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 journal 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 8, 1848.

PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

For President,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.
For Vice President,
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, lakes 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; to 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 *safe impolicy 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.

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 this 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 them the standard of our Democracy.

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 sovereign to the block.

MR. VAN BUREN.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says that the Utica nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and what we shall soon have, the assent of his silence, ("expressive silence!") indicate that he and his friends are in earnest in the vengance they intend against Cass & Co., who threw him overboard in the Baltimore Convention of 1844. In that celebrated Convention, it is well known that Mr. Van Buren had a large majority, but not quite two thirds, and that the south being aware of this fact, insisted upon a two thirds rule of nomination, which, with the aid of the Cass men from the North, they obtained; both Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cass were subsequently dropped and Mr. Polk, then almost an unknown man, won the prize of nomination. Mr. Van Buren and his friends have never forgotten nor forgiven the part acted by Mr. Cass and his friends,—and now he has bided his time, he gives the fatal stab at Utica!

The re-nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, of course, disposes of the nomination of Mr. Cass, and we should not be suprised, if he carried more votes than Mr. Cass can; but it is a nomination with which we Whigs have no more to do in 1848 than we had to do with it in 1836 and 1840. We have fought Mr. Van Buren and his friends too many years, and in too many hard conflicts to think of a surrender now to him. We cannot forget that in his Inaugural Message of 1837, he went out of his way, as a Northern man, to pledge himself to veto any bill that might pass Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; so that he was then boasted of, throughout the South, as "a Northern man with Southern principles." With his course now, then, we have nothing to do, further than to wish him all possible success in breaking up his party. They threw him overboard treacherously and treasonably in 1844, at Baltimore, and we hope that he will be just as successful in throwing them overboard in 1848.

TAYLOR AND ABBOT LAWRENCE.

We cut the following communication from the last number of the Northampton (Mass.) *Courier*:

Mr. Editor: I perceive that you call for the "evidence" which Mr. Abbott Lawrence possesses, concerning Gen. Taylor's political views. I happen to know some little of the matter, and will state what I know, for the benefit of the public. The "evidence" is contained in a letter from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Lawrence, and though this letter is, I believe, private, still it certainly ought to be published. In one place he says in effect, and I think in so many words, that he "is a Whig, always a Whig, but never an *Ultra* Whig," while in another place are these very words, "*If elected to the Presidency, I shall select my Cabinet from the purest and ablest Whigs in the Union.*" These words I know to be contained in this letter, and if I mistake not there is more to the same effect. I hope you will give publicity to this statement and oblige A WHIG.

GEN. TAYLOR.

The following brief, striking, and eloquent summary of the causes of Gen. Taylor's overwhelming popularity is from the Baltimore *Patriot*: "He was a brave soldier: that drew attention to him. As a General, he infused his own indomitable spirit into all around him: that excited the enthusiasm of the country. He was as humane in the hour of victory as he was courageous in the moment of danger: that touched the hearts of his countrymen. He was as modest as he was brave: that gave him the respect of all. The impulses of his own nature were all honest: that won for him general confidence. He was found to be equal to all emergencies, and as wise in Council as he was successful in execution; and that determined the people to make him President.

☞ *The Hon. David Wilmot*, of this state, is spoken of as Vice-President on Mr. Van Buren's ticket, in place of Gen. Dodge, who has declined.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

Tamaqua, July 5th, 1848.

Mr. Editor:—When we consider the mixed character of the population of the Coal Region—it being composed of persons from the two continents—it is pleasing to observe the interest they manifest in the celebration of our Country's anniversary of Independence. To the native American it is, and always will be regarded a happy and glorious day—a day when was effected our deliverance from wrongs long endured and future dangers which threatened. But not the less inherited are those who have made America the land of their adoption. In common with those born on the soil they have the protection of its laws, and the enjoyment of all its liberties and privileges. I think that among some of our foreign residents there prevails a mistaken sensitiveness in regard to this subject. There are some who seem to view with a jealous disdain, the article which contains the declaration of our wrongs, and the declaration of our forefathers to maintain to their utmost the principles therein contained.—I say a *mistaken* sensitiveness: for when a native of another country makes America the land of his home and adoption, and when he has secured to him all the privileges and immunities of an American citizen, he is, to all practical intent, an American—and as such should feel an interest and unite in spirit in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

In our place however there is little of this feeling manifested. All, without distinction, joined in observing the 4th as a day of public honor and rejoicing. Led on by a few noble and patriotic spirits—on whom seems to have fallen the mantle of their brave forefathers—the day was celebrated in a manner worthy of the event it commemorated. As usual, the day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and the beating of drums. At 10 o'clock a procession was formed, and under the direction of marshalls proceeded to the ground selected for the occasion. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Overfeld, Dr. W. W. McGuigan read the Declaration of Independence, which was followed by the same in the German language, by Dr. Buckner. Dr. McGuigan also made a neat, pertinent and patriotic address. Mr. James A. Banks followed in a strain of equal ardour and patriotism. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Overfeld, Bright, and Carter. After the speaking the company sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared on the ground. When the cloth was removed appropriate toasts were offered and read; and about 3 o'clock a line of march was again formed, and to the sound of the music of the Tamaqua Brass Band returned to town and dismissed. No accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day, and every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety and good order. In the evening there was also a brilliant display of Fire-works which was kept up till a good hour, much to the satisfaction of our citizens.

I Yours, &c. F.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE LOUISIANA DELEGATES.

One of the latest tricks of the Locofocos was to get up a rumor, in New Orleans, that General Taylor had expressed unaffected displeasure at the course pursued in the Philadelphia Convention, by the delegates from Louisiana; and that as far as they represented themselves authorized to act for him, he denied that they had any authority, &c. and utterly repudiated their course, &c.—This report produced much excitement among the Whigs of New Orleans, and a Committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Taylor, at his residence in Baton Rouge, and ascertain the facts of the case. This Committee reported in a few days as follows:

Balie Peyton, Esq., then came forward amid an evident sensation which pervaded the vast assemblage, as it was soon whispered from ear to ear that Mr. P. had just that moment arrived from Baton Rouge, where he had had an interview with Gen. Taylor in relation to certain remarks imputed to the General in relation to the conduct of the Louisiana delegation in the Philadelphia Convention. Such indeed, proved to be the purport of Mr. Peyton's communication. He said: Fellow citizens—I do not rise to address you in a set speech. I have just arrived from the home of Zachary Taylor. (Cheers.) A committee of your fellow citizens waited upon him. We found the old man as cool and collected as he ever is on the eve of battle. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.) Gentlemen, I will not detain you; but proceed at once to read the document which I now hold in my hand, and which we have been authorised to publish to the world. Here a profound silence at once ensued, and curiosity and anxiety were plainly visible in many countenances as Mr. P. proceeded to read the following statement in a loud and distinct voice:

We are authorized by Gen. Taylor to say that the course of the Louisiana delegation in the Whig Convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, meets with his *entire, full, and unqualified approbation*. He not only never doubted, but never intimated a doubt that his honor and reputation were safe in his hands.

[Signed] BALIE PEYTON,
LOGAN HUNTON,
A. C. BULLITT.

June 23d, 1848.

[The above statement is in the hand writing of Gen. Taylor himself, which is of a peculiarly stiff, heavy and marked character. The reading of this document being finished, loud and prolonged cheers rent the air, and countenances before anxious and distressed, were instantly radiant with smiles and exultation.]

It will be remembered that Judge Saunders, on behalf of the Louisiana delegation, pledged the withdrawal of Gen. Taylor's name from the canvass, in case the nomination were conferred upon another.

GEN. TAYLOR'S VIEWS

On the Tariff, and the Question of Free Soil.

The Cincinnati *Signal* of April 13, 1847, contained an article on political topics, which the editor enclosed to Gen. Taylor. That article expressed the following sentiments upon two important questions: "A debt of one hundred millions renders the necessity of a Tariff sufficiently advanced in its rates to satisfy New England and Pennsylvania."

"The American people are about to resume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific states. We have no fears for the issue, if the arena of the high debate is to be the assemblies of the people in their representative halls. *The extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grande of the ordinance* of 1787, is an object too high and permanent to be baffled by Presidential vetoes. All that we ask of the incumbent of the highest office under the constitution, is to *hold his hand to bow to the will of the people*, as promulgated in legislative forms, and restrain the executive action in its appropriate channels."

Gen. Taylor, over the date of May 18, 1847, in replying to the editor of the *Signal*, says:—"With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with *a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial*."

—The answer to the *Signal* is in consonance with the Allison letter, and conclusively settles the question as to Taylor's views on the two absorbing questions of the day.

ACQUITTAL OF GEN. PILLOW.

We have letters, says the Baltimore Sun, from two of our Washington correspondents, which we are unable to make room for to-day, one of which positively asserts, and the other intimates, that General Pillow has been fully acquitted by the Court of Inquiry of all charges brought against him by General Scott. We also learn that the Court will shortly convene again at Morristown, in the cool mountains of New Jersey, to try General Scott on the charges preferred against him by General Pillow.

ANOTHER DWARF.

Tom Thumb's visit to England has made dwarfs fashionable. The Liverpool papers tell us of another oddity, of this sort, that has taken passage to the United States; under whose control, we are not informed. He is also reported to be wonderfully intelligent—has a good ear for music, and can perform well; particularly on the violin.

BROADCLOTH FACTORIES.

We often hear the question asked, says the Albany *Knickerbocker*, why there are not more manufactories of broadcloths in this country. The great reason is, that it is the most risky business in the world; raising handsome girls and going security not excepted. There are some twenty to five and twenty different and distinct manipulations combined in the manufacture of a yard of broadcloth. Most of these, in foreign countries, are distinct and separate trades, to which usually the life of the artist is devoted. In selecting, sorting, and scouring the wool, in dyeing it after it is woven, in carding, roving, spinning, warping, and weaving, all of which must be done to get the wool into what is called flannel, and then the minor operations of scouring and burling it, and the more important ones of fulling, teaseling, tentering, shearing, steaming, and after various other processes of dressing, including listing, lettering, &c. If all of these are successful, the manufacturer is at length in possession of a cloth. If he is enabled to do this at all, he considers himself fortunate, and entitled, perhaps, to some credit, if not some emolument for the risks run, and the time and talent devoted to this art. But he must not expect to escape censure; thousands have found to their cost, that it requires almost a magician's art to prevent loss. Not only must every one engaged in the above manipulations, know how to do his part (if he has not to do the whole) well, but he must watch and perform (always, and all the way through) the operation of every piece of cloth with surgical precision, or ruin will follow, and disgrace overwhelm him. His fabric has at last to pass the ordeal of a critical, and often censorious public, who are, perhaps, "ignorant of what they are most assured," and condemn flippantly those who are fully entitled to the respect of their countrymen.

MITCHELL'S BROTHER.

A profound sensation was created among the Irish residents of New York yesterday, says the N. Y. *Sun*, by the arrival in the Brittannia, of William Mitchell, Esq., brother of the celebrated patriot. Immediately on the arrival of the steamer he proceeded to the Astor House, in company with a few friends, and throughout the day he was visited by hundreds of our public men, Irish leaders, editors, &c. The object of this sudden and unexpected visit to this country is understood to be connected with some movement in relation to his brother and his country, but the exact nature of that movement has not transpired. Some assert that he brings an order from the British Government, releasing his brother from confinement, on condition that he settles in America, and proceeds immediately to Bermuda to obtain his release. Another rumor is, that he visits this country on an important mission connected with the agitation in Ireland. We repeat it, however, the object of Mr. Mitchell's visit to this country is known only to himself and friends, with whom the secret should remain until they deem its promulgation advisable.

☞ *Gen. Taylor Committed.*—Let us have no more complaints of the non-committalism of Gen. Taylor. He has come out boldly, broadly and conclusively. In a late speech to the ladies of Donaldsonville, he made a declaration in these words.—"I am in favor of early marriages."

Here is no room for subterfuge or equivocation. The assertion is plain and explicit. The hero of Buena Vista is in favor of early marriages!—Will the ladies suffer the male creation, over whom their sway is so potent, to vote against him, after this? A contemporary speculates as follows upon this new feature in political agitation, which the General's unlooked-for 'platform of principle' will introduce:

"Are you in favor of General Taylor, sir?"—"Most heartily, madam." "Then you approve of marriages, sir?" "Certainly, madam, certainly."

Some hesitation and mutual embarrassment.—Then imagine a lovely maiden of 'sweet sixteen' lifting up her timid gaze to a bachelor of thirty-five or forty years of age. "But do you approve of *early* marriages, sir?" with a frolicksome or pensively expressive (as the inclinations may prompt) emphasis upon the last word but one.—Or take another illustration. Suppose a betrothed pair have been engaged for so long as the lady thinks a necessary pre-requisite to matrimonial honors and blessedness, and she wishes to give her tardy swain or loving "cousin," an inkling of her views in the matter. She has only to drop the plural number and take up the singular—"Egbert, are you in favor of Gen. Taylor?"—"Heart and soul, beautiful one." "Then you approve of *an early marriage?*" To the second inquiry he cannot give a less direct and positive reply than to the first. The fair one's point is gained—the day fixed and both are made excessively happy—for the honey-moon at least.

The sly old General has unmistakably got the whip hand of his political opponents. He will sweep the Union. Hurrah for General Taylor, early marriages and human happiness! Why not get up an early marriage club? Are any gallant young Whigs venturesome enough!

☞ *The Harrisburg Telegraph*, in noticing the beatings of the locofoco papers at the defection of one or two Whigs at Carlisle, (with whom, by-the-bye, is classed Gen. Foulk, who has always been a leader in the *democratic* ranks,) says;—"If the Cassites find matter for exultation in such acquisitions, we have no objections. We will accept them as an off-set for upwards of *two hundred* in this county, who went for Polk and Dallas, but who have already openly avowed their support of Taylor and Fillmore, with Judge *Bucher*, the distinguished Chairman of the State Committee for many years, at their head! If the Cass papers have any more such changes to chronicle, we hope to hear of them. Have they heard that *John Cooper*, Esq., of Danville, one of the ablest and most influential leaders of the Polk and Dallas party at the North, has taken the stump for "Old Rough and Ready," with zeal and effect?"

☞ *Gen. Taylor and the Proviso.*—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writes:—"The story in relation to Gen. Taylor's repudiation of the Proviso in a letter to a Barnburner, turns out all moonshine of course. Senator Dix, too much of a gentleman to pervert or withhold the truth, gives, I understand, this version of the rumor: Sometime since a late Barnburner member of Congress wrote the old hero a letter, asking him if, in the Signal letter, he should be understood to intend opposition of slavery. Gen. Taylor replied, *that the letter spoke for itself*. He should say nothing farther. It was intelligible to all those who wished to understand it."

☞ *The State Bank of Ohio* has become the most important money institution on this continent. With thirty-seven branches, covering the whole State—all bound together by one common interest, and in all important respects all governed by one head, the Board of Control. It now issues five and a half millions of currency—sustains an accommodation line, in the way of notes and bills discounted, of seven; millions; holds two millions of specie, and has a cash capital of $3,400,000. These facts we gather, through Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, from a statement made up to the 5th of June.

☞ *Green Corn Pudding.*—The lovers of good things will say the following directions by, until roasting-ear time. Take of green corn twelve ears, and grate it; to this, add a quart of sweet milk, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs, well beaten, pepper and salt, as much as sufficient, stir all well together, and bake four hours in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients a quarter of a pound of sugar and eat the pudding with sauce. It is good cold or warm, with meat or sauce, but epicures of the most exquisite taste prefer it, we believe hot, and with the first service.

☞ *The Lungs.*—The following simple experiment is said to be a test of the soundness of the lungs. Let the patient draw in a full breath, and then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly, without again inflating the Lungs. The number of seconds he can continue is then to be carefully noted. In confirmed consumption the time does not exceed eight, and is often less than six seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when the lungs are sound, the time will range as high as twenty or thirty seconds.

☞ *Dr. Tyng* in a temperance lecture, says: "It annually costs this country one hundred millions of dollars to destroy the fairest and best of our sons."

☞ *The health of Gen. Shunk* is said to be improving.

ZACH OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Dedicated to the Central Taylor Club of Pottsville.

Tune—"Hail to the Chief."

Hail to the chief, who in triumph advances,
Honored and blest be the brave noble man!
Oh may his name, and the banner that glances,
Flourish and wave o'er our own happy land!
Heaven send him happy dew,
Earth lend him sap anew,
Daily to spread and broadly to grow,
While every distant glen,
Shall echo our shouts again,
"Zack of the Rio Grande!—ho ho ho!"

Our leader's no sapling, chance sown by the fountain,
Zack is no traitor, or recreant knave; [rain.
When war, like a whirlwind, swept valley and mountain
He led on his legions, his country to save;
Moored as a rifled rock,
Proof to the battle's shock,
Firmer he roots him, the ruder it blow,
East, West, and far South then,
Will echo the shout again—
"Zack—our brave leader!—ho ho ho!"

The bird of the "free" hath spread her strong pinions,
Half hid 'mid ether the beacon fire spies;
Swiftly she spreads the glad news o'er the Union
Till the loud shout of Freemen is heard in the skies.
Prairie and everglade,
Long may your deepest shade,
Hail our brave hero, chief of our band;
Seminole and Blackfoot then,
Will quake in their deepest glen—
At the name of old Zack! *Pride of the Land!*

Row, brothers row, for the pride of the nation!
Stretch to your oars in an unbroken line!
Our leader with honor hath filled every station,
Oh! then with fresh laurels his brave brows entwine!
Let our stars be unfurled,
Till they float o'er the world,
Let the noble Whig banner float in the gale!
Loud shall Columbia then,
Shout from her deepest glen, [hail!"
"Zack of the Rio Grande, hail! boys

Exchange Hotel, July 7th, 1848.

☞ *Postmistress of Lancaster.*—Mrs. Mary Dickson has been re-appointed to the Post Office at Lancaster, for four years from the 1st inst.—She was first appointed by Gen. Jackson, in 1829. For twenty years previous to her appointment, Mrs. Dr. Moore was Postmistress. We may add, that better *appointments* were never made, and this fact affords a good argument as to the qualifications of ladies for official posts. If *we* were President, we should certainly attend to their claims!

☞ *Mr. Clay*, in declining the appointment of United States Senator from Kentucky, in the place of Mr. Crittenden, does *not* state that he would refuse an election by the General Assembly; in fact, if they should elect him for the next term, it is doubtful if he would decline its acceptance.

☞ *The Fourth of July* has made sad havoc with the *news*. Really, we scarcely know what to do this week—we have none to offer the reader! It occurs, however, very opportunely for us—for both have been as busy as "nailers."

☞ *John Van Buren*, who, it is said, intends to make an electioneering tour through this State, in the present political campaign, will be followed by Robert Tyler, Esq. The former is a Barnburner—the latter an old Hunker. They are both good speakers.

☞ *It is stated that* Louis Phillipe has concluded to defer his visit to the United States until after Cass's election. This is the longest postponement we have ever heard of.

☞ *A valuable gift.*—The Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, have presented $1000, enclosed in a silver box, to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the discoverer of the Ether remedy.

☞ "*Gen. Taylor* will prove an ugly customer," said a Cassite to a brother loco, the other day, "but there's another General I fear in this campaign worse than I do him." "Who's that?" asked the other. "Why it's GENERAL RESULT" "Oh yes—I'm dreadfully afraid of that General too. He's another bloody Whig."

☞ *Hon. Thomas F. Marshall*, of Kentucky, who opposed the election of Mr. Clay, is now making speeches in favor of Gen. Taylor.

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 23,949 04—by Canal 163,215 02—for the week—31,401 06—total by Rail Road 650,950 18—do by Canal 163,215 02.

The trade continues without any material change to notice.

The Lehigh Coal Company advertise Coal delivered on board at Bristol at $4 per ton for broken, and $4 20 for Stove, payable in the scrip of the Company.

Freights by Canal remain the same as last week, and also from Richmond to Eastern ports, there is but a slight variation from the quotations of last week.

The price of Coal on board at Richmond has advanced in proportion to the advance of toll and transportation on the Railroad and Canal. The price of White Ash Lump and prepared Coal on board, may be quoted at $3 40 a $3 50 and Red Ash lump and prepared at $3 62½ a $3 75, cash—on time interest added.

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

To New York,	$00	Portsmouth,	1 37½
Newport,	1 00	Portland,	1 37½
Providence,	1 12½	New Haven,	1 12½
Fall River,	1 12½	Hartford,	1 62½
Taunton & Bedford,	1 15	Troy,	1 30
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. WEEK.	RAIL ROAD. TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Pt. Carbon,	7,508 08	182,574 15	7,141.01	118,870.14
Pottsville,	5,737 19	97,818 14		
S Haven,	10,034 00	251,860 17	2,866 18	42,799 10
Pt. Clinton,	2,639 17	72,696 12	441 03	1,544 18
	23,919 04	601,950 18	10,458 02	163,215 02
			163,215 02	
Total by R. R. & Canal,		768,166 00		
To same period last year,		620,164 13		79,839 06
				699,164 13
				768,004 19

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.	12,997 13	299,796 15
Mount Carbon do	5,168 10	113,025 17
Schuylkill Valley do	9,187 08	140,783 14
Mill Creek do	7,267 06	89,822 16
Mt. Carbonad Pt. Carbon do	10,356 14	186,161 01
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3 052 00	74,703 09
Union Canal R. R.	2,190 00	34,538 01 0
Swatara R R.	3,040 18	13,354 07 1
	24,294 15	245,065 19
To same period last year		241,419 11 tons.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending, July 1, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit,	8,450 03	81,632 17
Rhume Run,	3,759 10	45,981 19
Beaver Meadow,	3,127 07	27,533 02
Spring Mountain,	2,161 04	25,841 03
Hazleton,	3,722 01	28,424 14
Buck Mountain,	2,687 06	27,066 00
Wyoming,	373 02	584 04
	24,294 15	245,065 19
To same period last year		241,419 11 tons.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

Quantity sent to market to June 24.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Tons.	18,100	133,679
To same period last year	119,679 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.

RAMSEY'S SPEECH, delivered to the Sons of Temperance in this Borough on the 4th of July. Price 6¼ cents or 5 for 25 cents. For sale at BANNAN'S
July 8, 28-] Cheap Bookstores.

FAMILIAR DIALOGUES.
A very interesting Book for Sunday Schools, just published and for sale at the subscriber's Bookstores, Pottsville. Subscribers will please call and procure their copies. B. BANNAN,
Bookseller and Stationer.
P. S.—Subscribers in Minersville and vicinity, can procure the books from Mr. Wm. Oldknow.
July 8, 1848.

T. T. McGurn,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, PAPER HANGER,
And Imitator of Wood, Stone, &c.
MINERSVILLE, PA
May 6, '48. —6m91

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 [018] BANNAN'S Varietystores.

PAPER HANGERS AND MERCHANTS.—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 close out the stock, at BANNAN'S
May 6 —tf Cheap Paper Stores.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Wonder and blessing of the age. The most extraordinary Medicine in the world. This extract is put up in quart bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

THE great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best spring and summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*: a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years, more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND WANT OF NERVOUS ENERGY.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live: have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has been a wonderful change wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your o'lt. servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

RHEUMATISM.

This is only one of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism, considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,
JAMES CUMMINGS.

FITS: FITS! FITS!

Dr. Townsend not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course was reluctant to recommend it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County.

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has no return of the fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and a speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Fleitpains, Hysteria, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether it be the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, a stronger constitution and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is at the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but *we* can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us where families have been made happy, who without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "The Turn of Life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. No it is less valuable for those who are approaching womanhood, as it calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It increases the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and debility, making a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

GREAT BLESSING TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain, promotes the increases and enriches the food, those who have used it think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth—it Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it may be required to, in any case, or under any other medicine, in conjunction with it, it will not. Magnesia, is useful Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always ensure a safe and easy confinement.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which nature is endeavoring to effect by disease or dowdcr, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the human face divine, as well as in the garden of the rich and delicately tinted and varigated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids or the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which imparts the indescribable charm of health, as of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder or art*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation there is no beauty. If the body is diseased, no matter if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and wishes to be fair, let her take a few bottles of rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Active habits of both who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain that purity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it