SHIP A-HOY!—The new postage bill has passed the House of Representatives, and will in a few days become a law. By this Bill, the *Miners' Journal* will be received *free of postage* by all subscribers in Schuylkill County, or at all post offices within thirty miles of Pottsville! All other newspapers, or those published out of the county, will, as now, be subject to postage—thus making a difference of fifty-two cents, between this ournal and those published elsewhere!

This, therefore, is the time to subscribe! The half-yearly volume expires with this number, and new subscribers can commence with any of the succeeding numbers. The Presidential contest will present many things of vital importance to the people, and every body should have an *honest, matter-of-fact newspaper*. The *Miners' Journal*, as every body sees and knows, is "A-No. 1" among its contemporaries; contains more reading matter; more important business-advertisements; more literary matter suitable for the family circle; and tells more of the world we live in, in general terms, than any country newspaper in the *United States!* Yet the terms of subscription are very low; as may be seen by examining them on the first page.

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1848.

PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

For President,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
For Vice President,
HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

Gen. Taylor, in his letter to Capt. Allison, of Virginia, under date of *"Baton Rogue, April 22nd, 1848,"* in answer to several queries—replies:

First—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig. If elected I would not be a mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed, where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, harbors and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and CARRIED OUT BY THE EXECUTIVE.

Millard Fillmore was in Congress in 1842, and was one of the able advocates of the Tariff passed in 1842—and also voted for the distribution of the Land Fund.

LOCOFOCO PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE "SPOILS PARTY."

For President,
GENERAL LEWIS CASS.
For Vice President,
GENERAL WM. O. BUTLER.

The Creed of the Party.

Resolution passed by the Baltimore Convention, which nominated the above candidates:

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 *wable impulse given to the trade of the country* 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.

Gen. Cass in accepting the nomination of the Convention, declares that he has read the resolutions of the Convention—*approves of them—and will make them the guide of his Administration, if elected.* That is, he will veto any bill that passes Congress, that may not be in accordance with their principles.

The Locofoco County meeting, held at Orwigsburg on Monday, June 5th, 1848, (in which Judges Palmer, and Frailey, and E. O. Jackson, the editors of the Locofoco papers of this county, took part, and endorsed the proceedings,) passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the resolutions of the National Convention, we recognize but a continuation of those principles which were the foundation of the democratic structure, that has rendered immortal the name of Thomas Jefferson, and his Administration, and which, since his time has been upheld by all our Democratic Presidents.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the resolutions of that Convention, and hereby declare our determination to make the principles therein contained, our Creed.

Fellow-citizens, which Platform is the most democratic—the exercise of the despotic one-man power—or the will of the people expressed through their representatives? The kings and queens of England enjoy the veto power, but they have not exercised it for the last two hundred years,—believing that its exercise in England would unquestionably create a revolution and bring the head of the overstepping block.

☞ *International Exchanges.*—The bill making provisions for the system of international exchanges, so zealously advocated by Mr. Alex. Vattemare, has passed both Houses of Congress, and waits but the Presidential signature to become a law. This enterprise, which when first started was looked upon as chimeric at and the fond dream of an enthusiast devoted to science, has, though the almost unaided exertions of one man—the author of it—been pressed to a successful termination, and one government after another is lending its countenance to the project. Exchanges like those proposed, of the records of legislation and the products of science and literature, cannot but prove beneficial to all parties.

☞ *Mr. Clay's Adhesion.*—The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* states that they have information, at Washington, in an authentic form, that Mr. Clay is about to give in his adhesion to the nomination of General Taylor, and call upon his friends to enlist under the Taylor banner. Mr. Botts has stated that this is Mr. Clay's determination, and there could be no better authority than his. Mr. Botts will himself, it is said, soon come out with a letter addressed to the Clay Whigs of Virginia, in which he will give reasons for coming finally into the Taylor current.

☞ *Gov. Dodge and the Barnburners.*—There is still no authoritative announcement that Gov. Dodge has declined the nomination of the Barnburners for Vice President. The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening *Post*, (Barnburner,) writes:—"I have just learned from Col. Dodge that he has not been informed, except from common report, of the fact of his nomination at Utica, and that he has not expressed any determination in regard to it."

☞ *Distinguished Foreigners.*—The Salem Register chronicles the following arrival, which has created quite a furor among the showmen of New York to secure the prizes:—The brig Allen, Capt. Williams, which arrived at this port on Friday, from the west coast of Africa, brought home an enormous Boa Constrictor and a female Ourang Outang. The Boa is *twenty-eight* feet in length, and during the passage produced, in a single night, *sixty* eggs, the aggregate weight of which was *forty eight* pounds!—Some of them were very large, and have been preserved as curiosities. The Ourang Outang was brought to the Coast from the interior, and is one of the finest specimens ever imported into this country.

☞ *Medical Fees from Clergymen.*—At the late meeting of the Connecticut Medical Society, Dr. Platt introduced resolutions to dispense with the custom of attending Clergymen gratuitously, because, as a class of citizens, (their education, intelligence and moral standing considered,) they do more than any other class in the community to embarrass the legitimate influence of the medical profession. We suppose this alludes to the fact that so many patented nostrums are recommended by Clergymen.

☞ *Tragedy at Reading.*—A music master in Reading, by the name of Hooper, shot a Mr Norris, and dangerously wounded him, last Saturday. Reason: Mr. N. overstepped the "bounds" of gentlemanly "propriety" with Mr. Hooper's sister.

☞ *The Schuylkill Haven Map*, a very respectable Journal, has determined in future to advocate the measures of the Whig party. It has heretofore been neutral in politics.

☞ *Joseph T. Buckingham*, for over twenty-five years past editor of the Boston *Courier*, has retired from his labors, and is succeeded by Mr. S. Kettell.

☞ *New York for Taylor.*—The Journal of *Commerce*, (independent) in announcing the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Barnburners, says: "This divides the democratic party in New York at the Presidential election next November, and gives its thirty-six electoral votes to Taylor and Fillmore by a plurality of at least 100,000 votes."

☞ *A French Author* tells the following story, illustrative of the passion strong in death." A Parisian usurer was on his death-bed, and the Priest to awaken in his bosom thoughts of his approaching dissolution, held before his eyes a silver crucifix. "I can lend you," said he faintly, "but a small sum on so small a pledge, sir."

☞ *Prince John.*—The Boston *Chronotype* has drawn the following character of John Van Buren:—"He is a large, rotund, florid man, who speaks straight-forward, with a rather high-keyed and not very musical, but still not unpleasant voice, and with a distinctness that can be heard to a great distance. What is more, he cuts with a cold, keen sarcasm which injuriously killing.

☞ *Whiskey, a Blessing, at Last!*—A little boy, living with Mr. May, near Potosi, Wisconsin, was bitten by a rattle snake, recently. Clay was applied to the bite, and the boy made drunk with whiskey, and is likely to receive but little injury. A dog, bitten by the same snake, swelled up and died.

☞ *Father and Son.*—It is one of the oddities of the Utica Convention, that Martin Van Buren and his son John, were both candidates before the caucus at the Utica Convention. The father received 60 votes, the son 5. If the father resigns, John can take the nomination.

☞ *The Courier des Etats Unis* says that Guizot has not visited Louis Philippe since their residence in England, and that he denounces him as the author of his own downfall, and that of those connected with him.

☞ *Valuable Emigrants.*—It is said that a number of old Amsterdam merchants are making preparations to emigrate to this country. They belong to that class whose fortunes were made in the East India trade, and who have had money stored away in their cellars for 25 or 30 years.

☞ *Unquestionable Authority.*—Mr. Weed the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, says that he *knows, from the most unquestionable authority*, that Gen. Taylor is *decidedly and unequivocally opposed* to any act or movement of Goverment *in favor of the extension of slavery.*

☞ *The Buffalo Republican*, an organ of the Barnburners, states that "two hundred leading and influential Democrats in the county of Wayne, Michigan—the county in which Gen. Cass resides—have signed a paper repudiating the Utica nominees.

☞ *A Lively Joke.*—The following may be called a lively joke:—"Are your dates fresh?" asked a gentleman of a wag of a confectioner, a few days since. "Yes, sir! they are the *latest dates* by Telegraph!"

☞ *A Taper's Blood.*—Dr. Pray recently bled a taper and found that the watery elements were nearly gone, and alcohol supplied their place. He applied a torch to the blood and it ignited. It had such an effect on the inebriate that he reformed.

☞ *Mrs. Mitchell.*—By the Brittannia we learn that this lady is still living. The Dublin *Nation* publishes a list of subscriptions for the support of Mitchell's family: they already amount to between £600 and £700.

☞ *The Model Artistes* having sued a Western editor for libel, that gentleman expresses a hope that they will gain their *suit*, as they certainly need one among them.

☞ *Roasting Ears*—The Boston Bee says they had green corn in that city on Wednesday last. It does not tell us, however, which was the greenest, the corn or those that ate of it.

☞ *How will Ohio go?*—The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus satisfactorily answers the question: Ohio will go for the nominees of the Whig National Convention.

☞ *An Editor nominated.*—Mr. Charles F. Cloud, editor of the Baltimore *Republican and Argus*, has been nominated for Sheriff by the Locofocos of Baltimore county.

☞ *The Telegraph* says that not less than one hundred "straight outers" participated in the great Taylor meeting, held in Harrisburg, on Tuesday last.

☞ *Another Expedition* to Oregon and Upper California, under Gen. Fremont, will leave the United States early this month.

☞ *Chief Justice Archer*, of Maryland, died at his residence in Hartford county, on Tuesday last. He was an able jurist, and a worthy man.

☞ *It is very foolish* for two young ladies to hate each other, on account of a gentleman who don't care a fig for either of them.

☞ *The Wilmot Proviso* was rejected in a Locofoco county convention at Pittsburgh last week.

☞ *In New York*, they are introducing the abominable practice of holding political meetings on the Sabbath.

☞ *When my* day's work is done, my pay is death.—[*Lamartine.*

☞ *A Wonderful Phenomenon.*—A singular phenomenon was brought to light a week ago yesterday, in the towns up of Greenfield, about eight miles from this city. The facts are very nearly as follows:—The Messrs. Grangers, in boring to find water to supply their steam saw mill, sunk a four inch hole to the depth of 70 feet, when they struck a vein or cavity. As they withdrew the auger from the hole, to their great surprise, it was followed by a violent current of air that threw up stones as large as hen eggs, ten or fifteen feet high. For a few moments, when the hole was first opened, the air was accompanied by a stream of water, which was thrown ten or twelve feet high. The water, however, soon ceased coming, and the air gushed out with such force that the roar could be distinctly heard fifty or sixty rods distant. On touching fire to the air it caught, and the flames flashed twenty feet high, and came near burning the building, covering the machinery in which it is located. They finally succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in stopping it, by forcing down blankets, and driving a spile into the hole, which was their only means of stopping the air or gas, and extinguishing the flames. For several moments after the hole was stopped, the earth trembled and shook for some distance around, as though an eruption was about to take place. The people, who, by this time had gathered to the number of about a hundred, were greatly alarmed at these symptoms, and scattered with all possible rapidity, supposing that Milleriam was about coming to a focus, or that they were about to be blown up sky high by an earthquake. From the time it was opened till it was thus closed, was about six hours, and the air gushed out all of the time with unabated force.

It has been opened several times since with the same effect. The power and force of the air does not appear to diminish in the least. The Messrs. Grangers are proposing to secure it with apparatus so as to shut it off and let it out at leisure, and test its real qualities. The people in that vicinity are all confident now, that it can be conveyed here in pipes, and successfully used in lighting the city with gas, from this great natural underground Gasometer. We learn that scientific gentlemen of this city intend visiting it soon.—[*Detroit Advertiser.*

☞ *Abbott Lawrence and the nominations.*—At the great ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, who, it will be recollected, was the competitor of the Hon. Millard Fillmore for the nomination for the Vice Presidency, presided, and on assuming the duties of the chair, delivered an able address, of which the following is an extract:—"I have come into this hall, gentlemen, consecrated to truth and liberty, to speak the truth, and I ask that my words may be received as true—believing them entitled to some credit. We are asked if Gen. Taylor is a Whig. Some tell us he is not. Now, fellow-citizens, *I know him to be a Whig—as good a Whig as I am!* And what I say I know. I have it endorsed in his own words, that he is an "*American, Constitutional Whig.*" I should like to see the man who will stand up here and say that he is not a Whig, and prove it. Let him meet me, and if I don't prove him to be such, I will ask no longer to be considered one myself; and this would be the greatest punishment which could be inflicted on me. Go forward, then, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, in this work, and I pledge myself to you, and I believe you do to me, that in November next we will place Massachusetts where she ought to stand.

And now, gentlemen, a word in relation to the candidate for the Vice Presidency. It so happens that Mr. Fillmore and myself have not only been acquaintances, but friends, for years; and allow me to say, that a purer, more worthy, or more honorable man cannot be found the country over. For him you can give your votes with confidence. This ticket, notwithstanding all the crocking there is about it—and it is growing less every day—will sweep the whole United States like a tornado." The tribute to our candidate for the Vice Presidency, so well merited as it is, is alike honorable to the head and heart of the Speaker.

☞ *Bitter Remarks.*—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in writing from Baltimore, says:—"John Van Buren will have the chivalrous Gen. Commander after him with a long pole, so soon as his Park Speech reaches South Carolina. He touched the General on a sore point, when he called him 'General Cut and nine tails,' though probably without knowing that he was doing so, which I will endeavor to explain. Although the General is a small planter now, he was, until recently, an overseer on cotton plantations. The last situation of the kind he held, he lost by the too free use of the 'cat and nine tails,' on the bare back of one of his employer's female slaves. It appears that he ordered one of the field hands to wash and do up his linen, which, she not being expert at, did not do up to his satisfaction. He accordingly took her out in the field and cut her unmercifully with the 'cat and nine tails' indeed, so brutal was the whipping, that he was immediately discharged. He then commenced suit against the planter for his salary for the remainder of the year, and the value of the 'hog and hominy,' he would have eaten in that time. The case was called the 'cat and nine tails' case, and the jury gave him his salary, but refused to award him the value of the 'hog and hominy.' Thus you will perceive the appropriateness of the title Prince John has given him, and I apprehend it is one that will stick to him enough life."

☞ *Assault upon Washington.*—The Washington *Union*, in the course of a long article, abusive of Gen. Taylor, says:—

"Throughout the whole series of his letters, and particularly in the letter addressed to the editors of the Richmond *Republican*, (written only two days before that to Mr. Allison,) Gen. Taylor professes his determination, if elected, to administer the Executive office in the spirit and mode of *our earlier Presidents*; and it must be observed that, *in the administration of the first and the greatest of these*, occur the most remarkable *and the most questionable instances* of the use of the Veto Power, *which have ever appeared since the constitution was framed.*"

The Executive organ finds it necessary to strike at WASHINGTON's great name, in order to find any ground of assault upon Gen Taylor!

☞ *Wonderful, if true.*—The Boston *Transcriptera* says, in answer to a "good deal of curiosity which (it says) has been expressed, to know whether or not General Cushing's new born Democracy, would carry him through the perils of Taylorism," that a letter has been received from him, stating that as soon as his engagements would permit, he was at the service of the Democracy of Massachusetts. In other words, the General proposes not to change his politics at present—it his *engagements* do not interfere with his purpose.

☞ *Gen. Taylor Coming.*—The report circulated some weeks ago that Gen. Taylor was coming to the East, receives confirmation in the following paragraph from the Louisville *Journal*:—"It is a fact that Gen. Taylor has been ordered to Frederick as a witness in the Court of Inquiry. He is hourly expected here on his way. It is believed that, immediately after the close of Pillow's trial, Gen. Scott is to be tried on charges preferred by Pillow, and that Gen. Taylor's testimony is wanted in this case.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.—In Congress, July 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the seperation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter the former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substances.

He has kept among us, in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections against us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

			40
The freight and tolls on coal to Richmond,			
From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.	
On and after Aug. 1. 1 60	1 55	1 40	

By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.
Office of the Phil. & Reading R. R. Co., June 27, 1848. } 27

SWINGS FOR INVALIDS & FEMALES, an excellent article for Ladies to take exercise in the house, recommended by the Medical Faculty. Also, Basket Cradles to attach to Baby Jumpers; just received and for sale at [d15] BANNAN'S Variety store.

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 34,555 04 —by Canal 14,405 04—for the week—48,960 08—total by Rail Road 581,010 14—do by Canal 152,762 00.

This is the heaviest shipment of Coal ever made from this region in any one week. Including the quantity sent from the Swatara region, the shipments for the week exceed *fifty thousand tons*, as follows:

Schuylkill Region,	48,960 08 tons.	
Swatara do	2,251 00 "	
	51,211 08	

Notwithstanding the large quantity sent to market, which ought to bring a return of at least *one-hundred thousand dollars* to the region, we can assure our readers that money is quite as tight as ever; which is conclusive evidence that the business is forced to meet engagements, and does not pay!

The rates of toll and transportation by Railroad have been increased on the line of the road, between this place and Philadelphia. To Richmond they remain the same. See advertisement. On the first of August an increase of 20 cents per ton will take place on the Railroad to Richmond, and 15 cts. per ton toll on the Canal to Philadelphia. Dealers abroad, we should suppose would find it to their interest to avail themselves of the present low rates.

The price of Coal on board at Richmond has advanced in proportion to the advance of toll and transportation on the Richmond Canal. The price of White Ash lump and prepared Coal on board, may be quoted at $3 49 a $3 50 and Red Ash lump and prepared at $3 62½ a $3 75, cash—or time interest added.

Our correspondent quotes the rate of freight from Richmond as follows:

To New York,	90	Portsmouth,	1 37½
Newark,	90	Portland,	1 37½
Providence,	1 12½	New Haven,	1 12½
Fall River,	1 15	Hartford,	1 02½
New Bedford,	1 15	Troy,	1 20
Boston,	1 37½	Albany,	1 25
Salem,	1 37½		

Amount of Coal sent over the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road and Schuylkill Navigation, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAIL ROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt. Carbon,	11,322 01	177,959 07	5,921 11	111,758.13
Pottsville,	5,252 05	99,063 15		
S. Haven,	12,960 12	211,925 15	4,512 03	39,932 12
Pt. Clinton;	4,951 05	70,959 15	491 07	1,103 15
	14,405 04	581,010 14	14,405 04	152,762 00
			152,762 00	
Total by R. R. & Canal.		733773 14		
To same period last year,		595,042 01		71,420 11
				595,042 04
				666,462 15

TRANSPORTATION ON THE RAILROADS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.	16,992 10	286,799 02
Mount Carbon do	6,519 05	101,029 06
Schuylkill Valley do	898 13	131,256 05
Mill Creek do	9,038 15	89,495 10
Mt. Carbonand Pt. Carbon do	11,217 07	173,695 07
Little Schuylkill R. R.	4,359 06	71,678 09
Union Canal R. R.	2,284 00 0	22,347 11 3
Swatara R. R.	3,650 01 0	10,322 08 0

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending, June 22, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit.	8,113 03	73,182 12
Rhume Run,	3,990 02	42,222 00
Beaver Meadow,	1,952 11	24,407 15
Stoddartsville,	2,774 02	22,579 13
Hazleton.	4,053 01	22,692 13
Buck Mountain,	2,727. 16	24,234 14
Wyoming;	157 12	211 02
	23,770 08	220,731 04
To same period last year	221,425 15 tons.	

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

Quantity sent to market to June 22.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Tons.	17,640	98,928
To same period last year	85,928 00 tons.	

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD.

	To August 1, 1848.		
	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch.-Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	$1 35	$1 30	$1 15
To Richmond,	1 40	1 35	1 20

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL, to August 1, 1848.

	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton
To Philadelphia,	50 cts.	47 cts.	43 cts.

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

To Philadelphia	60 a 65 cts.	per ton.
To New York	$1,70 a $1.75	do

For additional New Advertisements see Next Page. They will there be found arranged under Suitable Heads.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET, *(A few doors below Market street.)* PHILADELPHIA!

THOMAS ALDOP invites the attention of the public to the handsomest assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES of all kinds, BRITANNIA WARE, &c. &c. which he has just opened at the above stand. The subscriber has a full assortment of almost every article in his line, and is offered at very low prices—he is not to be undersold by any one in the city. Gold Lepines, Watches, full jeweled, warranted to keep good time, $13 and upwards.

Gold Lepines,	$25 and upward.
Silver Lever, full jeweled	12 "
Lepines,	12 "
Quartiers,	5 to 10 "
Gold Pendts,	12 "
Gold & Silver bottom, with Pencil,	12 "

With a large assortment of other articles, equally low. Particular attention will be paid to *repairing Watches.* [July 1, '48. 27-1y

TENNENT'S

WASHINGTON GALLERY OF DAGUEREOTYPES, *No. 253 North Second Street, N. W. corner of Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.*

THE Likenesses taken at this Gallery, colored at this well known establishment, for *One Dollar*, are universally conceded to be equal in every respect to any in the city. Pictures taken equally well in cloudy and clear weather. A large assortment of Medallions and Lockets on hand, at from $2 to $5, including the picture.

The Subscribers respectfully invite the citizens of Schuylkill County, to call and examine specimens of the latest improvements in the art of Daguerreotyping, which will be exhibited cheerfully and without charge.

T. & J. C. TENNENT.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1848. 27-6m

NEW BOOKS.

Harrold, the last of the Saxon Kings, by Sir E. L. Bulwer, two parts, each. 25
Life of Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler, 25
Lives of Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler, 25
Life of Martin Van Buren, illustrated, 50
The Half Sister, a Novel, 25
Life of Col. Monroe Edwards, 25
Mysteries and Miseries of New York, a fresh supply—each 25
The Life of the Family, by Mrs. Grey, 25
The Hen-Pecked Husband. 25
Counterfeit Detectors for July, 12½

Cass resides—have signed a paper repudiating the Utica nominees.

Also a variety of other works, just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
July 1, 27-1 Cheap Bookstores.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE, *Centre St. west door to the Pottsville House.*

GEO. SETTICHER, informs his friends and the Citizens of Pottsville, that he has taken the store room formerly occupied by Mr. John Jones, and has laid in a fresh assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold low for cash.

French Ginghams, Manchester Ginghams, English Prints, Domestic Prints, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, 6 4 yard wide, Drilling, Bed Ticking, Blue Drilling, Linen Table covering, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. His stock of Groceries is of the very best, and will be sold low for cash.

Give him a call, next door to Renno's Hotel, Pottsville House. [July 1. 27 2t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Testatum Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on *Monday the 24th day of July, A. D. 1848*, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the public house of Michael Graeff, in the Borough of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, the following described premises, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of John Brobst, deceased, of, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Barry township, Schuylkill county known as the "Deborah Grant Lands," containing 400 acres and allowance, bounded on the south by lands late of Benjamin Combe, on the east by a partition line of disputed land, on the north by land now or late of Benjamin Combe and William Elliott, and on the west by land warranted to Dr. James Davidson.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Brobst, *deceased*, of, in and to all that certain tract of land situated in Barry township, County aforesaid, being that part of 1768 acres and 70 perches of land, divided in partition between David F. Gordon, Marks J. Biddle, Valentine Brobst, John Smull and Mathew Selfridge, bounded on the north by the Schuylkill county line, on the west by land surveyed to —— on the east by land warranted to William Martin, and on the south by lands of Benjamin Combe and others. As the property of JOHN BROBST, deceased.

Seized and taken into Execution, and will be sold by JOHN T. WERNER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, June 29, 1848. 27-

TABLE OF FREIGHT AND TOLL ON COAL.

PER PHILADA. AND READING R. R.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the month of July inst, the rates of Freight and Tolls on Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows:

To	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
Richmond,	1 40	1 25	1 15
Philadelphia,	1 45	1 40	1 30
Inclined Plane,	1 35	1 30	1 15
Nicetown,	1 35	1 20	1 15
Germantown R R.	1 25	1 20	1 15
Falls of Schuylkill,	1 20	1 15	1 05
Manayunk,	1 15	1 10	1 00
Conshohocken and Plymouth R. R.,	1 05	1 00	90
Turn Out 1 mile below Norristown or Bridgeport,	1 00	95	90
Port Kennedy,	1 00	95	90
Valley Forge,	1 00	95	90
Phœnixville,	95	90	85
Royer's Ford,	90	85	85
Pottstown,	90	85	85
Douglassville,	90	85	85
Baumstown,	85	80	80
Reading,	80	75	75
Between Reading and Birdsboro',	75	70	70
Birdsboro',	65	65	55
Hamburg,	50	45	40
Orwigsburg,	40	35	40

The freight and tolls on coal to Richmond,

From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
On and after Aug. 1. 1 60	1 55	1 40

By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.
Office of the Phil. & Reading R. R. Co., June 27, 1848. } 27

TREDGOLD'S CARPENTRY, new edition, very cheap, just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
May 6 19—tf Cheap Bookstores.

TO PAPER HANGERS AND PAINTERS.—The subscriber has on hand a lot of remnants of beautiful Paper Hangings, suitable for small rooms, and Curtains, which will be sold at less than cost, to clear out the stock, at BANNAN'S
May 6 19-tf Cheap Paper Stores.

DAVY'S SAFETY LAMPS.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of Safety Lamps, among which are a few of Upton & Roberts' Improved Safety Lamp, which is acknowledged to be the best and safest now in use in the mines of Europe. For sale at less prices than they can be imported, at BANNAN'S
April 2 1 Cheap Book and Variety Store.

CAROLINA FLOOR BOARDS.

WE have received this week a Cargo of Carolina Lumber, which we are now working into a No. 1 quality of Floor Boards. Have also on hand Jersey Yellow Pine, and Susquehanna White Pine Floor Boards. [June 24-6m] H. STRAUCH & CO.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Board and Lumber Yard, at the corner of High Street and Mount Carbon Railroad in Pottsville, above Haywood & Snyder's Foundry, where he will keep a constant assortment of Oak, Hemlock, Pine, and Poplar Lumber. Having three Saw-mills running, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to supply his friends with any description of lumber for mining or building purposes, on the most reasonable terms, and by the prompt attention to their orders ensure a continuance of their favors. [May 20 21-1y] WM. STEPHENSON.

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

THE subscriber having become the purchaser of that large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c. formerly owned by John Jones, and now in the store room adjoining the office of Jacob Reed, Esq. Mahantango Street, Pottsville, will sell the same on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call—we are sure we can please you. The business will be attended to by John Jones, Agent for
May 20 21-2mo* GEO. W. SLATER.

BELL'S LIFE IN