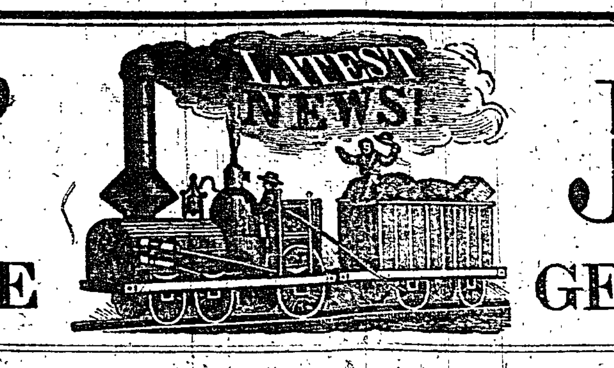
MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.



"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 XXII. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846. NO. 39.

Terms of the Miners' Journal,

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance to those who reside in the County—and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, where payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven Do Do	10 00
Fifteen Do Do	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three year's subscription to the Journal.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square of 16 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Half Square of 8 lines, 3 times,	50
Subsequent insertions, each,	12½
Four lines, 3 times,	25
Subsequent insertions, each,	6¼
One Square, 3 months,	$3 00
Six months,	5 00
One Year,	7 00
Business Cards of Five lines, per annum,	3 00
Merchants and others, advertising by the Year, with the privilege of inserting different advertisements weekly.	10 00

☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

Medicines.

WHY WILL YE DIE?

Dr. OSBORN'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS!

PREPARED BY

Dr. THERON OSBORN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE AT

BANNAN'S BOOKSTORE, POTTSVILLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

And by the different Agents in the County.

THE unprecedented success that has attended the use of these Pills in the practice of the proprietor for the last six or eight years, has induced him to yield to the importunities of many who have used and been benefitted by them, and make arrangements to place them within the reach of the public generally. In doing so he feels called upon to say that the Indian Vegetable Restorative Pills are decidedly superior to any with which he is acquainted. They combine the properties of many of the best vegetable medicines, [used in Pills] in such a manner as to afford not only immediate and temporary but permanent relief.

The valuable tonics which enter into their composition by their action upon the secretory organs hold in check the purgative principle and induce a gentle and natural operation without inconvenience or pain, and while they restore a natural and healthy action of the stomach, liver and bowels, they increase, instead of diminishing the strength of the patient. The general opinion that a powerful and violent purgative is necessary, is founded in error, they in general irritate the stomach and bowels, derange the secretions and are productive of very serious consequences, and it should be known that the great mass of pills in general use are composed of the most powerful and irrating purgatives, and act with too great a degree of violence, producing that derangement in the system that is followed by constipation of the bowels, indigestion and costiveness. From these facts the natural inference would be that to maintain uniform health, it is necessary to correct unhealthy secretions, expel morbid humors and purify the system, by the use of a medicine that will act efficiently yet mildly, assist instead of disarranging the organs of the system and thus bring nature in its proper and healthy channel. To accomplish which, no medicine is superior to the Indian Vegetable Restorative Pills; their operation is, in ordinary doses, to promote a natural and easy evacuation, and at the same time by their tonic property impart vigor and health to the system, but when a powerful and speedy operation is necessary, it will be accomplished by increasing the dose, which may be done with perfect safety as they are entirely Vegetable.

They have been used as a family medicine for years by many of the first respectability—and, although they are not recommended to "heal all the ills that flesh is heir to," yet it has been very rare that it has been found necessary for those using them to employ any other medicine, and their occasional use will almost invariably prove an effectual preventive to disease.—They are exactly adapted to the use of families, travellers and seamen; they cleanse the blood, causing a free circulation—open obstructions and promote the secretion of healthy bile, and consequently are an excellent medicine for Nausea, Indigestion, Nervous disorders, Dejection, Liver Complaint, pains in the Head, Side and Breast, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Urinary obstructions, Ague and Fever, Billious and Intermittent Fevers, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and are eminently useful in all female complaints—and in one word, all diseases arising from unhealthy secretions and impurity of the blood. Numerous testimonials of their efficacy in particular cases, might be added, but the proprietor prefers presenting a few certificates of their general character, from persons of unquestionable candor and veracity, who would not in any degree lend their influence to promote any thing that is not of decided utility, and rely upon their intrinsic merits to gain them a reputation, feeling the most perfect confidence that none will abandon their use who give them a fair trial.

CERTIFICATES.

The following certificates are from the Rev. Thos. Newman, and the Rev. David Webster, Ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York Conference.

Dr. Osborn—Dear Sir:—I have used your Indian Vegetable Restorative Pills myself and made use of them in my family, and most cheerfully recommend them as a very valuable family medicine.

Respectfully,
THOMAS NEWMAN.
Marlboro, Aug. 4, 1846.

Dr. T. Osborn—Dear Sir:—I have for some time past made use of your Indian Vegetable Restorative Pills, both myself and in my family and do most cordially recommend them as a superior family medicine. Their action is exceedingly mild and efficacious and so far as my experience goes they are all that you recommend them to be.

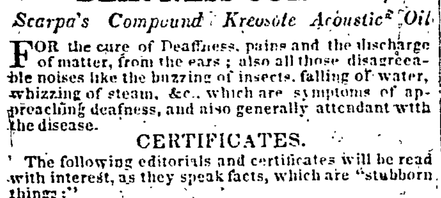
Respectfully yours,
DAVID WEBSTER.

Price 25 cents per box, containing from 35 to 40 Pills. For sale wholesale and retail, at BANNAN'S Bookstore, Pottsville, and by the following Agents in the County:

JOHN S. C. MARTIN, Druggist, Pottsville;
CLEMENS & PARVIN, " "
JOHN G. BROWN, " "
CAARLES LAWTON, jr. & Co., St. Clair,
CHARLES B. DE FOREST, Minersville.

☞ Aents for the sale of these Bills, wanted in all the Towns in the County, at the usual rates.

May 16, 1846. —20



DEAFNESS CURED.

Scarpa's Compound Kreosote Acoustic Oil

FOR the cure of Deafness, pains and the discharge of matter, from the ears; also all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease.

CERTIFICATES.

The following editorials and certificates will be read with interest, as they speak facts, which are "stubborn things:"

Most Extraordinary Cure.—If any have doubts, they may now dismiss them, and the most incredulous may consider Deafness as curable. Numerous cases of cures, and many of them very remarkable; by the use of 'Scarpa's Oil,' have been published, but this caps the climax. Young or old may yet recover hearing. A lady in Smithfield, Pennsylvania, and now about eighty years of age, had been gradually getting Deaf for more than forty years, so that it was next to impossible to make her hear conversation in the loudest tone of voice. Last winter she was induced to try 'Scarpa's Oil for Deafness.' It is only necessary to add that she has used two bottles, and that her hearing is perfectly restored; she is cured.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1843.

Here is Worth Attending to, coming as it does from a man so extensively known as is Mr. Graeff, both in the city and country—

I hereby certify that from the effects of a severe cold last winter, I became partially deaf, attended with very disagreeable noises, like riging of bells, &c which gradually increased until I completely lost the hearing of one ear—when I was induced to try Scarpa's Accoustic Oil, and am now haw happy to say, that with the use of one bottle of the above medicine, I can hear as well as ever, and all disagreeable noises have entirely disappeared. Any further information respecting my case will be gladly given, by calling on me at No. 45½ North Fifth street, near Race. DANIEL GRAEFF.

Deafness Cured.—The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Johnson of Boston, to a friend in this city, is important:

'The bottle of Scarpa's Oil for Deafness, that you sent me, with the wish that my daughter would try it, has been used, and in its effects, have astonished all you know how very deaf she has been since she was three years old—she now hears quite well, but as the medicine has all been used, I wish you to send me another bottle, which I have every reason to believe will cure her entirely.—Times.

For sale by B. B. Gumpert, No. 120 North Second street, Philadelphia, and in Pottsville by
JOHN G. BROWN.
Sept. 5, 1846. 37—ly

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Thompson's Compound Syrup of TAR & WOOD NAPTHA.

Still another remarkable Cure!

Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 20, 1845.

About six years since, in consequence of the sedentary nature of my business, I was attacked with severe pains in the breast, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath, which were soon followed by a failure of appetite, extreme wakefulness at night, and partial paralysis of my limbs—these symptoms of a deranged system being frequently attended with spitting of blood. For about two years I was occasionally thrown into convulsions, which left me in a miserable state of feebleness and began to affect my mind. From time to time my sufferings were more or less severe, until at length they increased to such a degree, and the violence of the symptoms were so augmented, that for a whole year I was unable to attend to my business. During this time I consulted some able physicians and attended to their prescriptions; but all their skill was unavailing to procure me relief, and at length they regarded my recovery as entirely hopeless. In this condition I was informed of the salutary effects of Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha, in a case somewhat similar to mine, and though I had given up all expectations of a recovery of my former health by human means, yet by being strongly advised to try this medicine, I was at length prevailed upon to do so, and I have now to say, that by the use of six bottles my health has been restored, and I am now able to attend to business with as much facility as usual.

HENRY MYERS.

Principal Office N. E. corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents, or six bottles for $2 50.

Beware of all imitations.—Agents, MOORE & LONGAKER, Norristown; EARL, Reading; Dr. McPHERSON, Harrisburg; J. G. BROWN, Pottsville; STEVENSON & CO., and R. ANGNEY, Carlisle.

Dec., 13, 50—

Life Insurance.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 11, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.

B. BANNAN, Agent for Schuylkill county.
JAMES S. CARPENTER, M. D., Medical Examiner.

THIS Institution is based on the Mutual principle, and only commenced business on the first of May, 1845, and during the first year issued the unexampled number of 1701 Policies, on which the Premiums in Notes and Cash amounted to $154,269 25, while the losses during the same period, amounted to only $7000—thus saving an ample sum for security the first year of its establishment.

The following are some of the advantages secured by Insurance in this Company:

1st. Those in good health, of the proper age, and of sound constitution, will be insured at the lowest rate of premiums.

2d. The premium if over $50, can be paid one-fourth in cash, and three-fourths in a secured note at 12 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and subject to assessments if required, or it may be paid weekly, monthly or quarterly.

3d. Annual division of profits in scrip certificates which bear 6 per cent. interest, and if required a loan of two-thirds on the scrip will be made in cash—or the profits can be added to increase the sum insured, and after the lapse of years, if the profits are left to accumulate, they will amount to double or treble, or more, of the sum insured.

4th. No persons are liable beyond the amount of their premiums.

5th. Married women may insure the lives of their husbands, secure from any demands of their creditors, if the premium does not exceed $300 per annum.

6th. Creditors may insure their debtors; or debtors themselves, for the protection of creditors.

7th. An insurance can be made so that the sum insured will be paid on attaining a specified age, or sooner in the event of death.

8th. All claims on policies will be paid three months after notice and proof of death.

9th. No risk will be taken on any one life exceeding $5000, until the surplus amounts to $50,000; then the amount of risk on a single life will be gradually extended as the funds of the Company augment.

10th. No Director or Officer can obtain a loan of the Company.

11th. When the net profits of the Company amount to $200,000, the excess will be applied towards the redemption of Scrip, giving priority to that first issued; but the amount of $200,000, in addition to the reinsurance fund, will be kept as a permanent fund, in which the members have a *pro rata* interest.

12th. The funds of the Company to be invested by the Finance Committee in bonds and first mortgages on unencumbered real estate, the actual value of which is twice the amount loaned—or in stocks of the United States, or of the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maine, or loaned to members on their Scrip.

13th. No part of the profits is withheld, or diverted from the assured in any way.

14th. There is no stock or loan, either nominal or real, to pay interest for; the company having ample capital in the premiums received.

15th. It enables a man to provide for a wife and children, in such a way, that although he may loose all, *they are safe*—and all persons whether married or unmarried, to provide for old age, sickness and want, as well as for death.

16th. It does not reckon the assured a year older than he is—but from *six months less to six months more*, so as to equalize the same between all parties.

17th. It pays no directors, auditors or solicitors.

18th. A portion of the directors and the officers are chosen yearly, and the members vote according to interest.

19th. The assured can surrender the policy at any time after a term of years, and *receive its equitable value.*

20th. Every precaution is taken to prevent a forfeiture of policy.

The subscriber has received the Agency of this Company, and is now prepared to effect Insurances on Lives, in accordance with the provisions of the Company. Pamphlets setting forth the advantages of Life Insurance, and any other information can be obtained from BENJ. BANNAN, Agent.

August 29th, 1846. 35—

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of LONDON

Empowered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £500,000 STG.

United States Board of Directors.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chairman,
John J. Palmer, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.
James Boorman Esq.
George Barclay, Esq.
Samuel S. Howland, Esq.
Gorman A. Worth, Esq.
Samuel M. Fox, Esq.
} New York.
Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS & MANAGERS

For the New York Branch, J. L. Star, 74 Wall st. New York; for the New England Branch, E. A. Grattan, Merchant's Exchange, Boston; for Maryland and Washington Branch, D. McIlvain, German st. Baltimore; for the other Branches, Wm. Peter, 68 south 4th street Philadelphia.

BANKERS—Merchant's Bank, New York.

PHYSICIANS.—J. K. Rodgers, M. D. and A. E. Hosack, M. D. New York; Winslow Lewis, Junr., M. D. Boston; T. H. Breckler, M. D. Baltimore; J. Barclay Biddle, M. D. Philadelphia.

SOLICITORS.—W. Van. Hook, New York; F. Dexter, Boston; J. M. Campbell, Baltimore, Wm. W. Haley, Philadelphia.

This institution, founded on the Mutual Safety and Joint Stock principle, and embracing all the recent improvements in the science of Life Insurance, after having experienced the most marked success in Europe, has established offices in British America and various parts of the United States, where its principles are winning equal favour and approval.—Amongst the many advantages which it offers to all persons wishing to insure their lives, are 1st—its PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large paid up and safely invested capital; 2d—its moderate rates of premium; 3rd—the participation of all profits by the insured, which (as the business of the Society in Great Britain and elsewhere, has become very extensive,) is of the utmost benefit and importance; 4th—the use given to the Assured of two thirds of the amount of their former payments, whenever required—thus obviating the objections against Life Insurances with those whose incomes are precarious, and who might dread the possibility of, being in arrear with their premiums, and of thereby forfeiting their previous payments.

Pamphlets containing the Society's rates and every other information, may be obtained on application to the Agent, at No. 68 south Fourth street, Philadelphia, of Charles De Forest, West Branch Valley, and at the office of the Miners' Journal, Pottsville.

June 28th 26—

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY & TRUST CO., OF PHILADA. OFFICE 159 CHESNUT ST.

MAKE Insurance on Lives, grant Annuities and Endowments, and receive and execute trusts.

Rate for insuring $100 on a single life.

Age	For 1 year.	For 7 years. annually.	For Life. annually.
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
50	1 95	2 09	4 60
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

Example:—A person aged 30 years next birth-day, by paying the Company $1 31, would secure to his family or heirs $100, should he die in one year; or for $13 10 he secures to them $1000; or for $13 60 annually for 7 years; he secures to them 1000 should he die in 7 years; or for $23 60 paid annually during life he provides for them 1000 whenever he dies; for $65 50 they would receive $5000 should he die in one year.

January 20, 1845.

The Managers of this Company, at a meeting held on the 27th December ult., agreeably to the design referred in the original prospectus or circular of the Company, appropriated a Bonus or addition to all policies for the whole of life, remaining in force, that were issued prior to the 1st of January, 1842. Those of them therefore which were issued in the year 1836, will be entitled to 10 per cent upon the sum insured, making an addition of $100 on every $1000. That is $1100, will be paid when the policy becomes a claim instead of the $1000 originally insured. Those policies that were issued in 1837 will be entitled to 8¾ per cent, or $87 50 on every $1000. And those issued in 1838, will be entitled to 7½ per cent, or $75 on every 100, and in ratable proportions on all said policies issued prior to 1st of January, 1842.

The Bonus will be credited to each polocy on the books endorsed on presentation at the Office.

It is the design of the Company, to continue to make addition or bonus to the policies for life at stated periods.

B. W. RICHARDS, President.

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

☞ The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above Institution, and is prepared effect Insurances on Lives, at the published rates, and give any information desired on the subject, on application at this office.

BENJAMIN BANNAN

Pottsville Feb. 6th, 5—t

Wrapping Paper and Blasting Paper.

250 REAMS Wrapping Paper just received and for sale cheap at BANNAN'S Cheap Paper Store. ☞ Merchants supplied wholesale at Philadelphia prices. Also, a lot of cheap Blasting Paper.

Sept., 5th, 1846 36—

Philadelphia.

SOLIS, BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FUR AND CLOTH CAPS,

AND IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Muffs, Boas and Fancy Furs,

NO. 86, ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Shipping Furs bought.

MERCHANTS will find it to their interest to call, before making their purchases, as the subscribers will sell their Goods in quantities to suit, as low as they can be purchased in New York, in the large, quantities.

N. B. This establishment will be closed on Saturdays.

Philada., Aug. 29, 1846. 35—3mo.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Whetherill & Brother,

MANUFACTURERS. No 65 north Front street Philadelphia, have now a good supply of their warranted pure white lead, and those customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence of a run on the article, shall now have their orders filled.

No known substance possesses those perservative and beautifying propeties so desirable in a paint, to an equal extent with unadulterated white lead; hence any admixture of other materials only mars its value. It has therefore been the steady aim of the manufacturers, for many years, to supply to the public a perfectly pure white lead, and the unceasing demand for the article, is proof that it has met with favor. It is invariably branded on one head—WETHERILL & BROTHER, in full, and on the other, WARRANTED PURE—all in red letters

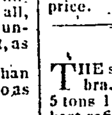
November 19, 47—

BEST BUTT HINGES,

MANUFACTURED and for sale by
MORRIS, TASKER & MORRIS,
Pascal Iron Warehouse, S. E. corner of Third and Walnut street, Philada.

Philada. August 9, 32—.

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.



You may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored TEAS, by the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 30 South Second Street between Market and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, always to obtain good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price. Philadelphia, June 20, 1846. 25—

RAIL ROAD IRON.

THE subscribers have now landing from ship Alhambra, from Liverpool, 5 tons Rail Road Iron, 1½ x ¾, 5 tons 1¼ x ⅝, 10 tons 1½ x ½, 5 tons 1¾ x ½. Also, 80 tons best refined Iron, consisting of round, square, and flat bars. Apply to T. & E. GEORGE,
North East corner of Market and 12th street,
P 1846. 17-tf

PHILADELPHIA, READING AND POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Passenger Trains.

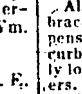
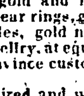
Hours of starting on and after Monday, Oct. 6, 1845
From Pottsville, at 9 A. M., } Daily except Sunday
" Philada., " 9 A. M., }

HOURS OF PASSING READING
For Philada., at 10 A. M.,
" Pottsville " 12 A. M.,

RATES OF FARE.
Between Pottsville and Philada., $3 50 and 3 00
" " " Reading, $1 40 and 1 20

Philada., Oct. 11 15—

CHEAP WATCHES


The Cheapest Gold and Silver watches in
PHILADELPHIA.


GOLD Levers full Jewelled	$45 00
Silver " "	23 00
Gold Lepines Jewelled	30 00
Silver " "	15 00
" Quartiers fine quality	10 00
Gold watches plain	15 00
Silver Spectacles	1 75
Gold Pencils	2 00
" Bracelets	4 00

Also on hand a large assortment of gold and hair bracelets, finger rings, breast pins, hoop ear rings, gold pens, silver spoons, sugar tongs, thimbles, gold neck curb and fob chains, guard keys, and jewellry, at equally low prices; all I want is to call to convince customers.

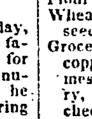
All kinds of clocks and watches repaired and warranted to keep good time for one year. Old gold and silver bought or taken in exchange. For sale 8 day and 30 hour brass Clocks at LEWIS LADOMIS, Watch Clock and Jewellry store, No. 413½ Market street, above 11th, North side, Philadelphia.

Philada., April 18, 1846 16-6mo

SALT! SALT!!

SALINA Salt in barrels & bags, for sale at the lowest Market price, delivered on board of Boats on the Schuylkill, FREE OF PORTERAGE by
GRAY & BROTHER,
31 Walnut st. or Locust st. Wharf Schuylkill.
Philadelphia July 19th, 29

BURDEN'S PATENT HORSE SHOES



MADE OF THE best refined American Iron, for sale at about the same prices of the Iron in bar, being a saving of about 100 per cent to the purchaser. All shoes sold, ar warranted, and if not satisfactory, can be returned and the money will be refunded.

GRAY & BROTHER, 42 Walnut st., Philada.
June 8 23—

Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville Rail Road.

Reduction of Freight on Merchandize.

ON AND AFTER Monday next, June 26th, 1844, Goods will be forwarded with despatch at the following rates of Freight, between Reading and the points below stated, per ton of 2000 lbs.

	Between Reading and Phila.	Between Reading and Pottsville.
Plaster, slate, tiles, &c.	1 10	75 cts.
Pig Iron, blooms, timber, marble, rosin, tar, pitch, and grindstones,	1 20	90 cts.
Nails & spikes, bar iron, castings, lead, turpentine bark, raw tobacco, salt, provisions, potatoes, lumber, stoves, &c.,	40	1 00
Flour per barrel,	16 cts.	11 cts.
Wheat, corn, rye, clover seed, & salt per bushel,	4 cts.	3 cts.
Groceries, hardware, steel, copper, tin, brass, domestic liquors, machinery, butter and eggs, cheese, lard and tallow, oil, wool, cotton, leather raw hides, paints, oysters, hemp, and cordage.	10	1 35
Dry Goods, drugs & medicines, foreign liquors, wines, glass, paper, fresh fish, meat, confectionary, books & Stationary.	2 00	1 70

No additional charges for commission, storage, or receiving or delivering freight at any of the Company's Depots on the line.

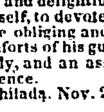
July 15, 1843 29—

To Machinists and others.

PLATT'S universal Chuck, all sizes, from 6 to 20 inches; Salter's Spring Balances, made expressly for Steam Engines, 80, 50 and 21 pounds. Platform and Counter Scales, more than 56 different sizes and patterns. For sale wholesale and retail at the lowest manufacturer's prices, at No. 34 Walnut street, by
GRAY & BROTHER.
Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1846. 6—

AMERICAN HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA



THIS commodious and delightfully located Hotel, situated in Chesnut street Philadelphia, directly opposite the State House. *Henry A. Charter*, Proprietor offers every inducement to the travelling public. It is in the centre of business, it is within two minutes' walk of the Post Office, Custom House, the principal Banks and places of amusement; is in an airy and delightful location, and the proprietor pledges himself, to devote every attention to his table, and to have obliging and attentive servants to conduct to the comforts of his guests. Baths, warm and cold, always ready, and an assortment of wines of unequalled excellence.

Philada. Nov. 22d 1845, 47—1y

Fire Insurance.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

The Franklin Insurance Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Capital $400,000, Paid in

Charter Perpetual.

CONTINUE to make Insurance, permanent and limited, on every description of property, in town and country, on the usual favorable terms. Office 163½ Chestnut Street near fifth Street.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Bancker, Samuel Grant,
James Scott, Frederick Brown,
Thomas Hart, Jacob R. Smith,
Thomas S. Wharton, Geo. W. Richards,
Tobias Wagner, Mordecai D. Lewis.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Sec'y.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates.

ANDREW RUSSEL

Pottsville, June 19, 1841, 25—ly

OFFICE OF THE

Spring Garden Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company having organized according to the provisions of its charter, is now prepared to make Insurances against loss by Fire on the mutual principle, combined with the security of a joint stock capital.—The advantage of this system is, that efficient security is afforded at the lowest rates that the business can be done for, as the whole profits (less an interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum on the capital) will be returned to the members of the institution, without their becoming responsible for any of the engagements or liabilities of the Company, further than the premiums actually paid.

The great success which this system has met with wherever it has been introduced, induces the Directors to request the attention of the public to it, confident that it requires but to be understood to be appreciated.

The act of Incorporation, and any explanation in regard to it, may be obtained by applying at the Office *Northwest corner of 6th and Wood sts.*, or of B. BANNAN, Pottsville.

CHARLES STOKES, President.
L. KRUMBHAAR, Secretary.

DIRECTORS,

Charles Stokes, George W. Ash,
Joseph Wood, Abraham R. Perkins,
Elijah Dallett, David Rankin,
P. L. Laguerenne, Walter B. Dick,
Samuel Townsend, Joseph Parker,

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above mentioned institution, and is prepared to effect insurances on all descriptions of property at the lowest rates. B. BANNAN.

February 28, 1846. 9—

VALUABLE COAL LANDS

AND OTHER REAL ESTATE,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber having removed to Lebanon, offers for sale, the following Real Estate, situated in Pinegrove Township, Schuylkill County, all of which is very favorably located, and is very desirable property for investments. First is

THE MILL PROPERTY,

containing two hundred and fifty acres, of which about one hundred acres are in a fine state of cultivation, nearly the whole being limed. The Mill is of frame and has been completely repaired, and put in excellent running order. There is also a fine Saw Mill connected with it. This property is situated on the Swatara, near the Borough of Pine Grove, on the road leading from Pottsville. On the premises are erected a two story dwelling, and one tenant house, together with the necessary out-buildings.

COAL LANDS IN THE SWATARA REGION.

No. 1, Contains 36 acres, called the Funston Tract, warrantee Benjamin Bonawitz, located on the Lorberry Creek, and the Lorberry Creek Rail Road passes through the tract. There are three dwellings erected on this property—and two veins of Coal are now opened, out of one of which upwards of Ten Thousand tons of Coal have been taken.

No. 2, One-fourth of the Panther Head Tract, which contains one hundred and twenty-seven acres, through which the Lorberry Creek Rail Road also passes.—There are Coal Veins opened on this tract, and a considerable quantity of Coal has been mined and sent to market.

No. 3, Contains 37 acres and adjoins the above mentioned tract.

No. 4, Contains 146 acres, the one-fourth part to be sold, situated on the Swatara Rail Road, near the Union Canal Rail Road.

No. 5, The one-half of another Tract of Coal Land, situated on the Swatara Rail Road, containing 75 acres, and adjoins tract No. 4.

These tracts are situated on improvements already made, and as the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Rail Road Company is now extending a branch of the Road into the Swatara Region, in the neighborhood of these lands, the purchaser will have the choice of two outlets by the Union Canal, or by the Mine Hill Rail Road, through the Valley of the Schuylkill, which certainly offers great inducements for profitable investments.—Although these are good Coal Lands, they will be sold at about one-half the price now asked, for good Timber Lands in the neighborhood of Pottsville.

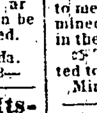
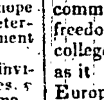
For further information, as to terms, &c., apply to DAVID GREENAWALT, Pinegrove—SAMUEL B. FISHER, Pottsville, or

JOHN GEORGE, Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, July 4, 1846. 27—tf

New Boot, Shoe, Hat & Cap Store.

Foster & Shissler,

HAVE taken the New Store nearly opposite Prevost's Hotel, Minersville, where they have opened one of the best assortments of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps in the County. Also a good assortment of

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER,

Morocco, Calf, Binding and Lining Skins,	Shoemaker's Tools, Shoe Findings,
Trunks, Valises,	Carpet Bags, &c.

All of which they will sell low for cash. They are also prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes, of the various kinds, warranted equal to any in neatness and durability. By close application to business, they hope to merit the patronage of the public, as they are determined *"Not to be Undersold,"* by any Establishment in the county.

☞ Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call, and examine for themselves.

Minersville, August 15th, 1846. 33-3mo

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John A. Falls, late of Minersville, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Schuylkill county, to the subscribers, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same to them without delay.

RACHAEL A. FALLS, Administratrix.
JAMES B. FALLS, Administrator.

Minersville, August 22d, 1846 34—6t

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of WILLIAM SHENFELTER, late of the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Schuylkill county, therefore all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

SAMUEL SILLYMAN, Administrator,
Residing in Pottsville.

Pottsville, August 22d, 1846. 34 6t.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Jennings & Heim at Llewellyn, is dissolved by mutual consent from this date. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to settle without delay, with George Heim, and all having claims against them, are notified to present them for liquidation, to him on the first of Oct. next.

JOHN JENNINGS,
GEORGE HEIM.

Sept. 12, 1846 37-3t*

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods from Messrs. Trowbridge & Co., will continue to sell at the old stand in Centre street, directly opposite G. W. Slater's store, all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Provisions, Queens and Glass ware,
Boots, Shoes,

And every other article usually kept in a Store, and respectfully invites all persons wishing to purchase Goods at the lowest Pottsville prices, to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN B. DOUTY.

Pottsville, June 13, 1846. —24

DENTISTRY.

S. R. DICKSON and Dr. M. DEPUY, Dental Surgeons, respectfully inform the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that they have established an office in this place, where they will be pleased to see their friends and others who wish dental operations performed, equal to the best done in Philadelphia, and far better than is done by a great majority of dentists there.

In consequence of a very large amount of business with which they are favored, they are enabled to operate for prices which are not unreasonably high, thus placing within the reach of all the means of preserving their teeth, which are so necessary to beauty, health and happiness.

They are prepared to perform the largest operations at very short notice, such as the constructing of atmospheric pressure, and double setts with spiral springs, and also artificial palates.

Office North side of Market, a few doors above Centre street.

August 1, 1846. 31—tf.

The Veteran's Death.

BY SOLTAIRE.

[A soldier who had served under Napoleon, was among the first victims of the American ranks at Palo Alto, and when some of his comrades halted beside his bleeding form to sympathize with him, he urged them on in pursuit of the foe, remarking that he had met a soldier's fate.]

Upon dread Palo Alto's plain,
When was heard war's din and rattle,
A soldier mingled in the fight;
Who fearless dared the front of battle.
Oft' he was seen, with biting steel,
Rushing in the roar of strife—
Seeking foemen in their ranks—
Recking not for human life.

His iron arm unhurt, had waved
O'er other fields well known in story—
Where shone the star of Austerlitz
On Eagle pinions bathed in glory;
But now the stern decree of fate,
Has sped his summons from the foe,
And while with dauntless mein he fights,
Death strikes the aged veteran low.

"The foemen fly!" Hark to that shout
The dying hero hears the cry,
And, raising up his drooping head,
The fire kindles in his eye.
Brave men around him cluster now—
One holds him by his trembling hand,—
While tears proclaim their grief that he
No more on earth with them shall stand

"Grieve not for me," he proudly says—
"Brave comrades! on, and win the fields!
A soldier's fate is mine to-day—
But, see! to death, alone, I yield!"
He listened to the sounds of strife,
Then joined them with his dying cry—
"My last fought field is won," he shouts—
"The eagle's foes inglorious fly!"

From the New York Sun.

Mahometan Reformation.

There is at this moment a silent but great revolution progressing among the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, which, in time, may spread itself over all Asia, and produce wonderful changes in the sentiments of Musselmen towards Christianity, and all other faiths. It is a triumph bloodless but certain and practical over fanaticism; and it appears to be clearing the way in that very quarter of the work for the fulfillment of prophecies which many have read with inattention, but many with deep and abiding concern. The religion of Mahomet was a religion of the sword. He impressed it upon his followers to carry that religion through every part of the globe. His doctrine was, 'believe or you die!' His promises of rewards for acts of faith were eternal happiness and the enjoyment of all kinds of sensual pleasures. His Koran, though containing many impressive recommendations of charity, faith and temperance, was filled with wild and enthusiastic dogmas. His followers destroyed the Alexandrian Library, the key to ancient history, in order that the Koran might reign alone triumphant. His Arabs were filled with enthusiasm, and after having subdued all Asia, passed down the European and African side of the Mediterranean, sweeping all before them, and very nearly destroying all Christendom. For centuries they maintained undisputed sway over all Asia and Africa and a fine portion of Europe. As long as the Koran was the only book and Mahomet the only prophet; as long as the direction to kill every man who would not turn Musselman, was carried into effect, all other faiths were detested by the Mahometans—shunned, abhorred, unknown, and unnoticed. Thus the unity of Musselmen was preserved and their nationality sustained.

The battle of Toloza, and siege of Grenada, which drove them out of Spain—the Crusades, and capture of Jerusalem—the wars of the Tartars and Russians under Catherine—the capture of Ishmael—the wars of Austria—the capture of Egypt, by Bonaparte—the siege of Seringapatam, and the triumph of the British arms in India—the loss of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the final separation of Greece—events of the last five centuries, have gradually weakened the Musselmen power, while the power of the Christian has been gradually spreading and extending, until it has surrounded and hemmed in the Musselman rule and preponderance; and nothing now prevents the complete overthrow of that power in Europe and Asia, but jealousy among European Sovereigns, from the difficulty of dividing among themselves the captured territories of the Musselman. The followers of Mahomet see their ancient and indomitable power crumbling beneath their feet. Their religion is no longer able to sustain itself, whereas the Christian faith is spreading from pole to pole, and they have at length awakened to the true secret of this success. They have discovered and acknowledged that the spread of education, of toleration, liberality, free institutions, science and the arts; the progress of Agriculture, the improvement in Manufactures; the extention of Commerce, and the discovery and application of steam, all the offspring of Christian institutions, have been the great levers which have raised Christian nations to their present height; and the Musselmen have resolved to follow in the same path, adopt the same measures, and aspire to the same results. The young Sultan of Turkey, who has wise ministers, has commenced this system of reform by proclaiming freedom of conscience—establishing schools and colleges in every part of his kingdom, amounting as it is said, to 20,000—clothing his soldiers in European custome—adopting Christian habits, manners and improvements—changing completely the whole system by which the Musselmen have been heretofore governed.

The world will see in this, under the hand of Providence, the progress of the reformation, which is reforming the nations in Asia and Africa.—Rail-roads are completing in Russia, which will convey great armies to the borders of the Black Sea; the Skibs are subdued; the nations on the borders of the Indian Ocean are conquered; Ibrahim Pacha has visited France and England to inspect in person the scenes of European triumphs in science and art; Mehemet Ali is now in Turkey to commence with his *suzeraine*, and an army of Christian missionaries is spreading Gospel truths over the sands of the Desert. To those who have an abiding faith in the fulfilment of prophecies—who have studied them with untiring zeal—who have seen them verified and sustained by events of startling magnitude, this progressive revolution in Turkey will produce increased faith in Revelation, while mere statesmen, politicians and sceptics, will consider it as indicative of the character of the age, and the extension of liberal principles. The protection which the Sultan has extended to the Armenians, in opposition to their own Bishops, shews that free toleration is spreading over that empire. All this clears the way in the wilderness for that expected millenium to which the sacred writing first directed the attention of mankind, and of which these great events seem to be sure forerunners, signs and indications.—Events in Musselmen countries begin to assume new and extraordinary interest.

A Good and Wise Man.—The Pittsburg Gazette notices that a subscriber to that paper, on the 20th inst., called and paid for it a year in advance, which when completed, will make him a subscriber of the paper for fifty-one years. He is a good man.—*Exchange paper.*

The "good and wise men" dont all live in Pittsburg. Three of our subscribers here, recently called and paid three years subscription to the Journal in advance. What an example to delinquents.

A young man in a state of intoxication, in the city of Boston, on Monday night, fancying he was in his bed room, undressed himself and went to sleep in the street, leaving his clothes and a gold watch on the side walk. The police fortunately chanced to pass, a few minutes afterwards, and he was accommodated with a bunk in the watch house.

HENRY CLAY.

Messrs. Albro, Hoyt & Co., of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, recently presented Henry Clay, with a magnificent Oil Cloth of their own manufacture. In acknowledging the compliment, he writes as follows:

Ashland, 10th Sept. 1846.

Gentlemen:—I received your favor of the 3d ulto., several weeks ago, and I have within a few days past safely received the piece of Floor Oil Cloth, to which it refers, which you have kindly presented to me, to cover the floor of my hall. It came in perfect order, having been put up with remarkable care. It now occupies the place for which it was designed, and is greatly admired for the solidity of the fabric, and the taste and beauty of the brilliant colors which adorn it. It would successfully compare with any piece of floor oil cloth, manufactured in foreign countries or at home, that I have ever seen. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and grateful acknowledgements for it.

You have done me the favor to present me this valuable article, as your are pleased to state, for my "many and great public services," and as a token of your gratitude for my "powerful advocacy of the interests of American industry."

I am happy, gentlemen thus to have secured your approbation. In looking back from my retirement, upon my public career, there is no part of my public exertions which I contemplate with more satisfaction than the support which, throughout the whole of it. I constantly, zealously and faithfully gave to the industry of my own country. Its prosperity or adversity has been as infallibly marked, by the adequacy or inadequacy of protection, as the thermometer indicates heat or cold. I believe that the system of protection, notwithstanding the opposition which it has often encountered, has pushed the nation forward half a century in advance of where it would have been, if the doctrines of free trade had always pervaded in our public councils. Whether it will be pushed back again, to the same or any other extent, by the Tariff recently established, which has sought to subvert the previous system, and to embody those doctrines, remains to be seen. I confess that I seriously apprehend great injury to the general business of the country, and ultimately to the revenue of the Government. If there shall not be a large addition to the amount of our foreign importations, the Treasury must experience a large *deficit*. If there should be an addition sufficient to compensate the reduction of duties, the increase must be paid for by an equivalent increase in the value of our exports, or the balance must be adjusted in specie. I have not the remotest expectation that we shall be able to effect payment, by an additional exportation of the products of the country. We, in the West do not believe that the relaxation in the British system of restriction, is going to create any considerable demand for the surplus of our agricultural produce. We shall, I fear, be constrained to resort to the other alternative, in the event of an access of importations, and pay for them in the precious metals. I need not dwell on the commercial disorder, the embarrassment in every department of business, and the wide spread ruin which would be occasioned by a large constant exportation of specie in large amounts. We have had experience enough of these fatal consequences, whenever Protection of our own industry has been inadequate.

In all these views, I may be entirely mistaken. It may turn out that our importations will continue to flourish and increase; that the country will continue to prosper; and that the revenue of the government will be ample. Anxious for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, whatever councils or systems of policy may prevail, I shall be most happy to find these results realized, and that I have erroneously entertained the opinions to which I have so long sincerely adhered.

In every contingency, gentlemen, I pray your acceptance of my best wishes for the success of your beautiful manufacture, and for your health, happiness, and prosperity.

I am, with great respect, your friend and ob't serv't H. CLAY.

Messrs. Albro, Hoyt, & Co.

This is the letter of a genuine American patriot, quite sincere in his own views of the policy best fitted to advance the power and augment the happiness and prosperity of the American people; and yet more solicitous for the welfare of his country, than even for the triumph of his own views of policy, if haply they should prove erroneous. Alas! alas! for a people, that having to choose between such a man as Henry Clay and such a man as James K. Polk, should elect the latter.

The penance for such an offence they are, indeed, now undergoing, but how could an intelligent people so stultify themselves, and damage their own best interests?

A Woman Killed by her Husband at her own Request.—The following extraordinary case occurred a short time since at Wurtenburg; we find it related in a late foreign journal:

Adam Gayring, a man 64 years of age, of honest and upright dealings, loved and respected by all who knew him, presented himself on the 8th ult. before the authorities at Heidenheim, and stated calmly that he had just killed his wife.—His declaration was immediately taken, as follows: 'My wife,' he said, 'as every one knows, has been suffering for a long time from illness; and at times the pain she had to endure were such as to affect her reason; she latterly gave up all hopes of recovery, and continually repeated that not only was life a torment to her, but that she feared that if I died before her she would be reduced to misery.—This morning after we had read together the 4th chapter of the Book of Judges (they were devoted people and read the Bible every day,) she requested me to drive a nail into her temple, as Jael did to Sisera, and such a death seemed to her short and easy, and would put an end to her sufferings; she forgave me beforehand for the act, of which she absolved me before God and man. A nail she sated, would not cause a great hemorage and would make but a slight wound.

'As soon as I am dead,' she added, 'you can close the wound, put on me a clean cap, and no one will know anything at all about it.' After long resistance, (continued Gayring) I gave way to the wishes of my wife. I took a nail and drove into her left temple with a hammer, but the nail was to weak, and the point instead of entering, flattened itself on the bone. I then took a small drill, but was equally unsuccessful. My wife grew impatient, and requested me to kill her at once with the hammer which I according did, by knocking in the skull. The body of my wife is at my house, where you can examine it at your leisure.'

The magistrate immediately proceeded to the house with a medical man, and Gayring under a strong guard. They found the body dressed upon the bed. On the left temple there were two wounds, and the right side of the skull was knock ed in as low down as the temple. Beside the bed was a table, on which was a Bible, the nail, drill, and hammer alluded to. On the ground was a basin of water, in which the murderer, according to his own declaration, washed his hands before presenting himself to the authorities.

Gayring is now in prison; he is perfectly calm, and convinced that he acted well in fulfilling the wish of his wife by putting an end to her sufferings. Some Wurtenburg paper states that the inhabitants of the village Gussdnstadt, where the murder was committed, left their work as soon as they heard of the murder, and spent the day in the church, fasting and praying for the soul of the departed.

A western railroad company advertises that all necks will be at the risk of the owners.

JOBBING OFFICE.

IN connexion with our Establishment, we have open a large Jobbing Office, for the printing of

Books,	Large Posters,
Pamphlets,	Handbills,
Bills of Lading,	Bill Heads,
Blank Permits,	Circulars,
Cards,	Time Books, &c

Together with all kinds of Fancy Printing, all of which will be executed at short notice and in a beautiful style.

His stock of Type for Jobbing is very large, which was selected with a view to give effect to hand-bills—and his type for Book and Pamphlet Printing, is equal to any used in the cities.

As he keeps hands expressly for Jobbing, he flatters himself that his facilities for executing work is greater than that of any other office, and that the public will find it to there advantage to give him a call.

☞ All kinds of Books printed, ruled, and bound to order, at short notice.

Book Bindery.

We are also prepared to bind all kinds of books, in the most durable manner, at short notice.

Blank Books always on hand—also made to order, and ruled to any pattern.

Ruling Machine.

We have also provided ourselves with a Ruling Machine, of the most approved kind, which enables us to rule paper to any pattern to order.

The Birchen Canoe.

BY H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

In the region of lakes, where the blue waters sleep
My beautiful fabric was built;
Light cedars supported its weight on the deep,
And its sides with the sunbeams were gilt.
The bright leafy bark of the betula tree
A flexible sheathing provides,
And the fir's thready roots drew the parts to agree,
And bound down its high swelling sides.
No compass or gavel was used on the bark,
No art but the simplest degree,
But the structure was finished trim to a mark,
And as light as a silph e'er could be.
Its rim is with tender young roots woven round,
Like a pattern of wicker-work rare,
And it glides o'er the waves with as lightsome a bound,
As a basket suspended in the air.
The heavens in brightness and glory below,
Were reflected quite plain to the view,
And it moved like a swan, with as lightsome a show,
My beatiful birchen canoe!
The trees on the shore, as I glided along,
Seemed moving a contrary way,
And my voyagers lightened their toil with a song,
That caused every heart to be gay.
And still as I floated by rock and by shell,
My bark raised a murmur aloud
And it danced on the waves as they rose and they fell
Like a ray on a bright summer cloud.
I thought as I floated by rock and by shell,
With landscape in smiling array;
How blest I should be, if my life could advance
Thus tranquil and sweetly away.
The sky was serene—not a cloud was in sight,
Not an angry surge beat on the shore,
And I gazed on the waters and then on the light,
Till my vision could bear it no more.
Oh, long shall I think of those silver-bright lakes,
And the scenes they revealed to my view,
My friends, and the wishes I formed for their sakes,
And my bright yellow birchen canoe!

There is uncommon force in the following paragraphs. The subject is one in which, of course, every human being is interested; and the remarks will be acknowledged by every reader to be strikingly just:

A Dying Hour.

Although thousands of our fellow beings die daily and we lay it not to heart, yet the hour in which we shall severally be called to surrender our souls into the hands of God, will be, of all periods of our existence, the most thrilling and momentous. That millions have died before us, will not render death in any degree, more familiar, or better understood. The outward circumstances of its approach may be familiarized by frequently witnessing the departure of others, but even those who have stood unmoved among the havoc of the pestilence or battle field, will find death to be a new thing, when they themselves are called to die. When we pass through the busy crowd of a populous city, and behold the eagerness with which the multitudes pursue their temporal aggrandizement or pleasure, it might be supposed that there was no such thing as death. They buy and sell, plant and marry, and are given in marriage, laugh and jest, and feast, as if they were exempt from the solemn decree, 'it is appointed unto men once to die, and after that the judgment.' And yet, in the very moment of eager wordly occupation, and thoughtless hilarity, there are some who had recently mingled with the crowd, who have for the last time left it to be missed, and who, in the privacy of their own chambers, are contending with the king of terrors. Could the eye and ear of the passer-by be present in each house which lies in his daily walks, what painful sights would he behold, what alarming sounds would he hear!—While the thoughtless crowd hurries on, let us pause at the dwelling where the muffled knocker silently indicates that quietness is sought for the sick. We enter, the countenances of the inmates exhibit a striking contrast to those we have just seen without, their voices are suppressed to whispers, and each one seems, by his movement to say—we must be serious; for death is making an unexpected visit up stairs. We enter the chamber; the tread of the attendant is noiseless; the dim light admitted, imparts additional gloom to every object; anxiety is depicted in every face, and the deep sigh and audible sob are heard, ever and anon, to express the heavy weight under which some bosom labors. We approach the bed; their lies the object of chiefest interest; it is a mortal sinking under the sentence, 'Thou shalt surely die!'—Disease has nearly accomplished its work; the physician has departed for the last time, expressing in his face, that his prescriptions have failed, and his skill been foiled; the patient begins to understand the solemn indications around him, and for the first time begins to think of his future fate.—His respiration is clogged, his eye sunken, his strength fast failing, and he finds himself under the mighty grasp of death, and none to deliver.—Then what busy thoughts crowd his mind! He has lived only for the world; God, his own soul, and eternity have been forgotten; and now he is imperatively required, without an hour's reprieve, to appear in the august presence of a God, whose mercy he has despised, and a judgment seat for which he has made no preparation! Language cannot express the alarm of his awakened conscience; perhaps he speaks not a word, but he feels a horror, one pang of which infinitely outweighs all the pleasures which he in a whole life time purchased by the loss of God's favor. The spectator sees only the outward man writhing in his last struggles; but who can measure the despair of the inner man as it is forced to plunge into eternity! The scene is soon closed; former companions, thoughtless as ever, meet at the funeral, and having deposited the senseless body in the earth, they return with the same eagerness to their former pursuits until their turn comes to die in the same hopelessness, and to be treated with the same indifference.

Such scenes as these are frequently occurring in the crowded city, unnoticed and to most unknown. One after another retires from the crowd to die, and after a passing inquiry, they are forgotten, and their vacant places supplied. Blessed are they who wisely consider their latter end, and who in life prepare for death; who when tempted to sin, remember the retribution of eternity, and studiously avoid every thing which may plant a thorn in their dying pillow! Many die, fruitlessly lamenting a life mispent; none die regretting that they had earnestly and devotedly served the Lord. All would wish to die the death of the righteous, and why do not all secure their wish by living their life! Death is affrightning to our nature; it is a fearful crisis in our history, and there is but one way in which we can meet it composedly and confidently. The love of Christ is its antidote; faith in Christ its conqueror. He that has faithfully served Christ, and obtained from him an assurance of his presence, can dismiss his fears, and in the full prospect of futurity can say, 'Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.'

The Policy of the Free Traders.—The New York Globe (Locofoco) boldly affirms that the next step in relation to coal and iron will be to reduce the duties still further. It ridicules the idea of a repeal of the tariff of 1846, and intimates that all such promises with political objects, should be regarded as little better than attempts to deceive. The Pennsylvanian of this city, another Locofoco organ, speaks of a repeal of the tariff of '46 as an impossibility. The Journal of Commerce, also a free trade paper, contains a letter from Washington, in which the game of our political opponents is still more boldly avowed, thus:

'I heard many of the most influential of those who had labored for the passage of the new bill, exclaim:—NOW LET US CREATE AN ANTI-TARIFF LEAGUE; LET THERE BE NO COMPROMISE; LET OUR CRY BE *DOWN* WITH THE TARIFF; LET US HAVE NO DUTIES, NO CUSTOM HOUSES; LET US RESORT AT ONCE TO TAXES ON PROPERTY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT!' A league for those objects would inevitably be supported by the whole Democratic party, which as long as it has Southern support will ever be in the majority, and two or three years more would witness *the utter downfall of the whole tariff system.*