, | 75 00 |
| Extra services and medicines, | 25 00 |
| Doct. J. G. Kuhler, 9 months services as Physician to the House, | 56 25 |
| Extra Services, | 10 25 |
| Wm. Beck, Esq., late Director, 1 years salary, | 20 00 |
| Extra Services, | 19 55 |
| George Dilbert, Esq., 1 years salary as Director, | 20 00 |
| Extra Services, | 13 50 |
| William Grieff, Esq., 6 months services as Steward, | 200 00 |
| Henry Krebs, 6 months services as Clerk, | 137 50 |
| Elijah Hammer, 1 years services as Treasurer, | 25 00 |
| | 8 7011 36 |

WE, the subscribers, Auditors of Schuylkill County, having examined the account of the Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor, of the House of Employment, for the County of Schuylkill, respectfully do report the foregoing Statement, as the result of our investigation, and that there is a balance in favor of Elijah Hammer, Treasurer, of four hundred and ninety eight dollars, and eighty eight cts.

Witness our hands this fifth day of January, A. D 1844.

WM. HAGGERTY,
JNO. C. CLAYTON,
AUDITORS.

*WILLIAM GRIEFF, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor, and of the House of Employment, for the County of Schuylkill, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1843, to the 1st day of January, A. D. 1844.*

DR.

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| To cash received from Elijah Hammer, Treasurer for the use of the Alms House, | 220 00 |
| Rent from J. L. Smith, J. Hughes, and Samuel Hecbner, | 163 64 |
| Cancelling and writing Indentures, | 21 00 |
| Director's Note, | 100 00 |
| Black Smith work, | 8 42 |
| Pauper, | 25 |
| Medicine, | 10 |
| Horse, | 55 00 |
| Corn, | 2 25 |
| Buckwheat, | 1 50 |
| Beef, | 1 00 |
| Pension for Doratha Snyder, | 40 00 |
| Mr. Dressler, for Sarah Feerst, | 10 00 |
| R. H. Boughner, | 19 01 |
| Hauling, | 2 50 |
| Pasture, | 36 75 |
| Sheep, | 21 40 |
| Stray Mules, | 1 00 |
| Isaac Weaver, for boarding, and David Grove, | 12 93 |
| John Reily, | 5 45 |
| Boarding &c., Insane Woman, | 17 00 |
| Baskets, | 2 50 |
| Pigs, | 3 50 |
| Philip Reed, Esq., Interest due C. Quilman, a Pauper, | 10 00 |
| Directors of Franklin county, for boarding &c., | 115 00 |
| Samuel Hillbush, for Dower, | 50 00 |
| Elijah Hammer, Treasurer on account of Salary, | 200 00 |
| Balance due Wm. Grieff, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1844. | 44 05 |
| | $ 1288 29 |

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| By a balance from last settlement, | 349 44 |
| By cash paid hired men, and Clerk, | 101 31 |
| Constable Fees, bringing paupers to House, | 78 76 |
| Medicines, | 6 26 |
| Hogs, | 7 71 |
| Travelling Expenses and Toll, | 14 03½ |
| John F. Dehr, keeping Ann Moodey, | 4 00 |
| Expenses to bring Ann Moodey back to House | 19 87½ |
| Removing Paupers to their place of settlement, | 19 63½ |
| Tailor work, | 22 99 |
| Sand, | 3 50 |
| Butcher, | 19 50 |
| Hand Cuffs and Hoppies, | 5 25 |
| Expenses to bring C. Schreffler, from New York, and P. Bayers from Phila. Alms House, to Schuylkill co., Alms House, | 15 00 |
| Books and Stationary, | 67 54 |
| Black Smith, | 3 25 |
| Cleaning Clock, | 1 10 |
| Coffins, | 1 00 |
| Cider and Apples, | 3 00 |
| Rakes, | 15 93½ |
| Truss, | 2 00 |
| Fish, | 2 00 |
| Nurse, | 2 87½ |
| Freight on Mdz. from Philadelphia, | 8 12½ |
| Gelding, | 10 00 |
| Arbitration in case of Patrick Doran, | 1 07½ |
| Potatoes, | 6 14 |
| Weighing Coal, | 16 81½ |
| Sweeping Chimney, | 12½ |
| M. Seltzer, boarding a Pauper attending Court, | 4 12½ |
| Gardener, | 1 37½ |
| Attending Hospital, | 3 00 |
| Mountain Tea, | 3 75 |
| Policy of Insurance, | 2 00 |
| Mason Work, | 33 83 |
| Lime, | 4 75 |
| Turnips, | 2 15 |
| Repairing Spinning Wheel | 8 25 |
| do Hydrant, | 25 |
| Bell, | 4 25 |
| Corn Brooms, | 1 50 |
| Meat Bench, | 1 50 |
| | 1 64 |
| One years compensation as Steward, from 1st. January, 1843, to 1st day of January, 1844. | 400 00 |
| | 1288 29½ |

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| Paupers remaining in the House, the 1st day of January, 1844. | |
| Males, | 64 |
| Males under 13 years, | 13 |
| Females, | 42 |
| Females under twelve years, | 14 |
| Out door Paupers, | 10 |
| | 141 |
| Paupers admitted into the House, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1843, to the 1st day of Jan. 1844. | |
| Males, | 121 |
| Females, | 62 |
| Born in the House, 1 Male and 1 Female, | 2 |
| | 326 |
| Males discharged and absconded, | 100 |
| Males died, | 13 |
| Females do | 3 |
| Females discharged and absconded, | 59 |
| Born in the House, | 2 |
| Out door Paupers, | 10 |
| Boys bound out, | 6 |
| Remaining in the House, | 131 |
| | 326 |

*BOUND OUT DURING the YEAR 1843.*

James Mitchel to Samuel Watson, of Derry township, Columbia county; Abel Eli to Solomon Lindner, Esq., Rush township, Schuylkill County; Daniel Schwenk to Jacob Geiser, Borough of Pottsville; Wm. Harrison Taylor, to George McDowell, of Columbia County; Daniel Achebach to John Fenstermacher, Wayne township, Schuylkill county; Thomas Miller to George W. Matchin, Wayne township, Schuylkill co.

*MADE IN THE HOUSE*

42 Pair Shoes, 34 Roundabouts, 15 Vests, 105 Pair Pantaloons, 107 Shirts, 89 Frocks, 28 Shemise, 18 Petticoats, 55 Aprons, 61 Pillow Cases, 44 Bed Sheets, 4 Bed Ticks, 22 Bolsters, 35 Chaff Bags, 5 Bed Cases, 11 Quilts, 10 Towels, 15 Women's Caps.

*PRODUCE OF FARM.*

Wheat 222 Shocks, Rye 251 Shocks, Oats 342 Shocks, 12 Sheaves to a Shock; Cloverseed 6 bushels, Corn in Cobs, 580 Bushels, Potatoes 2000 Bushels, Hay 53 four Horse Loads, Second Crop, 4 four Horse Loads, Onions 14 Bushels, Small Onions 5½ Bushels, Red Beets 25 Bushels, Cabbage 1355 heads, Pickels, 269 dozen.

*PRODUCE OF DAIRY.*

1595 Pounds Butter, fattened on Farm and slaughtered: 16 Steers, weight 9299 pounds, Hides 3379 pounds, Tallow 818 pounds, 16 Hogs, weight 3211 pounds, Lard 272 pounds, 15 Calves, weight 1121 pounds, Hide 162 pounds, raised 54 pounds Wool.

*STOCK ON FARM.*

5 Horses, 17 Cows, 5 Steers, 2 Heifers, 1 Bull 15 Hogs, 14 Shoats, 6 Pigs.

WE, the subscribers, Auditors of Schuylkill county, having examined the account of *Wm. Grieff*, Steward of Schuylkill county Alms House, and respectfully do report the foregoing Statement, as the result of our investigation; and that there is a balance in favour of Wm Grieff, Steward, of forty four dollars, and seven cts.

Witness our hands, this fifth day of January, A. D. 1844.

WM. HAGGERTY,
JNO. C. CLAYTON,
Mar. 9, 10-4t AUDITORS.


SPLENDID BIBLE.

HARPER'S *ILLUMINATED AND NEW PICTORIAL BIBLE.* To be completed in 50 numbers, at 25 cts. per number.

This great and Magnificient Work will be embellished with Sixteen Hundred Historical Engravings, exclusive of an initial letter to each chapter, by J. A. Adams, more than fourteen hundred of which are from original designs, by J. G. Chapman. It will be printed from the standard copy of the American Bible Society, and contain Marginal References, the Apocrypha, a Concordance, Chronological Table, List of proper Names; General Index, Table of Weights, Measures, &c. The large Frontispieces, Titles to the Old and New Testaments, Family Record, Presentation Plate, Historical Illustrations, and Initial Letters to the Chapters, Ornamental Borders, &c., will be from original designs, made expressly for this edition, by J. G. Chapman, Esq., of New York; in addition to which there will be numerous large engravings from designs by distinguished modern artists in France and England—to which a full index will be given in the last number.

☞ The great superiority of early proof impressions from the Engravings, will insure to those who give their names at once, the possession of it in the HIGHEST STATE OF PERFECTION. To be completed in about 50 numbers, at 25 cts each.

☞ The subscriber has been appointed Agent, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to this Bible, in Schuylkill County, where a specimen copy of the Work can be seen.

B. BANNAN

January 6,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. NATHANIEL B. ELDRED, Esquire, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Over and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for said counties, and *George M. Dallas* and *George Rabb*, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the trial of all capital, and other offenders, in the said county of Schuylkill—by their precepts to me directed, hav ordered a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Over and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, to be holden at Orwigsburg, on the last Monday in March next, (being the 25th of said month,) to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said County of Schuylkill, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things, which to their several offices appertain to be done; and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of said county of Schuylkill, are to be then and there, to prosecute them as shall be just.

*God save the Commonwealth.*

JEREMIAH REED, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, March 2, 1844.

N. B.—The Witnesses and Jurors who are summoned to attend said Court, are required to attend punctually. In case of non-attendance, the law in such cases, made and provided, will be rigidly enforced.—This notice is published by order of the Court; those concerned will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

To the Military.

AS the period is fast approaching for the election of Officers to the several Battalions, and of the New Brigade, and as it is generally, although erroneously, believed that a good uniform cannot be procured out of the city, the subscribers would therefore notify all successful candidates of the fact, that they are prepared to furnish MILITARY OUTFITS, of any rank, from Major General, to Corporal, in as correct, elegant and cheap a manner, as any other establishment in the state—for the truth of all which they can give high and satisfactory evidence.

LIPPINCOTT & TAYLOR,
*Corner Mahantango and Centre streets.*

Feb. 17, 7—

BANNAN'S

Cheap Book & Stationary Store.

THE subscriber has recently fitted up his Establishment, and is determined to sell all kinds of

*School Books, Miscellaneous Books,*
*Blank Books, Stationery,*
*Fancy Stationery, &c. &c.*

Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Philadelphia Cash prices. Being determined to accommodate the public, he respectfully solicits the patronage of all those in want of articles in his line of business.

☞ Country Store-keepers, Teachers and others, supplied wholesale at the very lowest cash prices.

☞ If Storekeepers and others, will be kind enough to furnish us with a list of the Books they require; we will be happy to furnish them with a list of our prices per dozen, in order to satisfy them, that we *do sell* goods at Philadelphia prices.

Mar. 2, 9— B. BANNAN, Agent.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

All claims against the late partnership, will be settled by either of the late firm, and to whom all those that are indebted, will please call, and pay their amount of indebtedness.

BENJ. F. PORTER,
Mar. 16, 11-3 E. W. McGINNIS.

Houses—To Rent.

THE subscriber's present residence and store on Centre street. The House will accommodate a large family. A new and very convenient brick house—and a stone House on Mahantango street. To one of the above immediate possession may be had—to the others possession on 1st of April next.

JAMES GILLINGHAM.

Several Building Lots, for sale, or to let on Ground Rent.

Carpenters and Builders, will be treated with on liberal terms.

Pottsville, March 2, 9—5t*

Removal.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers and the citizens of Pottsville generally, that he has removed his

FLOUR AND FEED STORE

from Centre street to the corner of Norwegian and Rail Road streets, where he will be pleased to merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN BUCH.

Feb. 24, 8—

Ink! Ink!! Ink!!!

Hoover's Celebrated Ink,
Maynard & Noyes' Ink.
Arnold's Blue and Black Writing Fluids, a most excellent article for steel pens.
Arnold's Superior Red Ink.
Tenny's Japanned Ink, a very superior article for Scriveners and others, who want a good Ink for executing instruments of writing.

All of which will be sold by the subscriber, wholesale and retail, at Philadelphia prices.

B. BANNAN, Agt.

Mar. 2, 9—

SILVER WATCH FOUND.

WAS found on Sunday last, in this Borough, a SILVER WATCH. The owner by proving his property, and paying for this advertisement, can have it.—Apply to BYRON PHILLIPS.

March 16, 11—


## Song of the American Eagle.

BY A LADY OF VERMONT.

I build my nest on the mountain's crest,
Where wild winds rock my eagles to rest;
Where the lightnings flash and the thunders crash,
And the roaring torrents foam and dash:
For my spirit free shall henceforth be
A type for the son of Liberty.

A loft I fly, from eyrie high;
Through the vaulted dome of the azure sky;
On a sunbeam bright take my airy flight
And float in a flood of liquid light;
For I love to play in the noontide ray,
And bask in a blaze from the throne of day.

Away I spring with a tireless wing;
In the feathery cloud I pause and swing;
I dart down the steep where the lightnings leap,
And the clear blue canopy slowly sweep;
For dear to me is the revelry
Of a free and fearless liberty.

I love the land where the mountains stand
Like the watch-towers high of a patriot band—
For I may not hide in my glory and pride
Though the land be ever so fair and wide;
Where luxury reigns o'er voluptuous plains,
And fetters the free born soul in chains.

Then give to me in my flight to see
The land of the Pilgrims ever free,
And I ne'er will roam from the haunts I love,
But watch, from my sentinel rock above,
Your banner fair, over land and sea,
And exult in your glorious destiny.

Oh, guard ye well the land where I dwell
Lest to future times the tale I tell,
When slow expires in smouldering fires
The goodly heritage of your sires,
For Freedom's light, rose clear and bright
From fair Columbia's beacon height,
'Till ye quenched the flame in a starless night.

Then will I tear from your pennon fair
The stars ye set in triumph there!
My olive branch on the blast I'll launch,
The mutterer stripes from the flag staff wrench!
And away I'll fly, for I scorn to see
A craven race in the Land of the Free.

BRANDON, Vermont, January, 1844.

*Extracts from Mr. Prescott's Recent Book, "The Conquest of Mexico," from Vol. 1.*

## HUMAN SACRIFICES AND CANNIBALISM OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS.

Human sacrifices were adopted by the Aztecs early in the fourteenth century, about two hundred years before the conquest. Rare at first, they became more frequent with the wider extent of their empire, till at length, almost every festival was closed with this cruel abomination. These religious ceremonials were generally arranged in such a manner as to afford a type of the most prominent circumstances in the character of history of the deity who was the object of them. A single example will suffice:

One of the most important festivals was that in honor of the god Texcatlipoca, whose rank was inferior only to that of the Supreme Being. He was called 'the soul of the world,' and supposed to have been its creator. He was depicted as a handsome man, endowed with perpetual youth.

A year before the intended sacrifice, a captive distinguished for his personal beauty, and without a blemish on his body, was selected to represent this deity. Certain tutors took charge of him, and instructed him how to perform his new part with becoming grace and dignity. He was arrayed in a splendid dress, regaled with incense and with a profusion of sweet scented flowers, of which the ancient Mexicans were as fond as their descendents of the present day. When he went abroad, he was attended by a train of the royal pages, and, as he halted in the street to play some favorite melody, the crowd prostrated themselves before him, and did him homage as the representative of their good deity; in this way he led an easy, luxurious life, till within a month of his sacrifice. Four beautiful girls, bearing the names of the principle goddess, were then selected to share the honors of his bed; and with them he continued to live in idle dalliance, feasted at the banquets of the principal nobles, who paid him all the honors of a divinity.

At last the fatal day of sacrifice arrived. The term of his short-lived glories was at an end. He was stripped of his gaudy apparel, and bade adieu to the fair partners of his revelries. One of the royal barges transported him across the lake, to a temple which rose on its margin, about a league from the city. Hither the inhabitants of the capital flocked, to witness the consummation of the ceremony. As the sad procession wound up the sides of the pyramid, the unhappy victim threw away the gey chaplets of flowers, and broke in pieces the musical with which he had solaced the hours of captivity. On the summit he was received by six priests, whose long and matted locks flowed disorderly over their sable robes, covered with hieroglyphical scrolls of mystic import.—They led him to the sacrificial stone, a large block of jasper, with its upper surface somewhat convex. On this the prisoner was stretched.

Five Priests secured his head and his limbs; while the sixth, clad in a scarlet mantle, emblematic of his bloody office, dexterously opened the breast of the wretched victim with a razor of *itzli*,—a volcanic substance, hard as flint—and inserting his hand in the wound, tore out the palpitating heart. The minister of death, first holding this up towards the sun, an object of worship throughout Anahuac, cast it at the feet of the deity to whom the temple was devoted, while the multitudes below prostrated themselves in humble adoration. The tragic story of the type of human destiny, which, brilliant in its commencement, too often closes in sorrow and disaster.

Such was the form of the human sacrifice usually practised by the Aztecs. It was the same that often met the eye of the Europeans in their progress through the country, and from the dreadful doom of which themselves were not exempted. There were, indeed, some occasions when preliminary tortures of the most exquisite kind,—with which it is unnecessary to shock the reader,—were inflicted, but they always terminated with the bloody ceremony above described. It should be remarked, however, that such tortures were not the spontaneous suggestions of cruelty, as with the North American Indians, but were all rigorously prescribed in the Aztec ritual, and doubtless were often inflicted with the same compunctious visiting, which a devout familiar of the Holy Office might at times experience in executing its stern decrees.

Women as well as the other sex, were sometimes reserved for sacrifice. On some occasions, particularly in a season of drought, as the festival of the insatiable Tlaloc, the god of rain, children for the most part infants, were offered up. As they were borne along in open litters, dressed in their festal robes, and decked with the fresh blossoms of spring, they moved the hardest heart to pity, though their cries were drowned in the wild chant of the priests, who read in their tears a favorable augury for their petition. These innocent victims were generally bought of parents who were poor, but who stifled the voice of nature, less at the suggestion of poverty, than of a wretched superstition.

The most loathsome part of the story—the manner in which the body of the sacrificed captive was disposed of—remains yet to be told. It was delivered to the warrior who had taken him in battle, and by him, after being dressed, was served up in an entertainment to his friends. This was not the coarse repast of famished cannibals, but a banquet teeming with delicious beverages and delicate viands, prepared with art, and attended by both sexes, who, as we shall see hereafter, conducted themselves with all the decorum of civilized life. Surely never were refinement and the extreme of barbarism brought so closely in contact with each other.

Human sacrifices have been practised by many nations, not excepting the most polished nations of antiquity; but never by any, on a scale to be compared with those in Anahuac. The amount of victims immolated on its accursed altars would stagger the faith of the least scrupulous believer. Scarcely any author pretends to estimate the yearly sacrifices throughout the empire at less than twenty thousand, and some carry the number as high as fifty!

On great occasions, as the coronation of a king, or the consecration of a temple, the number becomes still more appalling. At the dedication of the great temple of Huitzilopchli, in the year 1486, the prisoners who for some years had been reserved for the purpose, were drawn from all quarters to the capitol. They were ranged in files, forming a procession nearly two miles long. The ceremony consumed several days, and seventy thousand captives are said to have perished at the shrine of this terrible deity!

But who can believe that so numerous a body would have suffered themselves to be led unresistingly like sheep to the slaughter? Or how could their remains, too great for consumption in the ordinary way, be disposed of, without breeding a pestilence in the capital? Yet the event was of recent date, and is unequivocally attested by the best informed historians. One may be considered certain. It was customary to preserve the skulls of the sacrificed, in buildings appropriate for the purpose. The companions of Cortes counted one hundred and thirty-six thousand in one of these sacrifices! Without attempting a precise calculation, therefore it is safe to conclude that thousands were yearly offered up, in the different cities of Anahuac, on the bloody altars of the Mexican divinities.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1844.

DEAR SIR: At last the Wolf is come. To-day the Texas question was broached. Holmes, of South Carolina, in opposing a proposition to abolish the Military Academy and dismiss the supernumerary officers heretofore educated at that institution, warned the House that we might soon be involved in a war for the Annexation of Texas. He said that the British government was watching our relations with Mexico with a keen eye, and that we could not effect the annexation (which he took to be the settled policy of this government) without fighting steel to steel. He adverted also to the great importance of having an efficient force capable of doing it quick, before all the pirates of South America could take Mexican commissions, and prey upon our commerce. He said much more, but it is too late at night to enter into further detail. Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts said he could not suffer this amazing avowal to pass without notice. He was called to order by Black, of Georgia, who you will recollect moved some weeks ago to lack the admission of Texas to the Oregon bill. The Speaker, of course decided that Mr. W. was in order. He then said that in view of the rumors which were abroad, the declaration of the gentlemen from South Carolina assumed the most serious character. How did he *know* that the annexation of another nation to this Union was the settled policy of this Government? The people of the United States did not know it, nor did this House. But there was too much reason to believe that a secret and stealthy negotiation was actually going on. He did not rise to enter into an argument, but simply to declare that the scheme referred to was utterly abhorrent to the feelings of the people he represented, and big with danger to this Union. Friendly as he was to the Military academy, if it could be made subservient to such a scheme he would go with its enemies and level it with the ground.—The house was in great commotion, and Holmes and Payne of Alabama, declared, *aside*, that the South wanted the union *with Texas*, but if they could not have that, then Texas *without the Union*. This, you may rely upon it, is the determination of the former nullifying party.

To-morrow a resolution will be offered, calling upon the President for any correspondence which has passed on this subject between this and the Texan Government. It is expected that this will in some degree, if not decisively, test the sense of the House on the whole project. My own opinion is that this question is to be carried to the polls in the coming Presidential Election. The opponents of Annexation say, 'Let it come in any shape; the sooner the better.' Yours,

AMICUS.

On Davy Crockett's return to his constituents, after his first session in Congress, a 'nation' of them surrounded him one day, and began to interrogate him about Washington. 'What time do they dine at Washington, Colonel? asked one, 'why,' said he 'common people such as you are here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry and big'uns dine at three.' As for representatives, we dine at four, and the aristocracy and the senate, they don't get their victuals till five.'—'Well, when does the President fodder?' asked another. 'Old Hickory!' exclaimed the Colonel, (attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station,) 'Old Hickory! *well he don't dine, till next day!*'

☞ We invite attention to the following article on the subject of Banks and Banking:

## THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

In precise, and explicit language, what constitutes the CIRCULATING MEDIUM of the United States, and of what does it consist?

I assume that it consists of Bank Paper, and of nothing else; and for the simple reason that there is no other MEDIUM that circulates.

Coin, or money, is in no sense a medium of exchange; but when paid, the actual giving of real property for a consideration.

When a half eagle is given for a barrel of flour, no medium is made use of, but one description of property, is by the transaction given for another. It is just as much a matter of barter or exchange, as giving a barrel of flour for a ton of coal is. A medium implies something midway between, in the transaction.

A person who purchases a ton of coal, and gives his check on the Bank for the amount, makes use of a medium in payment—the check is *the medium* by which the transfer of money to the amount specified, is made by the purchaser to the seller of the article.

A bill of exchange is *the medium* by which an individual living in New York, makes a transfer of property in London, or at some other foreign place.

A deed is *the medium* by which a house and lot is conveyed to the purchaser.

A transfer on the books of an incorporation, is *the medium* by which the capitol stock of the Institution passes from one individual to another.

The Pot-ash Inspector's bill of Inspection, is *the medium* by which the barrels of ash