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

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SINGLE COPIES of THE MINERS' JOURNAL can be obtained every Saturday of William Oldknow, Minersville; Henry Shissler, Port Carbon; at the corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville and at the counter of the publication office.

☞ The circulation of the Miners' Journal is greater than any other paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and has nearly double the circulation of any other published in Schuylkill county. It also circulates largely among capitalists, manufacturers, iron and coal dealers, throughout the Atlantic and Eastern States.

☞ Mr. E. J. Fay is authorised to receive subscriptions for the Miners' Journal, and receipt for the same at his Drug store, in Tamaqua.

VOLNEY B. PALMER,
is his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 160, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore, & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, June 10.

BENJAMIN BANNAN, *Editor.*
ELE BOWEN, *Assistant Editor.*

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY!
The People Demand its Restoration!

For President,
General ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Of Louisiana.

For Vice President,
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE,
Of New York.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
The Whig Candidate for President of the United States in 1848.

Once more our glorious banner out
Upon the breeze we throw;
Beneath its folds, with song and shout,
Lets charge upon the foe!

Well, the thing is up! As we believed when we hoisted the name of the gallant old soldier to the head of our columns, there to remain until the Whig National Convention should present its nominees,—Gen. Zachary Taylor is to be the next President of these United States! The day has at length come,—thanks to Heaven,—when the reckless course of policy pursued by this country, for some years past, is to receive a check, and to be carried back to the spirit which animated the early supporters of the Republic. The calmness—the honesty—the patriotic devotion of a Washington will again grace the Executive chair of the Nation, and measures wholesome to the public good, sound and practical in their effects, are once more to characterize our National escutcheon.

Gen. Taylor is the Whig candidate! Who can not rally under such a glorious name? A Whig—a Clay-whig—an honest man—dignified, able, and experienced, yet modest as he is great—the admiration of the world—in peace, a lamb—in war, a tiger—*such a man*, fellow-citizens, will now lead on the invincible hosts of the great Whig family to Buena Vista triumphs—to triumphs as disastrous to Locofoco misrule, as were his victories to the enemy. He never "surrenders"—with him there is *no* "such word as fail!"

He is now before the people; and we must choose between the two—*Cass or Taylor!* Will any one hesitate which to choose!

CASS HUNG IN EFFIGY!

In the last Reading *Journal* we find an interesting letter from Sergeant Wm. Graeff, of Captain Loeser's Company, of that city. It is dated April 26, 1848, at San Angels, Mexico, and after speaking of the current affairs of the army, he thus alludes to Gen. Cass, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency.

The *Journal* adds, to prevent any doubt as to the authenticity of the letter, that the original may be seen at that office:

Next let me tell you how Senator Cass was treated by the Volunteers. You will recollect that we, (or the Volunteers) were mustered under the act of May, '46, by which we were allowed $3,50 per month for clothing, and in a circular dated August 17th, '47, we were again assured of receiving the same. But it seems that Mr. Cass, with a good economical heart, offered a bill "to cause the Volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army." Thus you see he has reduced our pay for clothing from $3,50 to $2,50. This I suppose is the compensation we get for fighting our way to the Capitol. As soon as the 1st Pennsylvanians received news that this *famous* bill had passed, they *extended a rope across the main road leading to the City of Mexico and hung in effigy poor Lewis Cass!* Some officers touched by their politics, ordered it to be cut down, but the boys had him *in his just position* again soon after, where he hung till evening, when he was taken down *and doomed to the stake!*

PEACE AT LAST!

We had the pleasure of announcing, last week, under our Telegraphic head, that the Treaty of Peace had been ratified by the House of Delegates of the Mexican Congress; that no doubt was entertained but that the Senate would concur, and that, therefore, all hostility between the two countries, was to cease, at least for the present.

This gratifying and important news has since been confirmed; and by the last arrival from Mexico at New Orleans, it appears that the Commanding General was about to issue orders calling in the outposts of the army, preparatory to the immediate march of our troops from the country. Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been selected to superintend the embarcation of the troops, and it is thought that they would leave the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 24th inst. Whether the Treaty, after it shall have been fully ratified, will be honorably respected by the Mexicans, remains to be seen.

With the disembarcation of our troops from Vera Cruz and the withdrawal of the garrisons from Gen. Wool's line of occupation, it may be feared that Mexico herself will be abandoned to internal dissensions and anarchy. In this connection we may here refer to an intimation which we have seen in the New Orleans papers, and which has assumed indeed the shape of a positive announcement, that a new Republic is to be organized in the Northern portion of Mexico, between the Rio Grande and the mountains of the Sierre Madre. "It is confidently expected," says the New Orleans *Picayune*, "that upon the U. States disbanding the war levies, abundant material for the enterprize will be easily collected.—There can be no doubt that men can be had in sufficient numbers, if the projectors of the scheme have means to equip and put them in the field in good plight. What the terms of enlistment are to be—whether for pay in money or in the land of the revolutionized provinces—remains a secret. Nor do we know whether the movement has any accomplices amongst the Mexican people at this time; but this we do know, that the project has some very enterprizing and active supporters hereabouts."

Thus it would appear that no sooner is one act of the drama of conquest closed, than another is to open. Will our Government connive at this infringement of the treaty of peace and amity with Mexico immediately upon its conclusion; or will it interpose to prevent this projected inroad of armed emigrants into the territory of a friendly power? The probability is that the plan of Texan occupancy and annexation will undergo a repetition.

LOUIS PHILIPPE VS. LEWIS CASS,

Lewis Cass, when at the court of France, wrote a book in which he lauded Louis Philippe to the skies. The Whigs of France have expelled him and his dynasty. The Whigs of the United States will not be less republican than their ancient ally, and the expulsion of the one Louis will soon be followed by that of the other. The banishment of Monarchy in the one country, cannot otherwise than be followed by the banishment from government of Monarchists in the other.—The Whig feeling prevailing Europe will be responded to by that of America.

THE FREE-TRADE BANNER!

The Locofoco National Convention that placed Generals Cass and Butler in nomination for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, passed the following resolution *unanimously*—every "dough-face" from Pennsylvania having voted for it!

Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union; in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a National Bank, in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes, in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional Treasury; in the *noble impulse given to the cause of* FREE TRADE, by the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive Tariff of 1846; and that, in our opinion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which these great reforms have been achieved, &c.

This is the way to talk—it is open and manly. But what will Pennsylvania "dough-faces" do to convince the people that Cass is *not* a Free-trader? Have they in reserve a second edition of the *Kane letter*, or must their pettifoggers again take the stump, and exhibiting countless official documents,—manufactured to order—assure the people that they are the *friends* of the Protective policy? Will they—*dare* they do it in Pennsylvania within sight of a furnace or a coal-mine?

THE FIRE IN ALLENTOWN.

We apprized our readers last week, that a most disastrous fire had broken out in the beautiful Borough of Allentown, in Lehigh County.—Since then we have received full accounts of the injury sustained, by which it appears that the most beautiful and business portion of the town has been laid waste. The entire loss is estimated at $250,000. The fire originated in a stable back of the Store of Grim & Reninger, about 4 o'clock in the morning; and a strong northwest wind having at that time prevailed, the buildings on both sides of the main street over which the firey wind swept, very soon presented nothing but a smouldering mass. A scarcity of water prevailed at the time—a wholesome warning for the future, not only for the citizens of that, Borough, but for all others where that necessary element of defence is scarce or difficult of access.

DAILY LINE OF STAGES.

We learn from the Reading *Gazette* of Saturday last, that a daily line of Stages between that city and Lancaster, commenced running on the 1st instant. They leave Lancaster every morning (except Sunday) in time for passengers to take the afternoon line of cars to Philadelphia and Pottsville; and leave Reading after the arrival of the morning line from Pottsville. Travellers may thus make the trip through in one day, from Pottsville and intermediate places, to Lancaster; and *vice versa*, from Lancaster and intermediate places to Pottsville and Philadelphia.

THE WATERING PLACES.

Great preparations are making at the different fashionable Summer Retreats for the forth-coming season. For Cape May boats will commence running from Philadelphia on the 15th or 20th inst. and the *furore* will then begin. Saratoga is no doubt already "filling up." We would take this occasion to introduce to the notice of travellers, *Pottsville*—not exactly as a watering place, but as a decidedly curious place, all things con-ldered. Its situation is between high, rugged, and very steep mountains; the place itself is pleasant enough—but oh! the *country*—the hills and valleys—the rocks and beautiful trees—the wholesome air, and at night, especially, the cool fragrant breeze from the mountains;—these added to the greatest achievements of art in the construction of railroads and canals, and like improvements—large and elegant hotels, with all the modern conveniences and all the luxuries of the markets—these adjugated with a people presenting the outlines of nearly all the various editions of Adam and Eve, revised, corrected, and altered from time to time by the Author—present a variety as interesting to the traveller—as good for his health and as instructive to his mental man, as a tour over the continent of Europe, at an expense of three thousand dollars a-year!—Besides all this, here is the fountain-head of the coal trade, and if given somewhat to the practical and useful, you can gather up statistics for your note-book, and pursue your *geo*- and other *logical* sciences *into* the earth—a consideration, after all, more important and interesting than all the others put together.

We have seen several eminent travellers here lately, who were perfectly surprised and delighted with the country. And we repeat, upon the strength of what we do know, and what others have declared, that a more inviting place for a visit of two or three weeks during the summer, is not *to be found in the United States.*

COUNTY COURT.

The Court of Quarter Sessions commenced at Orwigsburg, on Monday last. There is but little business before it—the grand jury, out of twenty indictments submitted to them, returned eighteen for action, the most of which being trifling cases. It will thus be perceived that the criminal business of our county is greatly decreasing, a fact highly gratifying in every respect.

CALIFORNIA MINES.

The Washington *Union* mentions having seen a letter, lately, from the Pacific, which speaks in glowing terms of the Quicksilver mines in Upper California. Two of them in particular are said to be singularly rich. One of these (Forbe's mine) is represented to be so productive, that the Quicksilver is as cheap as iron. Now, when it is recollected that if mercury be worth about as much as a dollar a pound, many of the silver mines cannot afford to be worked, the reader will see at once how valuable these Quicksilver mines must be, and how well calculated they are to enlarge the operations of the silver mines.

GEN. CASS.

General Cass, the locofoco candidate for President, accompanied by Senators Benton, and Allen, Gov. Bagby, and Vice President Dallas, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon last, and was received with due ceremony by a concourse of officials from the Custom house, &c.—They all removed the next day, (with the exception of Mons. Dallas),—the Whig atmosphere of Philadelphia, especially at that particular juncture, not agreeing with their free-trade constitutions!

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.

The Abolitionists, or at least the section of that party known as the Liberty Leage, have just held a National Convention at Rochester, New York, and nominated Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President of the the United States, and the Rev. Chas. E. Foote, of Michigan, for the Vice Presidency. A New York State Liberty League Convention has also been held at Rochester, nominating an electoral ticket and candidates for the several State offices to be elected this fall. Wm. Goodsell was honored with the nomination for Governor, and Mr. Hutchison, of Orleans county, for Lieut. Governor.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

Messrs. Editors: When Burns poetically said that the love of freedom springs eternal in the human breast, he thus far exhibited a knowledge of the human mind; and proved himself a philosopher. And when Burke said in the British Parliament, at the fierce period of the first grand revolution of the French, that revolutions never go back, he manifested equal perception of the mind and character of our race. The sentiment thus uttered by these great men, not only established indelibly a principle in political ethics, but is now in a most masterly manner being acted out by the nations of Europe, and almost the whole world. There is a point beyond which human endurance cannot be made to suffer; else why political and social commotions and disruptures? There are, too, protracted calms in the great mind of man, which augers a continuance of unjust usurpation; but like the terrific volcano, when a sufficient amount of pent-up fury has accumulated, it will send out and scatter around the elements of infliction—redress. How significantly history has recorded this fact, and how long have the words remained to warn the oppressor of his danger, and to show him the uncertain ground upon which he treads, and to encourage the victim of oppression by revealing to him that equal and just common rights are due him, and, if not conceded, may be taken and appropriated? And yet, with the clear and obvious teachings of human history, and its denunciations running through the long experiment of six thousand years, there are those found in every age and in every nation, who make it the object of their existence to attain to an elevation in political power, that they may have the ability, legally, but not morally, to tyrannize over those above whom they have arisen. It is said of the antideluvian world, as the most expressive mark of Heaven's displeasure, that violence was in the earth, and because of this blighting influence, in common with other sins, the embodiment of our race, with a bare exception, was swallowed up in one broad, deep grave, that so unnatural a stain upon human character might be washed out and buried forever from future knowledge. Like the links of a chain, there is a dependence existing between man and man, and this relation cannot be violated without weakening the design of associated life. The blackness, then, of the sin of injustice and oppression is apparent, and he who visits it upon society is a monster, and has forfeited claim to the ordinary immunities of life. And with what terrible vengeance have tyrants and oppressors been hurled from their thrones and power in all ages, and by all tongues; constituting an unmistakable reproof to those whose hearts are callous to the sighs and tears of an oppressed people. If the love of freedom springs spontaneously and ever in the human mind, why, it may be asked, has there been so little secured and enjoyed by our race? This question admits of a diversified solution, varied by age, circumstances, and intelligence. Before the institution of letters the world may be regarded as having been in a barbarian condition. There was nothing to incite the mind to thought, for if thus exercised there were no means by which such production could be transmitted, or literally retained for individual advantage. The hieroglyphics known to the few, and employed to hand down a knowledge of the most important events, were so exceedingly defective in comprehensiveness of design, as to render them in a general sense utterly impracticable for the record of emanations of the mind; consequently both the mental and the physical powers became debased by an exclusion of the light of science, and meekly succumbed to base oppression. And not till the art of printing, which is so modern in its conception, can it be said, that means co-extensive with intellectual want and human desire have been supplied. Then circumstances have combined for whole ages to crush the aspirations of liberty and effectually and universally to check the incipient indications aiming at an extension of its area. And this is literally true, in reference to some potent nations, up to the present day. Who can view the self-styled Celestial Empire, with its three hundred millions of inhabitants, enduring the rigors and deprivations of unmitigated despotism almost from time immemorial, without ascribing the untoward fact to agency, without the control of the masses. And the same may be said of the mighty empires of Turkey and Russia. That the spread of letters, the general dissemination of the principles of science is adequate under ordinary circumstances to give universal extension to the principles of political freedom, there can be no reasonable doubt, for in the same ratio that intelligence has been diffused by the aid of the press, have the principles of true liberty germinated and triumphed. When Lord Brougham made his mighty mind and more mighty genius tributary to the intellectual wants of the unenlightened masses of his countrymen, by sustaining and enriching the *Penny Magazine*, he did more, perhaps unintentionally, towards unriving the fetters and relieving the unjust restrictions of government, than he did in all his previous life, including his presidency of the Woolsack under the 4th William, when the work was undertaken of reforming the more palpable abuses of the elective franchise. The danger of popular dissemination of knowledge has ever been keenly appreciated by despots and tyrants, and caused those interdictions and censorships, which have greatly embarrassed and hindered, but not destroyed the efforts of the patriotic. To come back again to our figure of the volcano: the fire and blaze of love and desire of political freedom may be smothered and kept down for long periods, but in accordance with a fixed principle in nature the flames will burst forth, and the convulsions will be graduated upon the barriers which have interposed to prevent their natural and free exercise. There have been periods, when the kindling rays of liberty have indicated a wide extension of freedom; but it has remained for the 19th century to witness the full tide and universal flow of the waters of liberty throughout the civilized world.

And if it is true that revolutions never go back, then may we rest satisfied that the great regeneration in political governments, now so auspiciously commenced, will go on until the whole civilized community of man is in full possession of those rights and immunities, which Heaven has bestowed, but which the cupidity and injustice of the mighty have filched and attempted to destroy. We are not to heed the assertions of the Monarchist or the fears of unpatriotic Republicans, when they bid us look to the instability of former Republican governments, and to their obliterated lines. Is it to the classic grounds of Greece they direct our mind and eye as illustrative of their opinions? It is true that the beautiful land of Greece was divided off into what have been called Republics. We read not only of the political constituency of these governments, but of national deeds, efforts, and sacrifices in the highest grade of patriotism. Yet, what patriot of the 19th century will acknowledge that there forms of government were essentially republican in their character? Athens, Sparta, Lacedemon, and Macedonia, were little else than semi-despotisms in their palmiest days. A Republic that would put to death a Socrates for inculcating the principles of philosophy and moral science, and others in the highest class of devotedness to real national good, is totally undeserving of the title. Is there an American citizen, who would endure for one month a life in such a government as that of Sparta under Lycurgus? And where could be found a citizen of our happy Union, who would submit to the tyranny of a Philip or an Alexander? Shall we be directed to Rome, when she was styled Mistress of the World, to find evidence, in her retrogression and national humility, in support of the avowed instability of popular government? Rome was never other than a military despotism up to the time of her relinquishing the political reins, and placing them into the hands of the ecclesiastical. In vain do we consult history to find either in Ancient Greece or Rome anything approximating to popular suffrage; neither can we find in any of their declarations any sentiment bearing a semblance to the memorable words of the patriots of our Revolution: "All men are born free and equal, and are possessed of certain inalienable rights, &c." Are we required to take a more modern view, and look at the sunny Republics of Italy? These defective, and miniature Republics in extent, were destroyed by force of circumstances, superadded to their own growing effeminacy. The iron hand of Austria, France under Napoleon, and other powers circumvented their policy and overcame their power, and reduced them to vassalage. But neither in Greece Rome, or Italy did there exist a sufficient amount of general intelligence to render permanent even a qualified form of Republican government. Since the art of printing, however, intelligence has been increasing among the masses in a greatly multiplied ratio, until now many nations of Europe may be regarded as qualified for popular government. We are of the number who believe that the present revolution in Europe will not go back. Fully believing that equal rights and political equality is due to all, we have faith in a time coming when every nation will be governed by the free agency of the people, and when each shall be politically eligible to the highest offices of government, as in our own happy country.—The present period seems to be ushering in this time in its plenitude, and every true patriot in our free and be loved land will rejoice in the glorious prospect. XX.

☞ *Robbery.*—Mr. Edward Karns, a contractor on the Central Railroad, from this County, was robbed lately. He had just drawn $2,700 from the Railroad Company, for work done—which is the amount lost.

☞ *The Pictorial Brother Jonathan* for July is the greatest affair of the kind ever published. The gigantic engraving of the storming of Chapultepec, covering two entire pages of its mammoth size, is a curiosity. The *fac simile* of Mr. Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence is worth the purchase-money. For sale at Bannan's bookstores—12 cts.

☞ *We are compelled* to omit several columns of advertisments, and a considerable quantity of reading matter, on account of the demands of our advertising customers.

LOOK TO YOUR TREES.

We observe by our exchanges that insects are making their appearance in sundry quarters, upon fruit and ornamental trees, and doing, as usual, a great deal of evil. We warn our citizens to keep an eye on their trees, and if the enemy be found to apply the most vigorous measures to dislodge him.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

This body re-assembled at Frederick, Md. on Tuesday last, and all the witnesses and officers were present. Gen. Scott was very weak—so much so, as to render walking extremely fatiguing. The investigations are going on slowly.—The report that several new charges were to be brought against Gen. Scott, is without foundation. The only case pending is that between Gens. Pillow and Scott.

COL. DONAPHAN.

This celebrated hero, was a delegate to the Nominating Convention at Philadelphia, from Missouri. He is a whole-souled Whig; and, without exception, the most remarkable Captain of the present age. Howbeit, that Scott, Taylor, Shields, Donaphan, and other names crowned with unfading glory by their participation in the present war, are all Whigs! Who can tell?

MINER S. BLACKMAN, ESQ.,

A member of the Bar of Luzerne County, in a moment of despair and mental aberration, destroyed himself, a few days since at Wilkesbarre. He was a most worthy fellow, and the general sorrow which has been manifested, is evidence that his worth was appreciated. He was attacked with the vario loid; and the fear of the community around him, it would seem, led him to suppose that he would be denied the ordinary attentions due to one laboring under such a visitation.

THE TRAITOR'S DOOM!

Mr. Dallas, notwithstanding his pitiful subserviency to the South, and his shameful betrayal of the interest of his own State, in order to make political capital abroad,—received but *fifty* votes for President; while for *Vice President*—the post which he at present occupies—he was not once named. Even the locofoco Convention seems to have been sick of both him and President Polk, and to have gladly availed itself of the opportunity thus afforded to throw them overboard. If the Texas Annexation and its attendant evil, the Mexican War, could be pitched over with them, the country would have great reason to rejoice.

THE CONVENTION.

The Whig National Convention, which has just closed its labors, was composed of some of the wisest and most respectable men in this country. In looking over the list of delegates, we find, the names of veteran soldiers; statesmen distinguished for their wisdom and eloquence: poets, philosophers, editors, lawyers, and physicians, of great eminence and worth, besides practical men, no less esteemed for their usefulness and enterprize. A nominee, emanating from such a body of persons, cannot but command the respect and support of a free people.

GEN. SCOTT AND NATIVISM!

We find in the Philadelphia *Sun*,—an incendiary sheet, devoted to Native Americanism, but owned, published and conducted by James Peacock, (for many years Post Master at Harrisburg) and Alexander Cummings, *both violent Locofocos.*—the following extracts from a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Scott, in 1846, to one G. Washington Reed, of Philadelphia, and which letter was freely circulated during the sittings of the Convention. We are not prepared to say whether the extracts here given are genuine or not—if they are, they will no doubt disappoint many who believed that the General entertained different sentiments on the subject of Nativism. We give them as a matter of news merely:

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Mr. Reed, upon the subject of the Naturalization Laws and the Native American party, bearing date the 11th Nov., 1846.

"I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a total repeal of all Acts of Congress upon the subject; my mind rather inclines to the latter.

"Concurring fully in the principles of the party in Philadelphia, &c., &c., [So in the original] I should prefer assuming the designation of American Republicans, as in New-York, or Democratic Americans, as I would respectfully suggest. * * * * *

"I am happy to see by the Philada. Native *American*, that religion is to be excluded as a party element.

"Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have happily set on foot,

"I remain, with high respect, your fellow citizen,

"WINFIELD SCOTT.

"To G. WASHINGTON REED, Esq., and others."

HOW DO WE STAND?

The operations of the British Tariff of 1846, may be seen in their true light, by the following exhibit of the amount of merchandize shipped from Philadelphia, for the months named, in the last three years. A decrease of $1,537,126, as compared with May, last year, is shown, while during the first five months of the year the decrease, as compared with the same period last year, has been $6,147,768, equal to *one-third* of the entire amount!

	1846.	1847.	1848.
January,	$2,106,811	$3,120,678	$2,401,888
February,	1,815,815	3,461,009	2,136,006
March,	1,651,807	3,903,011	2,619,440
April,	2,309,281	3,850,116	2,577,829
May,	2,823,410	4,001,864	2,464,738
Total,	$10,731,196	$18,316,678	$12,202,910

In addition to this, there were exported over six millions of specie, *five millions and a half* more than were exported in the same time in 1847:

	1846.	1847.	1848.
January,	$ 21,762	$ 73,728	$1,738,551
February,	126,700	4,000	433,716
March,	267,781	213,887	452,507
April,	519,599	73,558	1,190,422
May,	291,011	158,000	2,218,253
Total,	$1,216,853	$ 553,173	$6,034,482

HERE IT IS!

There is a general desire, now that Gen. Cass is nominated, to see his letter to the Chicago Convention. It is subjoined; and its perusal will excite as much contempt among the people as it did at the Convention, where it was received with hisses and derision:

Detroit, May 29, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I am obliged to you for your kind attention in transmitting me an invitation to attend the Convention on Internal Improvements, which will meet in Chicago in July. Circumstances, however, will put it out of my power to be present at that time.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

W. L. WHITING, Esq. LEW. CASS.

☞ *Peter M. Deshong*, who exhibits a wonderful mathematical genius, and has occasioned considerable astonishment by his performances, visited this place on Wednesday last. There can be no mistake as to his talents in resolving answers to the most difficult arithmetical problems; and that almost *instantaneously*—but whether he has the power necessary to impart the same facility to others, is a question which *we* cannot resolve by any calculation of our own, arithmetical or otherwise.

☞ *We publish* this morning, the proceedings of the Locofoco County Convention at Orwigsburg, on Monday last. To be sure, the locos are not in the habit of doing this for the Whigs; but *we* are in favor of 'fair play" in politics, and allowing our patrons to see both sides.

☞ *A Prediction.*—Old Rough and Ready will sweep the Keystone State with a majority of forty thousand! Set that down in your note-books!

☞ *Miner's Journal.*—We have six months' time to arrange the Whig forces for the great Battle in November next, and every good soldier in the cause of Rough and Ready, should be armed and accoutred with a good, honest newspaper, so as to be prepared to give the enemy a grand salute, whenever he presents himself. Send along your names then, fellow-citizens! Companies of six or more supplied at reduced rates.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

Let the Whigs of Schuylkill County bear in mind, that they are requested to assemble at the Court House in Orwigsburg, on Monday next, to appoint Congressional Conferees, and to do other business of great importance in the present campaign. Now is the time for every man to roll up his sleeves and go to work in earnest. We have the old soldier of Buena Vista to lead us on to victory; when *he* enters the field, our colors never dare be struck! An honest man—a Whig—and a patriot-soldier—he is dear to the American name, and invincible to his foes!

☞ *Enormous Losses.*—The Paris correspondent of a London paper states that Mr. James Rothschild estimates the losses of the house of Rothschilds, by the late revolutions in Europe, at *two hundred millions of francs.* From this we may judge of the enormous fortune and credit possessed by these bankers; for, notwithstanding their losses; they have not failed in any of their engagements.

☞ *Ardent Spirits.*—A correspondent of the Ohio *Cultivator* says, that a little alcohol or almost any kind of ardent spirits, placed on the bottom boards around and under a hive of belligerent bees, will allay their fury and cause them to cease fighting. If an article which sets the human race by the ears will produce peace and harmony in a hive of bees, the fact is certainly anomalous.

☞ *Legal Decision.*—It was decided in a case at Norristown, a few days ago, in which a man, a boarder, was found to have in his trunk certain articles belonging to the proprietor of the house, but which was proved to have been given to him by the wife, that the wife could not commit larceny on the husband's property.

☞ *Size of the Female Waist.*—Women ought to measure from twenty-seven to twenty-nine inches round the waist, but most females do not permit themselves to grow beyond twenty-four. Thousands are laced to twenty-two—some of them less than twenty, and thus by whalebone, wood, and steel, the chest is reduced to half its proper size.

☞ *Quite Sensible.*—A correspondent of the Norristown *Herald*, is down like a "thousand of brick" upon the absurd practice of holding inquests over dead bodies, when it is fully known what casualty caused the death of said person, or when it is fully known that it resulted from no criminal act on the part of another.

"I hang my head with humiliation and shame when I think I have been one of the Whig party.—(*Captain Chas. Naylor of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

☞ And Gen. Butler is about to hang Capt. Naylor's Lieutenant and several more of his officers for burglary and murder, although *they* never belonged to the Whig party.

☞ *A New Name Wanted.*—The name of "Smith" appears to be as little definite in Paris as in Philadelphia. One Smith, *ouvrier* (workman) being there elected to the National Assembly, a dozen Mr. Smiths applied for the post, all of them *ouvrier*. A committee had to be appointed to scent out the "Simon Pure."

☞ *Gas at the Capital.*—The people of Harrisburg are about organizing a company to erect fixtures to supply that Borough with Gas. The public buildings are to be supplied, and then, farewell forever to the stumps of candles which make the life of small Legislative officials profitable and interesting!

☞ *The Barnburners.*—The Barnburners in New York City published a call for a mass meeting, to which nearly six thousand names are attached. John Van Buren, C. C. Cambreling, B. F. Butler, and other distinguished names, were attached. The meeting repudiated the Baltimore nominees, of course..

☞ *A New York Paper* says, that it is as impossible to elect the Baltimore nominees, as it is to row a boat up the Niagara Falls with a crowbar, and that if every democratic paper in the State should give the nomination a hearty support, the result would not be changed."

☞ *It is suggested* that the people of the West cannot *hurlor* the idea of voting for the author of the six line letter to the Chicago Convention.—That epistle is a *bar* to his prospects; but even though he should float over that, he would be *snagged* on the Proviso.

☞ *Gen. Taylor* is not coming to Washington until the fourth of March, 1849. It is stated that he was coming on to attend the Court of Inquiry at Frederick. It is a mistake,—it is the Court at the White House which he is summoned to preside over.

☞ *A New Rat Trap.*—Take a tub or kettle, fill it to within six inches of the top with water, cover it with chaff or bran, and place it at night where the rats resort. By this method thirty-six rats have been taken in one night.

☞ *Wood Annually Consumed.*—According to the careful calculation of a skilful engineer, the present demand for wood, as fuel, in this country, is equal to 10,300,000 cords per annum.

☞ *The Wisest Man* may occasionally do a weak thing; the most honest man a wrong thing; the proudest man a mean thing; and the worst of men will sometimes do a good thing.

☞ *Coal in Oregon.*—A fine coal bed has been discovered on the Canolitz in Oregon territory, which will aid the project of a line of steamers to Oregon, soon to be put in operation.

☞ *The Glass Manufacturers* of Philadelphia, have discontinued the blowing, flattening, and cutting of glass on the Sabbath day, and invite the co-operation of other manufacturers.

☞ *Interesting to Tipers.*—The Cincinnati *Herald* says the coffee houses in that city have raised the price of liquors, so that what used to be a *fip* drink goes now for ten cents.

☞ *A Lucky Take.*—A Whig editor in New Hampshire has lately married a young lady worth $300,000. So says the Lowell *Courier*, and we suppose it is all right.

☞ *Great Place.*—Last week there was a fleet of 150 vessels at Port Richmond—all engaged in getting coal.

☞ *Gen. Scott* will be 62 years old on the 13th of June inst.; Gen. Cass is 67.

☞ *Lord Ashburton*, who died recently in England, was married to a daughter of Gen. Wm. Bingham, of Philadelphia.

☞ *Betting.*—There are bets making in Albany that Gen. Cass will not carry a majority in any one county in New York.

☞ *Hon. W. W. Seaton*, of the time-honored National *Intelligencer*, has just been re-elected Mayor of Washington City.

☞ *The Novelty* of the block and tackle of a vessel taking fire from friction, occurred lately at Charleston, South Carolina.

☞ *Fourth of July.*—Boston has appropriated $3000 for fireworks on Independence Day, and N. York only $2000.

☞ *It is said* that Ex-President Van Buren is out openly against Mr. Cass' election.

☞ *Expensive.*—Gen. Scott's reception at New York cost the Councils of that city *fifty dollars!*

☞ *An Act* prohibiting the sale of liquors on the Sabbath day, passed by the Legislature of Maryland at its last session, took effect on the 1st inst.

☞ *Resigned.*—General Cass, the Presidential nominee of the Convention, has resigned his seat as a Senator from Michigan.

☞ PREACHING IN THE GROVE.—The German Reformed Congregation will worship (God willing) next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, in the German Language, followed with an English exhortation, in the Grove, at the upper end of Port Carbon Street. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, the services will be continued in the German Methodist Church.

☞ NATIONAL LIGHT INFANTRY, will parade on Monday the 12th of June, at 1 o'clock P. M. in summer uniform. By command

HENRY LORD, O. S.

☞ COUNTY MEETING.—The Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill County, and all others in favor of the Proctective policy of the Country, are invited to assemble in County Convention, at the Court House in the Borough of Orwigsburg, on *Monday, the 12th day of June next*, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of consulting together on the present affairs of the country also for choosing Conferees to meet the Conferees from Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, to place in nomination a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress—and adopting such other preparatory measures as may be deemed advisable for the approaching Presidential election.

DANIEL HILL,	JOHN DENNISON,
HENRY STAGER,	DANIEL KISTLER,
HUGH LINDSEY,	JACOB ERAM,
JOHN A. BECHTEL,	JAMES H. GRAEFF.

Standing Committee.

☞ STAR OF BETHLEHEM TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 37, S. of T., will meet every Tuesday evening at the usual time, until further notice, at Temperance Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets.

Feb12—7—3m] A. HETHERINGTON, W. R.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH POTTSVILLE.—Service will be held regularly hereafter in the new edifice every morning and afternoon at the usual hours.

☞ A FREE AND FULL GOSPEL.—The Universalist society, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. W. McMaster, continue to hold morning and evening services every Sabbath, in the Lecture room of Stichter's new Hall, at the usual church hours.

☞ PREACHING IN MINERSVILLE.—The Rev W. Wilson Bonnell of the Presbyterian Church will preach, Providence permitting, every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the English Baptist Church Minersville.

DR. SWAYNE'S GREAT DISCOVERY.—Since the discovery of Dr. Swayne's valuable medicine, Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who but by its use would now be in the silent grave! Another living witness. Read with astonishment the wonderful cure performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry: *Philada.* Jan 23, '47.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—In justice to yourself and a duty I owe to suffering humanity, I cheerfully give my testimony, and declare to the world the most astonishing effects, and the great cure your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me, under the most unfavorable circumstances. I was taken with a violent Cough, Spitting of Blood, severe pains in the side and breast, which seemed to break down and enfeeble my Constitution, so that my physician thought my case beyond the power of medicine, and my friends all gave me up to die; but thanks to you, and the effects of your great discovery, I now feel myself a well man, and raised from a mere skeleton to as fleshy and healthy a man as I have been for years, and shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case, by calling at my residence, Mechanic street, third door below George street, Northern Liberties. JACOB PAINTER.

Certificates such as the above are now daily received from all quarters of the globe.

One word of Caution—Since the introduction of my article to the public, there have a number of unprincipled individuals got up nostrums, which they assert contain Wild Cherry; some are called "Balsams," "Bitters," and even "Syrup of Wild Cherry," but mine is the original and only genuine preparation ever introduced to the public, which can be proved by the public records of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The only safeguard against imposition is to see that my signature is on each bottle. DR. H. SWAYNE.

Corner of Eighth and Race sts, Philada.

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by respectable Druggists in nearly all the principal towns in the United States.

For sale by J. G. Brown, Druggist, and Dan'l. Krebs, at the Post Office, Pottsville; C. & G. Hunsinger, Schuylkill Haven; Frailey & Hobart, Orwigsburg; S. & G. Shollenberger, Hamburg; James B. Falls, Minersville; H. Shissler, Druggist, Port Carbon; John Williams, Middleport; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; Belford Mc. Lein & Co., Summit Hill.

☞ COMPLEXION.—W