

POTTSVILLE.
Saturday Morning, July 31, 1857.
VOYAGE OF PALMER.
An interesting account of the late...
THE TARIFF ACT OF 1842:
The Country demands its restoration.
General ZACHARY TAYLOR;
Subject to the Decision of the Whig National Convention.
For Governor,
General JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.
For Canal Commissioner,
JAMES W. PATTON;
Of Cumberland County.

Miners' Journal for the Campaign!—Single and Club Subscriptions!—
As the Governor's Election is approaching, and a LOCAL QUESTION is to be decided in this County which will probably be rather an exciting character, we offer the Journal for the Campaign on the following terms:—
Single Copy, 5 Cts.
Five Copies to an Address, \$2 50
Ten Copies to an Address, 5 00
Twenty Copies to an Address, 10 00
For a little extra we can be made up at the Collieries, and in all the election districts in the County. We hope our friends will still in the good count.

PRELIMINARY ITEMS.
OUTSIDE PAGES.—Several scraps of readable poetry and the usual amount of miscellaneous matter, will be found on the first page. The fourth page contains the usual amount of Agricultural and Horticultural matter. The reader will not be disappointed in directing his most searching glances at these pages.
NEW IRON STORE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Egan & Co., who have recently opened a very extensive Iron Store, in Philadelphia. We are assured that few similar establishments in that city, or elsewhere, stand higher in the public confidence, or offer better inducements to dealers and manufacturers generally.
M. A. ROOT.—This well-known *Daguerriest*, standing in the front ranks of the profession, has an advertisement in our columns this morning. Our citizens, when visiting Philadelphia, would be gratified with an examination of his Portrait Gallery. Many of the portraits are distinguished characters, and in artistic finish and accuracy, are unequalled.

NO NEWS.—The present week has been rather more barren than most of its predecessors. We have nothing to announce this morning. The only intelligence arriving by the time we go to press, it will be found under our Telegraphic head, on the third page.
The gubernatorial canvass in this State; the Tariff; the War; our Politics.
We never knew a political contest to create as little sensation among the people, as the one now rapidly approaching in this State. Every eye is calmly-dissipated and reasonable. No personal attacks—no boisterous appeals—no base slanders upon the respective candidates, to infuriate and mislead the popular feeling. All is quiet as a summer morn. And as for this exercising an evil influence, it is the very thing most desired by the Whig party, to secure the success of their measures. Candor in the avowal of their principles, they only ask the people to investigate them in their moments of leisure,—in the absence of prejudice and party excitements. On this have they relied, and the result will ultimately prove that they have not mistaken the character of the people, nor themselves. The excitements which have marked the political contests of the age, must die away into a gentle calm. Like the billows which ruffle the ocean, after they have effected the wreck, they die away, and then the sun shines down, and lights up the scene.
We hail the approaching election with pride—for if ever a question, involving great political principles, came plainly and honestly before the people, it is before them now, in the canvass for Governor: We look to the result with confidence—because we see in it that calm and deliberate rebuke, which the Locofoco party have earned, from the people they have deceived and betrayed. The question is plain; and the day has evidently got truth—when excitement could be substituted for truth—when excitement would answer for a political triumph.

It is useless to speculate upon the measures, now directly before the people. Suffice it to say that the Tariff policy for which the Whigs have so long and ardently contended, is a leading feature of the present crisis. The Locofocos are now the open and undisguised advocates of Free Trade, and bitterly hostile to the Tariff policy for which they professed themselves so fiercely in 1844, but which, in the face of their professions, they did not hesitate to destroy. And, no sooner had they formed (after submitting them to the British Parliament for their approbation, which was readily given) the present rates of revenue and adapted them by the unanimous vote of the party, than they exultingly attributed the extraordinary advances in the price of Breadstuf to its influence! Their presses strenuously insisted upon this, and scolded to ridicule all arguments tending to exhibit its fallacy. But what, at last, is the result? So far from the present Tariff having anything to do with the price of Breadstuf, it is exclusively and entirely calculated to diminish them. And while it diminishes the rewards of the farmer, it still has a more deleterious effect upon manufacturers, upon mining, and all mechanical pursuits. To show how perfectly inconsistent and groundless the assertions of the Locofoco were in connection with the recent speculations in Breadstuf, we need only refer to the present state of the markets. It will be recollected that, about four weeks ago, we predicted that flour would be worth \$4 per barrel by the middle of August. \$6 in Philadelphia, and two months ago it could not be had at \$10!

Now, with any honorable man pretend to argue that the Tariff, either directly or indirectly has had anything to do with the former or the latter rate? If it had, it must only be admitted that it cannot give a *medium stability* to the markets and to freights—a basis that would drive off speculation, and allow the producer to see clearly, where their market is to be, and what are to be the prices! It is useless to argue the subject at length; as we confess we should like to do. The people are, we believe, fully prepared for the subject.

The present war with Mexico, resulting from a measure that the Whigs strenuously opposed at the last Presidential election, is also fruitful of evils which it would be well for the people occasionally to recall. This war, they will remember, is a Locofoco measure—they brought it on, and the Whigs are left to fight it out. Like undisciplined troops, engaged in strange and barren fields, amidst the denizens of the wilder-

ness, and far away from their flock—they are promptly rallied at the voice of their shepherd—but do not know their masters.
But the war we are in, and fight it out we must and will. But we caution the people, as we have often done before (not without cause) to beware of the future. Two or three hundred millions of dollars and thousands of valuable lives, will be the cost of this war, ere it is finally terminated! Remember the responsibility—not of money, but of human life and suffering! Remember that if you and ten thousand more of your thinking, had not voted for this war, all this blood—all this suffering—all this waste of treasure and of life, would have been saved! You that have lost brothers, think of it! You that with the patriotic feelings of American citizens, have sent your sons to fight the battles of your country—think of it! Think of the responsibility of war—and ask yourself, plainly, whether it is not best always to avoid it, than once to urge it ignominiously and unrighteously.

We will merely add, that the gubernatorial contest in October next, gives handsome promise of a Whig triumph. We have conversed with several intelligent persons from different sections of the State, and everything is said to be calm and yet determined. No doubt whatever is entertained, by intelligent persons of all parties, of the triumphant success of Gen. Irvin. His majority cannot be calculated upon with any certainty, of course, but if we were to judge the State at large from the feeling exhibited in some quarters (our own election included) we should be safe, we think, in naming twenty thousand of a plurality for Gen. Irvin. This would be rebuke enough—but it should be twice as severe.

A Glance at the Removal Question.
This is not alone a question of expediency, or of mere partial or individual interest. It is a great question of Justice and Right, not to any class of the community, particularly, nor to localities—but of equal and exact justice to the whole people of the country. Justice lies in certain principles, which must change with circumstances.

A law, based upon circumstances fifty years ago, would have been salutary then, but obnoxious now. Things change, and with them circumstances—and in exact proportion as they change, must law be made to govern them. Law is made to control circumstances.
Now, let us look at the question.
When the County of Schuylkill was erected in 1811, and the seat of justice established at Orwigburg, its mountains and hills were unexplored—and its resources unknown. Its valleys and hills were untenanted by man: he was a stranger to the soil and the denizens which inhabited it. All was wild and lonely.
The sound of the Church-bell was heard, and the mill-race made its noise as of old.

But mark the change! The hills reveal the treasures which they had nursed from antediluvian ages. For the first time the clanking of iron implements is heard—their sides are pierced, and soon the bold explorer sends forth from his subterranean workshop, the rich fruits of his labor! The horn of the bison shrieks like the wailing of the hills, and the little streams which before could only supply fish for the needs of the red man, now are swollen to a mightier growth, and carry off upon their surface the treasures which time had planned in their native mountains! Soon the shrill whistle of the locomotive, like the voice of a mysterious genius, replies to the bison's song, and, piercing the valleys of solitude, winds itself, like a monstrous reptile, around the hills, breathing fire with iron lungs! A few years suffice to change the whole aspect.

We have a dense population among those very hills—in them, and out of them, and all around them! Hundreds and thousands—all classes—from all climes! Large towns and villages—workshops, rail roads, canal, wagon roads—everything indicating the presence of a great, busy, and thriving people!
Now, is here not a great—a wonderful—an unprecedented change! Is it to be said, however, that circumstances shall not change also? Is it to be said, that with all the wealth—with all the business—with all the labor and employment—the people are to have no convenience! Is it to be said that the thousands of people here are to give their right to the hundreds there? If so—why?

The law which submits the question of removal to the people, declares that the public buildings are not to be erected at the expense of the County. If, then, the County seat be removed from Orwigburg to this place, our citizens are compelled to erect suitable buildings for the Court and County offices. This they are prepared to do, and even now are willing to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the requirements of the law. The people might declare themselves in favor of removal, but until the citizens of this place erected the public buildings, the law would be null and void. It could not go into effect.

The hue and cry, then—which has been raised by the opposers of the measure—of Taxes, is shallow, ill conceived and desperate. So far from inflicting additional taxes upon the county, it is entirely calculated to diminish them. Nearly all the business coming from the Coal Region—where, in fact, business, in the legitimate sense, alone exists—through an annual burden of some thousands of dollars upon the people of the county, in the shape of mileage for witnesses, jurors, &c. &c. One case alone, coming from this quarter, which we just now recollect—the case of Riggs—must have cost the county \$300 for mileage. Nearly all of which would have been saved, if the Seat of Justice had been at this place. The geographical situation of Pottsville is very nearly in the centre of the County. It is the largest town in the county, and all the others, large or small, are nearer to it than to Orwigburg.—In fact, three-fourths of the entire business population of the county, is immediately in and about this place.
But, the desperate movers in this, cry of taxes, are little with what degree of truth or consistency they may be heard so that the people are disposed to accredit them. For years past they have invested no effort to prejudice the people, whose interests are identical with their own—against the citizens of this place. They have represented us as a haughty and extravagant people—having no other object in view than the growth of our own borough! They spare no opportunity to array the German population against us, and excite them with a holy horror for anything that savors of Pottsville. They represent our towns as full of pick-pockets, black-legs and cut-throats—that the borough itself, is a poor affair—in that it is completely hollow underneath. And is, in fact, dangerous to be caught in it!—Such are the means resorted to, to divert the attention of the people from the true issue before

them, and to instill into their minds a bitter prejudice, as disgraceful as it is foolish. A moment's reflection would tend to dispel the whole delusion. As for extravagance: if the course of the record sentatives of the people of this place, in the Board of County Commissioners, will indicate extravagance, we may, indeed, bear the charge. Since that gentleman's election, however, the County debt, has been paid off within five or six thousand dollars; important public bridges have been erected at a heavy expense, and the taxes lowered from five to three mills on the dollar! Does this look like extravagance? If it is, we must say that it is the very kind of extravagance the people of Pottsville admire!

LIFE INSURANCE.—We see a letter in the Norfolk, Va. papers, from Tazewell Taylor, Esq., who, as Executor of the estate of the late Rev. Upson Bass, acknowledges the receipt of six thousand dollars, due upon the Policy of Insurance held by the deceased upon his life. This is one of the many life benefits of Life Insurance, and the many companies now in operation show conclusively that the people are becoming sensible of the great objects which the policy is calculated to achieve. Persons desiring information on Life Insurance can obtain it, and effect Insurances, perpetual or limited, on application at this office.

IMPORTANT without Correspondence.—relating to the cases that led to the War.—The Whigs, throughout this Mexican War, have contended that England has been the aggressor. They have never believed that our relations with Mexico were as critical as they were with England on the Oregon question. It has been charged upon the Administration, that it made the war single battle would be decided. The Mexicans into submission, procure an immense acquisition of territory, and that hostilities would last a few weeks, but end in a blaze of glory. Matters have turned out differently. A moment's reflection upon the progress of the war, has evidently got to do, about ending it. The people, sober-minded and patriotic, are beginning to enquire into particulars, and show a disposition, now that the novelty of the war, has passed away, to learn, who is to bear the blame for its commencement, and also it is found that it is unnecessary, to punish the triflers with the Constitution.

We venture to assert that the war was unnecessary, even to accomplish the great objects of the Administration, relative to Mexican territory. Why it was begun, will be shown in due time. To come at the facts, we propose the following queries to Mr. Buchanan, which we wish he would answer, under the impression that his important should attend to our questions, as there is not more behind them, than the *Union can know*, if it will examine all the papers of the Secretary of State, relative to our relations with Mexico, received at Washington just before the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, 1846.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS FOR MR. BUCHANAN TO ANSWER.
1st. Were you not, as Gen. Polk informed by letters that, if Gen. Polk informed, and took a position, opposite Matamoros, that a collision would take place, and were not those letters from such a source, as you could not and did not (as subsequent events proved) describe them? Have you not the papers of the Administration, under the impression that his important should attend to our questions, as there is not more behind them, than the Union can know, if it will examine all the papers of the Secretary of State, relative to our relations with Mexico, received at Washington just before the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, 1846.

REAL ESTATE IN OUR BOROUGH.
Perhaps one of the most substantial evidences of the prosperity now existing in our borough, is to be found in the value of hotel properties, and the business which they are discharging. Strangers visiting our borough, would, no doubt, suppose it to be, surfeited with inns—but the truth is, the number is scarcely equal to the amount of business thrown upon them. They are daily receiving and discharging an unprecedented number of travellers, and each house has as many regular boarders as can be comfortably accommodated. The increase of business may be seen in the increased value of property over the last year: thus, the Pottsville House, which last year sold for \$8000, a few days ago sold for \$12,000—an increase, in less than one year, of \$4,000. The American House, which was last year offered for sale at \$10,000—an increase of two or three thousand dollars within a few months.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The people living at Tuscarora, in this county have, hitherto, been without a church edifice in their village, and, as a consequence, subjected to much inconvenience in their religious devotions. Wm. Stevenson, Esq., treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, who has an interest in a tract of land at that place, recently erected upon his own ground, a spacious and handsome church, at a cost of some four thousand dollars. It is to be dedicated in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was erected at his own pleasure and expense, altogether. We may add, that though the lands are insignificantly valuable, they have thus far been a source of no revenue to Mr. S. This free and unutilized liberality in respect, in striking contrast with other land holders, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, who derive annually from five to twenty thousand dollars from the resources of our county. We think that such persons, at least, could afford to emulate Mr. S.'s example.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—On Tuesday last, a fatal affray occurred near Weaver's mines, about four miles from this place. It appears that a Welshman, named David Edwards, had entertained suspicions of his wife's fidelity; and while in a reflective, near his house, he had been repudiating her for alleged improprieties. An Irishman, named Edward Flynn, was standing by, and at once endeavored to defend the character of the woman. This exasperated Edwards very much, and he seized the Irishman—threw him upon the floor, and drawing a dirk-knife, stabbed him in the breast, inflicting a wound about four inches in depth, and an inch or more in width.

Edwards was immediately arrested and taken before C. W. Taylor, Esquire, for examination. He expressed much penitence for his conduct, and wept freely. His character had, previously, been good, and he was known as a sober and industrious man. He was committed to prison to answer the charge at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

NEW CEMETERY.—The beautiful knoll or point of ground located at the head of Market street, at the intersection of the Minersville road, has been secured as a Cemetery to be connected with the Episcopal Church. Three or four acres belonging to the Carey estate have been generously tendered to the Vestry, and arrangements have been made to enclose that portion of the knoll belonging to the Messrs. Woods of Philadelphia, thus securing the whole portion of the bill for said purpose. The situation is well adapted for the purpose. It commands a fine view of the town, has a gradual rise from all sides to an elevation in the centre, and is surrounded by the wildest scenery, which gives the aspect all the charms of quiet and seclusion.

It will be enclosed shortly, and laid out into burial lots. It is the intention of the Vestry to erect a small chapel at the Cemetery, as soon as circumstances will permit.

LADIES FAIR.—The Ladies of the Episcopal Congregation have resolved to furnish their new Church with an Organ. For this purpose they intend holding a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, mostly their own handi-work, at the American Hotel, on the 13th and 14th of August. The gentlemen will then have an opportunity of patronizing the Church, and laying in a stock of fancy goods. Of course, a rush may be expected.

Mr. Reinhard, we understand, voluntarily tendered the use of his house to the ladies on this occasion. For this polite hospitality, the gallant Captain not only comes in for a rich reward from the ladies, in the shape of thanks, but we take it, the ladies' friends are placed under peculiar obligations, which gallantry alone will compel them to appreciate.

WAR TROPHIES.—Two Mexican muskets, which were brought here from Mexico by Lieut. Kaecher, may be seen at the Exchange Hotel.—They are of English manufacture, and to all appearances are over a hundred years old. One is three feet six inches in length, the other four feet six inches. The muskets of our soldiers are much longer, and this is one reason, we presume, why the Mexicans were unable to employ the bayonet successfully in resisting our triumphant assaults.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that Jacob B. Gerber, Esq., publisher of the Lancaster County Farmer, was struck by lightning a few days since, at his *Floral Retreat*, in West Hempfield. He had been engaged in his Green House at the time of receiving the electric fluid, and exhibited no symptoms of life for some time after. We are pleased to learn, however, that he is recovering.

PATENT WIRE ROPES.—These ropes, the patent of which consisted in the introduction of a hempen centre, corroding inside, are being introduced almost exclusively in the mining districts in England, where they have the preference over either chains or hempen ropes. For shafts they are peculiarly desirable, and on plains so far have given general satisfaction. They are used on the plains of the Delaware and Hudson Companies, and also at the Virginia mines. They are light, very elastic, and do not cost more than a good hempen rope, while they will outlast two or three ropes of that material. Any particulars with regard to these ropes can be obtained of B. Bannan, who is Agent for the sale of these ropes in Schuylkill County.

STEPHEN DAYE.—A meeting of the Printers was held in Boston on Monday, to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting. They reported in substance that a monument ought to be erected to Stephen Daye at Mount Auburn, to commemorate the establishment of the first press in the United States; just to effect this an association should be formed of practical printers; that soon as twenty-five names were obtained the association should be organized. Daye died in the year 1669, and was buried in the Cambridge graveyard.

RAILWAY COMPASS.—We find in an English paper an account of an invention called an Instrument or Railway Compass. It will, at all times, show the speed of the engine, the distance to the next station, and the position of the engine on the railway. It will not the time left, show the railway time. It will not the time left, on a paper, which can be taken off and filed.

THE HEROINE OF BUENA VISTA.—This remarkable female arrived this morning on the Ben Franklin, in company of a number of the 2d regiment Illinois volunteers. Her history, as we obtained it from an intelligent volunteer, is brief. She had emigrated from Germany but a few months previous to the arrival of the Illinois volunteers at Galveston, on their way to the seat of war, and she there joined Capt. Miller's company, and remained with them until their departure. She procured a living by washing for the volunteers. At Buena Vista she went where the work-outfitters, carrying coffee and provisions for the front-line soldiers, who were very grateful for the many kind offices which she then performed for them. She is known only by the name of Mary, but she is immediately recognized by her friends, and she is very grateful for the many kind offices which she then performed for them.

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.—A number of families, in Brooklyn, New York, have recommenced the work of spiritual delusion, and with more method than madness are buying themselves in that city and elsewhere, distributing tracts to prove that the world will take place on the 19th of October next. Some of these circulars and documents are said to be very plausibly written, and calculated to mislead the weak-minded as to the truth of the prophecy which they made so boldly advanced.

SPIRITED COMPETITION.—An auction sale took place in the Philadelphia Exchange on Tuesday evening of a piece of property. The bidding commenced at \$700, by two persons, and was continued until it reached \$1,000, each advancing \$5 at a time upon the other. The parties were sitting one to the right and the other to the left of the auctioneer, facing him to turn his head so often as he received the bid of each, that his eyes might be directed to the one who was first in taking of the property to his clerk. The bidding was then continued by the same persons, each giving \$5 better until it reached \$2000, when one of them bid a cool \$500 to secure it for his competitor. The property was then sold for the sum of \$2,500, each advancing \$5 at a time upon the other.

ITEMS OF GOSSIP.
Now, as for my part," continued Miss Blossom, "I'm in favor of capital punishment. When John Brisken kissed me at the party for pulling off his hat, they said it was capital punishment; but I'm sure I didn't regret it. I'm in favor of capital punishment so long as capital fees administer it. I'll be hanged if I am not, now—and that's just the whole of it—Mrs. Thinkembob!" Miss B. snatched her fingers briskly, and danced out of the room. Mrs. Thinkembob raised her spectacles, and—*well, she did!*

The *Wilkesbarre Farmer* says that a quarrel ensued between Elias Croop and John Hannis of Newport township, Luzerne County, a short time since, when Croop drew a knife, and stabbed his antagonist, which resulted in his death on Wednesday last. Hannis leaves five small children—Croop has been seized and committed to answer.

We learn from the *Wayne County Republican* that on the 19th inst., a disastrous fire broke out in the extensive Woolen Manufacturing of Rumberg & Esquilin, in Washington township, destroying the whole concern. Whole loss \$13,000—of which \$6,000 insured. Cause—spontaneous combustion of waste, oily wool.

ANTIQUE NEWSPAPER.—A volume of the Boston *News Letter*, containing some fifteen or twenty odd numbers, published in 1717 to 1725, was sold at auction in Boston for \$14.50.

VERY COMPLIMENTARY.—A rich lady recently died in London, leaving a legacy to an English author of £1,000, at the same time stating her reasons, and thanking him for the many hours she had spent in reading his works.

FANNY ESSLER.—Mr. Bennett, in one of his letters, says that Fanny Essler is about leaving the stage, and is going to marry a French Count, and will henceforth live in Paris as Madame la Comtesse Sombodie.

A MEETING was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, composed of the Press of that city, and the personal friends of the late Joseph C. Neal, Esq., at which it was resolved to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

The Great Medicine of the Day
DR. TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA.
This medicine has the peculiar power of being recommended and prescribed by the most eminent physicians of the country, and is entirely natural, being brought into general use by the most eminent practitioners in six times cheaper than any other preparation. Dr. Townsend is a physician of great reputation in Albany, N. Y., and the Physicians generally in that city prescribe it in their practice. The following is a certificate from some of the most eminent Physicians of the State of Albany.
Dr. Townsend is a native of Albany, N. Y., and has resided in that city for many years. He is a physician of great reputation, and his practice is extensive. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Albany, and of the American Medical Association. He is a very kind and generous man, and his prescriptions are always free of charge. He is a very good and successful practitioner, and his medicine is very much valued by the people. He is a very good and successful practitioner, and his medicine is very much valued by the people.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.
THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
The congregation of this Church, during the creation of their Church Edifice, will worship in the Second Methodist Church in Market street, from Sunday morning and afternoon.
The morning service commences at 10 o'clock.
The evening service commences at 7 o'clock.
The services are free—All persons are invited to attend the services.

THE LADIES of Trinity Church have a Fair on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of August, for the sale of useful and Fancy Articles, to purchase the most desirable. The fair will be held in the large Hall, for the Fair—for which we will, doubtless, receive a very large and valuable donation. The ladies are anxious to see the good-wives of the community.

DEATHS.
On Thursday, the 29th inst., at N. M. Wilson, Esq. Mr. Wilson, aged 80 years, died at his residence at Philadelphia, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Catlin, M.D. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Episcopal Church. He was a very kind and generous man, and his death is deeply mourned by his friends.

Single Copies.
The *Miners' Journal* can be obtained every Saturday at the following places:—
At the corner of Market and Third streets, Pottsville, Pa. (No. 106).
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Weekly City Papers.
Persons in want of the weekly city papers to sell, may apply to the undersigned, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Pottsville, Pa. (No. 106).

\$10 Libraries.
Containing 100 volumes, published by the American Tract Society, New York. Each volume contains 100 pages, and is a valuable addition to any library. The price is \$10 per volume.

INSURED OIL of prime quality in iron bound barrels, and sold at the following prices:—
BRYAN & MILLIENNEY,
No. 12, Water Street, Philadelphia.

FANCY ARTICLES.—Persons wishing to purchase will find a great variety of articles, suitable for the present season. Our stock contains a great variety of articles, which can be found in no other place.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY MEETING.
A County Meeting of the friends of the Removal of the Seat of Justice from Orwigburg to this place, will be held at the house of Mr. J. S. Miller, on the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the removal of the County Seat to this place.

REMOVED.
The undersigned has just opened a lumber yard in the rear of Jenkins' (Fire) Factory, where they will always have on hand a full assortment of seasoned lumber, including all kinds of Boards, Planks, and Shingles, and all other articles pertaining to the Lumber Trade.