THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

tands General Cass? I must now, in my turn, put the honorable Senator from Mississippi on the confessional, and ask him to illuminate my path, by shedding a little light on this subject. I find that the resolution passed by the Baltimore Convention, in favor of the exercise of the veto power, contained in these words:

"*Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the veto power, &c. &c., which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and *from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.*"

From the statement of Mr. Yancey, a member of the Convention, it appears that these words about internal improvements, which were originally reported by the committee appointed to draft the Baltimore platform, were objected to, for the reason thus stated by Mr. Yancey, in a speech in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, on the 6th of June last, exposing the deeds of this convention:

"Amongst other things he instanced, as evidence of its unsoundness as an exponent of Democratic views, its refusal to adopt resolutions avowing its principles, and the platform upon which it designed to place its nomination. And now mark the result, he continued: After the nomination was made, a committee was raised to report a series of resolutions. Mr. Yancy said that the committee met on the evening of its appointment, and sat until ten at night. Before it adjourned, the resolution in relation to the veto power had been amended so as to show its happy effect in saving the country, from a corrupting system of general internal improvements." It was unanimously agreed to as sound Democratic doctrine, and as a deserved compliment to Mr. Polk. When the committee met next morning the first proposition made was to reconsider that amendment, and strike it out. It had been admitted to be good Democratic doctrine the night before! The answer was: 'Gen. Cass voted against that veto of Mr. Polk,' and if we put this in we will condemn our nominee!

"These virtuous politicians—these trustworthy representatives of Democracy—had discovered by morning that the avowal of a truth would put an error to blush! that the praise of a patriot would be the condemnation of a political heretic!

"The vote was not reconsidered, but it was, as Mr. Yancey firmly believed, because it was too bare-faced even for that body; and if the idea that Cass had voted against Mr. Polk's veto had been thought of before the amendment was adopted, it never would have graced those resolutions. As it is, it will indeed become a thorn in the side of the nominee."

Now, I ask the honorable gentleman from Mississippi, will Gen. Cass veto a general system of internal improvements?

Mr. Foote.—I am not prepared to state further than this: that it is my own opinion, which I am almost certain is well-founded, that Gen. Cass is opposed to any general system of internal improvements, and that he would veto a bill in favor of such a system. But, as I said the other day, my own impression has always been that a liberal system of internal improvements, within the Constitution, would certainly meet the support of Gen. Cass. Now, if I have answered the question satisfactorily, I would ask the Senator whether Gen. Taylor will withhold his veto, in case of his election, to any bill for internal improvements that may happen to pass both houses of Congress?

Mr. Clayton.—However vague the answer, or the question addressed to me, I reply promptly, that I do not believe the case will occur of the deliberate and well considered passage of a bill for any internal improvement by both houses of Congress, which ought to be condemned by the American Executive. General Taylor, while pledged to abide by the will of the people, is also free to restrain any hasty or inconsiderate legislation.

Mr. Foote.—The question is not whether such or such a case can occur, but whether Gen. Taylor would so act in certain circumstances.

Mr. Clayton, (smiling.)—It is impossible for me to state my opinion as to what the action of Gen. Taylor in a given case might be unless the case be stated with precision. You might suppose a case in which Congress, having gone raving mad, would vote twenty-five millions out of the Treasury, when there were not five millions in it, and ask me whether Gen. Taylor would veto that. But I am now looking, as a practical man, to the causes which are likely to occur, and I have not the most distant idea that any circumstances will actually exist in which Gen. Taylor will apply the veto to a bill for internal improvements. But how stands the candidate of the other side of the chamber with respect to this question? Perhaps, as his pathway still remains obscured, the honorable gentleman from Illinois can inform me. Does he believe that Gen. Cass will veto a bill for internal improvements?

Mr. Breese.—I will answer the Senator very frankly. If I did not believe that Gen. Cass would veto such a bill, I would not vote for him.

Mr. Clayton.—I believe that the gentleman from Illinois, as well as Gen. Cass, twice voted for the river and harbor bill, and against the veto on that bill. Does he believe that such a bill would meet with a veto from President Cass?

Mr. Breese.—I do not suppose that it would.—And, with all frankness, permit me to say, that as I understand the principles of the Democratic party, a palpable distinction has always been made between a general system of internal improvements and mere appropriations out of the Treasury for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Reasonable appropriations for the latter purpose would no doubt receive the sanction of Gen. Cass and the Democratic party. But appropriations for the vast and extensive system of internal improvements, I hope never will receive the sanction of either.

Mr. Clayton.—We see, from these vague answers, how difficult it is to ascertain what Gen. Cass does or does not mean about these times. I know that he has voted in favor of every internal improvement bill, and against every veto of them. Now I have always heretofore looked to a man's *acts* in order to ascertain what he meant to do, and I have hitherto regarded Gen. Cass as a high ultra internal improvement man. I have always believed that he could go further on that subject than I could myself, and that there were some things, besides Mexico, which I found very difficult to take, which he swallowed with great ease.

It is apparent that there are two Senators who have very different views of General Cass' opinions upon the subject of internal improvement.—I am apprehensive that we are to understand Gen. Cass one way in one part of the Union, and differently in another part. He was called upon by one of his friends at Cleveland, (Mr. Wood.) to state his opinions on this subject, but we were informed that the "noise and confusion" were so great that he could not make any reply, although he was able to tell the audience very audibly, much about his early history, and how he had risen from comparative obscurity to become the candidate of the great Democratic party. I am very much afraid, Mr. President, that the "noise and confusion" will continue throughout the campaign and that we shall never be able to ascertain the opinions of Gen. Cass on this important subject. He has written a letter approving of the whole Baltimore platform. Let me read a portion of that platform which was *not* expunged.

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvement.

It seems, then, from the light before us, that the Baltimore convention held the Government could not carry on "a general system of internal improvement;" but the honorable member from Illinois says it *may* carry on a particular system, such as that indicated by the river and harbor bill, which met Mr. Polk's veto. That was first reported by a committee to the convention as a "corrupting system," and Mr. Polk was in that report complimented for his veto upon it. But as Mr. Cass had voted for the corrupting system, and against Mr. Polk's veto, and it was held necessary, as Mr. Yancey proves, not to "condemn the nominee," the compliment was struck out, and the veto was not approved. Then, to mystify this whole matter still further, another resolution passed, "that the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk, have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union." But the most amusing part of the whole platform is the distinction of the Senator from Illinois between a "general system of improvement" and "mere appropriations for rivers and harbors." The Senator from Mississippi holds the river and harbor bill unconstitutional, but still sustains Mr. Cass, who, he says, is for a liberal system. The Senator from Illinois is for the river and harbor bill. Mr. Polk is against that bill, and also against the liberal system, *toto cœlo*. Yet all are on the platform. Each is orthodox. It is not clear therefore, that the platform to which Gen. Cass pledged himself by his letter of acceptance of the Baltimore nomination requires another explanation from himself!

Mr. Foote.—Gen. Cass, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore convention, stated that that letter closed his profession of faith.

Mr. Clayton.—I remember that very well. In that letter, after endorsing this unintelligible platform of the Democratic convention, he adds that he will say no more. He closed the door, became 'General Mum," and accordingly, in his answer to Mr. Wood, of Cleveland, he refused to throw any more light on the subject. It is palpable that his position is equivocal, and differently understood in different sections of the Union, and that the platform itself is a mere humbug.

The honorable gentlemen ask me what were the sentiments of Gen. Taylor in regard to the Mexican war. I think he will find an answer perfectly satisfactory in the Allison letter. There General Taylor announces a great principle of vast importance to this country. He avows himself opposed to the doctrine of annexation by conquest. He is opposed to war, when the honor of the country does not demand it, and in favor of peace as the general policy of the nation. He congratulates the country upon the successful termination of the Mexican war. But he distinctly announces his own principle, conservative and glorious as it is—one on which we will go into the canvass this fall—that he will oppose all war for the purpose of conquest.

Mr. Foote.—The Senator seems to have glided past my interrogatory. The question was did Gen. Taylor approve of the conduct of his own country; or did he hold that Mexico was in the right. And secondly, when the war had been waged up to the time of the treaty of peace, does he not know that Gen. Taylor was in favor of that acquisition of territory which has been made by the treaty?

Mr. Clayton. The gentleman unintentionally assumes, by his question, a knowledge of General Taylor's opinions which his published declarations do not justify, and about which neither he nor I can have any knowledge. We know nothing of General Taylor's opinions except from the letters which have been published to the world; and in them he has given no opinion upon the subject to which the gentleman refers, nor can I conceive that it is of the slightest importance. As a soldier, his position made it improper to question any command of the Chief Magistrate, and his duty was obedience. It is not necessary, in this connection, to discuss the question whether the Mexican war was just and necessary or not. If Mr. Polk were running as a candidate, I might have something to say on that subject; and when treating of the claims of General Cass, who approved, by his speeches and votes in this chamber, every act and saying of Mr. Polk on the wars, it may be taken up with propriety. But, so far as General Taylor is concerned the question has passed away with the war in which he did his duty! If he announces himself distinctly opposed to acquisition by conquest hereafter, the question as to the justice of the Mexican war, so far as he is concerned, ceases to have the least importance, with men of any party, in the Presidential campaign.

General Taylor has done more to terminate the war than any fifty Democrats in this nation. Even the Baltimore Convention, in the midst of all its party action, has not hesitated to introduce an acknowledgement that General Taylor and his gallant army, with the other American armies, have done everything that could have been done for the honor and glory of the country. The platform says, "that they have carried the arms of the nation into Mexico crowning it with imperishable glory;" that "their unconquerable courage, their daring enterprise, their unfaltering perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by innumerable foes, and that more formidable enemy, the diseases of the climate—exalt their devoted patriotism into the highest heroism, and give them a right to the profound gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world."

Gen. Taylor was not a candidate when this resolution was adopted. They thought, perhaps, that General Taylor would not be nominated; but they did justice to the gallant veteran. And I hope that at this moment the Democracy of the Union are prepared to unite with the honorable gentleman from Mississippi in eulogiums upon the public and private virtues of General Taylor.

With regard to Gen. Taylor's opinion on the Wilmot Proviso, the Senator has the same information that I have. He knows what interpretation ought to be put upon the Alison letter, and I hope Gen. Taylor may never assume the attitude of a sectional or geographical candidate. Suffer me to say for myself, that although acting in the spirit of the request of the Legislature of Delaware, my colleague and myself, the representatives of a slave-holding State, voted for the extension of the ordinances of 1787 over the territories of the United States to prevent the acquisition of any more slave territory, yet we do not intend ever to connect ourselves with any geographical party upon such an issue. We abhor such an issue in the party struggles of the day, as leading to the most fatal consequences. We look upon the introduction of a geographical party upon such a principle, as tending directly to the destruction of the Union of these States; and there is not one State within this Confederacy that loves the Union more than the smallest in population among them all—whose lofty patriotism has become a proverb, and whose proudest boast is, that she was the first to adopt the American Constitution, and will be the last to desert it. No, sir. The men of Delaware will connect themselves with no such geographical movement. Most of us entertain the opinion that, when the action of Congress is invoked, free soil should remain free, and that slave territory ought to remain such. The doctrine prevailed among us at the time of the Missouri compromise, and still prevails, that Congress should leave the territory as they found it. We desire to abide by the compromises of the Constitution; in that spirit we hold that slavery should be protected, where it exists under the ægis of the Constitution, but ought not to be carried by us where it never existed. But, I repeat I am not prepared to call that a political question, and I deny that you can call either this or the opposite doctrine mere whig doctrine. No man has a right to say that the Wilmot Proviso is a whig principle, or that its opposite is a whig principle. We repudiate the question altogether as a political question; and I say that, whenever the members of the great Taylor Republican party, which I hold at this moment to be the great majority of the country, shall descend so low as to make a geographical party out of this Wilmot proviso, with a view to President-making or getting offices and power in the country, they will lose my respect, and I think that of every honest man. An attempt is now being made to force this upon us as a party question by the extreme partisans of the North and the South. But neither the one side or the other of this question form any part of our platform; and I hope there will be patriotism enough among the American people to keep the question apart from party politics forever. For myself, I am free to say that, although I voted in obedience to the request of the State I in part represent, yet so dear is the Union of these States to me and mine, that if this question become a geographical question, I shall resort to the remedy adopted by the men of Delaware in another crisis and in other days—I shall act in the spirit of the men who made the Constitution, and compromise the question if I can, on terms equally fair and honorable, both for the North and the South.

Mr. Foote.—Do I understand the Senator as saying that he is not prepared to inform us whether General Taylor would veto the Wilmot proviso, as every Whig print in New England has said he would?

Mr. Clayton.—The letter of Gen. Taylor speaks for itself, and the gentleman from Mississippi one precisely the same meaning that I or the Whigs of New England have of forming an opinion upon this subject. If Gen Taylor will write to me and tell me what he intends to do, I will be able to inform the gentleman. But for me to introduce my individual opinions on the Senator, the public, or this august body, would be folly. The Senator will please now in his turn take the stand, and inform me what Gen. Cass will do in respect to the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Foote.—No doubt he will veto it. He has announced his opinion that the Wilmot proviso is unconstitutional, and declared that he will exercise the veto power in all cases of unconstitutional laws.

Mr. Clayton.—If the Senator is right, Gen. Cass stands before the country as a sectional candidate—the head of a geographical party. I hope Gen. Taylor will decline that honor. My hope is that he will never lend his great name to either of these geographical parties, but retain the power to settle the question without taking part with either.

To judge of the propriety of Gen. Taylor's position, let us inquire how the Baltimore convention met this question. They positively refused to adopt any resolution denouncing the Wilmot proviso. Other Democrats, besides the Barnburners, when a resolution to repudiate the principle contained in it was offered, threatened to dissolve the party; the resolution was stifled, and the convention silent. The party expressed no opinion on the dangerous subject,—they dared not do it.—The platform they adopted did not recognize this geographical question as a party question, and this is in precise accordance with Gen. Taylor's position. The anti-proviso platform of General Cass was manufactured by himself, and he is welcome to the position of chief of one of those geographical factions, with which Washington warned every American to have no connexion.

Among the proceedings of the Baltimore convention I observe that Messrs. Yancey, of Alabama, McGehee, of Florida, and Commander, of South Carolina, reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this country, be it in the States *or in the Territories*, by any others than the parties interested in them, is the true republican doctrine recognized by this body."

Mr. Yancey desired this principle to be incorporated in the Baltimore platform. Now will the Senator from Mississippi tell me whether General Cass concurred in that report or not?

Mr. Foote.—I have no knowledge on the subject. I have stated what must be evident to the Senator, that Gen. Cass discussed the Wilmot proviso in every aspect, in the plainest manner, and my impression is that his views will be sustained by the Democracy in every part of the country. As to Mr. Yancey, I have not particularly noticed his views, but I think that his course will meet with the general reprobation of his party.

Mr. Clayton.—Gen. Cass, then, repudiates Mr. Yancey's sentiments?

Mr. Foote.—I do not know.

Mr. Clayton.—I supposed that the Senator thoroughly understood all the opinions of Gen. Cass. The honorable gentleman has travelled with the candidate, and was said to be a part of his body-guard.

Mr. Foote.—That particular point was not started. (A laugh.)

Mr. Clayton.—Then here is another subject about which Gen. Cass has no platform. Now, all these doubts, and ambiguities, and irreconcilable inconsistencies come from the party which daily assails Gen. Taylor, because, as they say "he does not speak out." "He has no platform." So they spoke of Gen. Harrison, until he beat them 146,000 votes. They called him "General Mum;" and now, as then, the complaint is made that those who nominated the Whig candidate had made "no platform." Sir, they knew that Washington had no platform, and they had more respect for Gen. Taylor, and for the intelligence of the people, than to put their candidate in a straight-jacket, to seek, by manufacturing professions of political faith for him, to deceive the voters of the country. They intended that he should be free and untrammelled, as the President of the whole people. But who is there among us that has not long since felt, and, publicly or privately, expressed his contempt for these "*platforms?*"—Look back to your Democratic platforms in 1844. Then, the Democratic Convention passed a resolution to *re-annex* all Oregon, avowing that the title to it was "clear and unquestionable up to 54° 40'." At the sound of the party bugle the partisan editors of the Democratic press throughout the country shouted "clear and unquestionable." A thousand Democratic meetings echoed back the sound. "Oregon and 54° 40'" were painted on party banners and party walls, and printed on party handbills. Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address also declared the title "clear and unquestionable." His Message, in December, 1845, repeated the same folly and threatened war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, against the English claim above 49°, all the little, and nearly all the great politicians of the party, standing ready to make fight on this platform. The party leaders afterwards occupied the attention of Congress for six months with this Oregon question, disturbing and distracting the nation, embarrassing trade and commerce, alarming the business men with the apprehension of a war with the most powerful nation on the earth, with which we have more commercial relations than with all the world beside.—The price of insurance rose so high at one time that no shipping merchant could venture on any distant voyage. Gen. Cass stood in the front of the whole riot. He declared war to be inevitable. His belligerent propensities, displayed on this as well as on all other subjects, covered the whole platform. I never believed that this cry for war was sincere on the part of the wire-workers behind the screen, though I never doubted that the worthy General was perfectly sincere, and was completely duped by them. I advised my friends here to vote for the amicable notice to England—to "pay out rope," and test their sincerity about this platform. The result was, that the whole pretentions to fifty four forty were abandoned by themselves, and they fell back to the British line of forty-nine, upon which a settlement could, at any moment, have been made without a word of all this unjust and insolent bravado. The platform was abandoned; those who had adhered to it most violently, among whom was Gen. Cass, were prostrated in the dust. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, (Mr. Allen,) under a deep sense of this humiliation, instantly resigned, and the present chairman, (Mr. Hannegan,) declared in his place, that Mr. Polk had, by surrendering the platform and his own pledges to adhere to it, "sunk himself so low that the hand of resurrection could never reach him."—When put to the test, Mr. Polk treated the whole platform of 54° 40' with contempt, and gave up the whole country above 49°.

Mr. Foot, (in his seat.) He was wise, and acted by the advice of the Senate.

Mr. Clayton.—Oh yes! He was wise. The folly was in having a platform! In this case, an irresponsible cabal, called a Convention, like the last one at Baltimore, many of the members of which were appointed at a tavern or a cross-road meeting, assembled and assumed the duty of directing and controlling the whole legislation of Congress on questions of peace and war. They did not devote ten minutes to the title to Oregon, which they decided, and not one out of fifty of them had ever read or known any thing about it. The platform thus formed deeply endangered the peace of fifty millions of human beings. We were at one time, by all the blundering and blustering of the Administration driven within an inch of a war with England.

There was another platform—that made by the famous Kane letter. In that precious document, your President, according to the construction of some, avowed himself to be in favor of the tariff, and according to that of others, opposed it. Unquestionably the mass of the people in the Northern States believed that in that letter, he avowed himself to be a friend of the tariff. It is as true as scripture, that in the State of Pennsylvania and other States at the North, the flags were flying with the inscription, "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff '42;" and when we assailed those who practised these impositions on the people, as we repeatedly did, and accused them of duplicity, the reply was, on all occasions, "we are the true champions of the tariff of '42," and in proof of the assertion we were referred to the Democratic vote in the other House, without which the bill of 1842 could not have passed, and told that, therefore, the Democrats were entitled to the whole merit of the measure. Now again the politicians have published one life of Gen. Cass to suit the North, and another to suit the South, in regard to the Wilmot Proviso. Thus, by platforms, they ever palter with us in a double sense—"keep the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope"—at one time deluding our honest people into a vote for Mr. Polk, which he never could have received had he then avowed himself to be what he has since proved to be, the champion of free trade; and at another, representing Gen. Cass as a man of Northern principles in the North, and a man of Southern principles in the South.

There is another platform: It is that of an honest man, who says that he is a Whig, but that if elected to the Presidency he will not be the tool of a party—that he will be the President of the People—that he has no enemies to punish, no friends to reward—that while he will do his duty in removing corrupt, incompetent, or unfaithful men from office, he will not be the supporter of that infamous system of proscription which distributes the public offices of the country as the spoils of a victory—that he will, on this and all other subjects, endeavor to restore the Government of the country to the principles of the Constitution. His platform is the Constitution; all others are utterly unworthy of respect. The patriotism of mere politicians which explodes in deceptive party pledges, is understood to be, as Dr. Johnson defines it, "the last refuge of a scoundrel." There is a little difficulty in finding mottoes and illustrations to suit the title page of the whole volume of political platforms. In the action of some of the Presidents of the United States we can find enough to remind us of the old saw—

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be—
When the Devil got well, *the Devil a monk was he!*"

The honorable gentleman also attacks General Taylor on the ground that he lacks qualifications. In justice, however, to his own noble heart, the Senator admits that General Taylor is a pure, honorable, high-minded, and patriotic man. But he finds fault with Gen. Taylor on account of what he supposes to evince a want of great learning. He reasons from General Taylor's confession that he was not a politician, that he is not competent for the Presidency. That is, I think, his chief objection. The gentleman certainly did also find much fault with one or two of General Taylor's letters. I shall not deny that his letters, like those of other great military commanders, written in the hurry of a camp, and on a barrel a box, or a drum head, have not the beauty of finish and the rotundity of period which the gentleman so well knows how to give his own letters. But for strong sense and appropriate language to convey it, no man can excel those letters of Taylor in which he found it important to attend to the manner as well as the matter of his composition. On every court martial on which he has served for the last twenty years, the other members of the court, although often scholars of high character, have generaly selected Taylor to draw up the sentence of the court, on account of his superior qualifications. We laugh at the story that he cannot write his letters. That from his enemies is a new tribute to their excellence! General Cass is, we admit, a knowing and a learned man; but General Taylor is a wise man. I agree with the poet, that—

"Knowledge and wisdom far from being one,
Have oftimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men—
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own."

General Cass has great erudition, and has written books. But in the great essential qualities of wisdom, justice, integrity, humanity, and moral as well as physical courage, Taylor approaches nearer to the character of Washington than any man who has occupied the Presidential chair since his day. And with regard to the champion of the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Niles), who has indulged himself in a sly fling at General Taylor, I will give my opinion with equal frankness. Mr. Van Buren is a cunning man, and it has often been observed, that no cunning man was ever yet a wise one. Exception is taken to Taylor's qualifications, because he has been compelled, in his country's service, to pay more attention to the cartridge than the ballot box; and in his letters has modestly expressed his own diffidence of his inability to discharge the duties of President of the United States. But let me call the attention of the Senate to what General Washington said of himself in his inaugural address. He says to Congress:—

"The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondency one, who, in inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies."

Taylor is the man of modern times who has rivalled this admirable modesty, and his friends so far from regarding it as a fault, view it as one of the brightest among the features which adorn his heroic character. If Taylor has stultified himself by that confession, to which the honorable Senator has referred, the wisest, the purest, and the greatest of all American Presidents, had taught him by his example.

Mr. President, a paper is put into my hands, which I am requested to read to the Senate. In 1840, Gen. Harrison was charged by our opponents with the high crime of having signed a law, about fifty years ago, while Governor of the Northwest Territory, for selling poor white men into bondage. That, if I understood it, was a law to punish crime. It is a fair reprisal on an enemy which could make such a charge to refer them now to a law signed by their present candidate while Governor of Michigan, of so late a date as the 27th of July, 1818. The law, which the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Felch) will acknowledge to be an authentic copy from the territorial statutes of Michigan, is in the following words:—

"*An Act for the Punishment of Idle and Disorderly Persons.*

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, That any Justice of the Peace, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle or disorderly persons, stubborn servants, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, or any persons wanton or *licentious in speech*, indecent behavior, common railers or brawlers, such as neglect their calling and employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or families, *to be whipped not exceeding ten stripes*, or to be delivered over to any constable, to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, by such constable to be *hired out for the best wages* that can be procured: the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the county.

Made, adopted, and published at Detroit, the 27th day of July, 1818.

LEWIS CASS, Governor.
A. B. WOODWARD, Presiding Judge.
J. WITHERALL, } JOHN GRIFFIN, } Judges of the Territory."

This act was passed by the authority originally given in the ordinance of 1787. It provides that "the Governor and Judges shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time." In the year 1818, Governor Cass adopted and passed this act, as one of the Legislators over the Territory. By it a 'common night walker,' or any 'idle person,' or any 'stubborn person,' or any 'person licentious in speech,' or any 'person of indecent behavior,' or any 'person who should misspend what he had earned, and not provide for himself or family,' might, at the discretion of a justice of the peace, be whipped ten lashes, or delivered over to a constable, to be hired out for the best wages that could be procured! (laughter.) If the General should remain of that mind hereafter, what a prospect of whipping and hiring out does it present to all who may have a fancy for night walking, for all idlers, such as may, in the judgment of a justice of the peace, be 'stuborn servants,' or 'licentious in speech,' or happen not to spend their money as the justice shall approve! (Great laughter.) There is nothing in the old sedition law, or in the blue laws of any of the old States, to exceed this precious spirit of the Governor's legislation in 1818. I commend it to the especial consideration of the modern Democracy in their future progress.

Sir, I have done. Let me only say, in conclusion, that I hope that my friends on the other side now have enough of platforms; and that in future all genuine Republicans may rally together under the standard of Taylor, which is wide enough and broad enough to protect and shelter every true friend of his country, whether a native or a naturalized citizen, no matter what may have been his party designation. Let all such men stand up boldly together in the battle for the Rights of Man, as secured to us by the great charter of American freedom, the Constitution of our country, and the REPUBLICAN PARTY of the country may triumph over all opposition from the self-styled Democracy, to the end of time.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, July 29.

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

☞ 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.

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

For Canal Commissioner,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
Of Union County.

TAKE NOTICE.—There is a *time* for all things, saith the proverb; and now, we take it, is the time for subscribers to the *Miners' Journal*, and all others indebted to this establishment, *to pay up*. We have just finished making out the bills, and those concerned would confer a favor by immediately attending to the settlement of their respective accounts. Our distant subscribers are always safe in remitting the amounts of their bills through the Post-office; while those residing near the office of publication can settle at the "Captain's office."

We dislike to employ collectors. The small profits accruing from each individual subscription will scarcely justify the per centage for collection—the amounts being invariably small, while the trouble of collecting is just as great as if they were large. During the present year we have encountered some heavy expenses in the enlargement of our journal; and if our patrons will generally reflect that we provide nearly *twice* the amount of matter for the same money, that they usually obtain in country journals, they will perceive that our *expenses* must be of corresponding character; and that to meet these, our subscribers must be prompt in the discharge of their obligations.

Our collector will visit some portions of this county very shortly;—nevertheless, we should be pleased to see, and settle personally at the office, with all our friends.

TO CLUBS AND OTHERS.—The Miners' *Journal* will be furnished to single and club subscribers at fifty cents per copy, from the present number to the Presidential election—embracing a period of over four months. Cash must accompany all orders.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Every one has considered it a crying shame that many of the volunteers from Mexico, after giving such noble evidences of their self-sacrificing spirit and patriotic devotion to country, should have been compelled to pass through the country in a humiliating condition as to personal apparel and comforts. When we first heard of their complaints on this score, and their efforts to escape the humiliation by attempts to procure early discharge, it occurred to us that the whole dissatisfaction might have been obviated by proper steps in certain quarters.

The Massachusetts and Ohio Regiments reached their respective States in a condition truly humiliating. They were scarcely half-clad,—and that in clothes which were so tattered and soiled with long use, that they were disgusting to wear in a warm climate and season. These regiments made two applications while in Mexico, to Gen. Butler, for personal apparel—each of which was disregarded. The Ohio Regiment renewed the request at New Orleans, and desired their discharge—both of which were denied them by the commanding officer. They thus returned home—many of them sick and diseased, superinduced as much by the filthiness of their dresses, as any other cause.

The Massachusetts Regiment, also, returned home, and their arrival is thus noticed by the Boston *Mail*:

"Without giving full credence to these relations of wrong and insult, it is plain that the volunteers of this regiment have suffered almost beyond human endurance; it is written upon the unmarked graves of over half their original number, and upon the hollow cheeks and half covered, emaciated forms of the survivors.

"Scarcely a man of them, but what would, if they dared disobey orders, refuse to march into Boston to-day, looking as they do; but the prospect of a speedy discharge, and the balance of their pay induces them to submit to the mortification of a public reception.

"Owing to the exertions and liberality of the farmers in the vicinity, and private subscriptions, they were plentifully furnished with provisions, and two or three days' rest will wonderfully improve the appearance of the men. Exertions are also being made to supply the most destitute with clothing, so far as the funds collected will go. Many of the volunteers were busy cleaning their muskets and accoutrements, seeming disposed to appear as well as possible.

"In an apartment in one of the buildings, by the door of which stood a private with a rusty cutlass in his hand as a guard, were five or six sick volunteers stretched upon a quantity of straw, looking in most wretched plight. They were probably destitute of friends, or they certainly would not thus be left to die or linger with disease, which might be alleviated or healed under ordinary attention and care beneath the roof of a human habitation. They looked so forlorn, wretched, and hopeless, that we gladly turned to other scenes, bad enough, but not quite so desperate. There was not the slightest appearance of discipline—no roll calling or other mark to distinguish it as a military encampment."

In sending some of the volunteers from Mexico, the oldest and shabbiest boats were chartered, solely because they could be had on cheap terms by the agents or contractors. The soldiers were closely packed in these, and in that way sent home!

Now, these things are too well authenticated, and too well known to be *true* by the soldiers, to be *denied*;—and the question arises as to who is responsible for the wrong! It was not the immediate officers in command, for they, too, were destitute, and their wants were identical with the common soldier. It was not Scott or Taylor, for they were off duty, and had not been in Mexico for several months! It must, then, have been the Administration, for we do not believe that Gen. Butler would be so negligent of his duty as to overlook, thus coldly, their destitute condition, after having witnessed their chivalrous bearing on the field of battle. No. It was not Butler—but it was the Locofoco Administration, headed by Polk, Marcy, Buchanan, Cass, and such-like persons,—the former of whom grossly and insidiously attacked Gen. Taylor, and the latter voted to *censure* him for his conduct at Monterey! These are the guilty persons, and every soldier knows it;—knows it so well, too, that scarcely a man of them but will vote for the Hero of Buena Vista.

THE RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Our readers have all, doubtless, read the accounts furnished by the daily press, of the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in Philadelphia. It would therefore be useless for us to recount them here. The reception is said by those who witnessed it, to have been one of the happiest occasions ever known in that city. The arrangements made were of the most complete and liberal character.

The returning soldiers, after having passed through the city, were conducted to the Chinese Museum, where a magnificent *banquet* was prepared for them by Messrs. Bagby & Co., of the Columbia House—as good caterers, to our certain knowledge, as Philadelphia can afford.

John M. Scott delivered an oration—an *oration*, strictly speaking. When the time for toasts arrived, Col. Wynkoop was called out, and responded as follows:

"Fellow Citizens—Why is it when the heart is most full, the tongue is mute? My heart is full of gratitude; words are too feeble to give those feelings expression, and shadow forth the strong emotions which this enthusiastic reception has excited. I have brought back a part of your children which have been entrusted to me; a portion will never return—but there is consolation in the reflection that they rest in the soldier's grave, where the hands of their comrades have laid them. There is consolation in the reflection that they fell upon the field of battle, or, if by the hand of disease, still in the service, and whilst maintaining the cause of their native land.

They deserve well of their noble State—they have bravely sustained its honor—never in the hour of battle did their eyes grow dim, never when there was work to be done did they falter. When there was a call for their services the men of Pennsylvania were always to be found, with eager countenances and light eyes, sparkling at the prospect of meeting the foe. I have brought them back; they look swart and toil-worn; but look in their faces, and read there the gratifying evidence that the soldier feels the kindness of your welcome.

This is not only a happy but a sad meeting—happy because after the toils of battle we can look once again upon kindly, happy faces. As for me, I can say with McGregor, "My foot is on my native heath." Once more I seek my home, but on that occasion, am also sad, for the time approaches when the closest ties which ever bound me to man are sundered. The men of the regiment and myself will part forever. I feel that I have been strict with them, almost tyrannical—(cries from the volunteers, "we forgive you") yet at the same time my zeal for the service was my reason, and my intentions were well meant. At the same time I loved each man as a brother. The relation between the Colonel and each private of the regiment may cease to exist, but my love for each one of them shall be undying.—With feelings of heartfelt emotion, I can only say, God bless you; and may the citizens of Philadelphia some day feel and fully appreciate the love and gratitude which this day gladden the heart of the soldier.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.

The New York *Herald* says that a vote was taken a few days ago among the returned volunteers at Fort Hamilton, and that every one of the privates voted for Gen. Taylor, but a majority of the officers voted for Gen. Cass. This will be found the case generally: the *office-holders* are for Cass, and the *people* for Taylor.

The Stockton Artillerists, of Mauch Chunk, who returned from Mexico last week, are nearly unanimous for Gen. Taylor.

The company from this place, we learn, have a large majority for Taylor—although, when they left here for Mexico, there was a majority the *other way*. This was also the case with the other corps.

We are informed by a returned soldier, whom we saw a few days ago, that *at least* two-thirds of the whole number of volunteers will vote for the "old man."

SCRAPS FROM PRENTICE.

If General Cass, at Hull's surrender, broke his sword, we apprehend, that at the great Locofoco surrender in November, he will jump out of his window and break his neck.

It is now twenty-five years ago that I sat all night in a canoe at the head of a pond at Chicago.—[*Speech of Gen. Cass.*

The General now deserves to sit all day, in musquito time, on a steamboat, fast upon one of the Western sand-bars, which he thinks it unconstitutional to remove.

There are various opinions as to how Ohio will go.—[*Western Reserve Chronicle.*

Probably she will not "go" at all. She is in the Whig phalanx, and she will stay where she is.

The Illinois *Argus* says that "Gen. Taylor cannot write plain English." We think there is some pretty "plain English" in his last letter to Mercy.

The "disgusting scenes of '40" are about to be commenced.—[*Galena Jeffersonian.*

Aye, and "the disgusting scenes of '40," as you call them, will be consummated—especially the closing scene enacted in November of that year.

What sort of a body nominated General Taylor?—*Pennsylvanian.*

The same sort of a body that will elect him—the great body of the people.

☞ *Beach*, of the New York *Sun*, has offered to pay $1000 for the first blow struck for the liberty of Ireland—in Plainfield notes, we suppose.

PHILADELPHIA DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT, Exchange, 3d story, Rooms 25-27.—Daguerreotype Portraits of all sizes, either singly or in family groups, colored or without colors, are taken every day, in any weather. Copies of Daguerreotypes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, &c. may also be procured. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to examine specimens.
april29 '48 ly 18] W. & F. LANGENHEIM.

☞ IF YOU have a bad cold go to Hughs' new Drug Store, and get a bottle of his Expectorant; it is the best thing we ever have tried. [Feb5-6

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following Resolution has been passed by the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville.

Resolved, That in consideration of the sums contributed and to be contributed as donations to the erection and furnishing of the church edifice; the vestry do hereby set apart, and appropriate FIFTY EIGHT PEWS, which shall be, and remain *free* for all persons who may desire to worship in the Church. These pews are located as follows:

IN THE CENTRE AISLE.
North side, No. 111, 119, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160.
IN THE NORTH AISLE.
North side, No. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 51, 53 54, 55.
South side, No. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 52.
IN THE SOUTH AISLE.
South side, No. 56, 57, 58, 60, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110.
North side, No. 59, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 103, 109.

DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Church every Sunday. *Morning Service* commences at 10½ o'clock. *Afternoon Service* commences at 4 o'clock. And evening service, on the first Sunday of every month.

☞ 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.

NOTICES.

☞ INDEPENDENT TAYLOR CLUB.—A stated meeting of this association is held every Saturday evening, at their Club Room, corner of Centre and Mahantango strs.—over Lippincott & Taylor's Store. A general invitation to all is extended.
JNO. P. ELY, Sec'y.

☞ CENTRAL TAYLOR CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The friends of Taylor & Fillmore are invited to attend. J. P. BERTRAM, Sec'y.

☞ 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.

ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.—Of all the cures that has ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of consumption, even when life had been despaired of. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is all it professes to be, the greatest medicine in the known world. The true riches of life is health.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, and Hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me that my friends and physicians were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure the most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was then hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough had left me and my strength was much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am at this present time as hearty a man as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours with respect,
I. M. REEVES,
No. 38 Chester st. between Race and Vine sts. Philada.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philada. All Wild Cherry preparations being "positively fictitious and counterfeit" without his signature.

For sale by J. G. Brown, Druggist, and Dan'l. Krebs, at the Post Office, Pottsville; C. & G Huntzinger, 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 McLein & Co., Summit Hill.

INDIGESTION, Weak Nerves, Lowness of Spirits, &c.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a natural, and therefore a certain cure for all kinds of nervous diseases; because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels of those billious and corrupt humors which not only paralyze and weaken the digestive organs, but are the cause of weak nerves, low spirits, &c. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also a direct purifier of the blood, and therefore not only impart health and cheerfulness to the mind, but also give new life and vigor to body.

CAUTION!—*People of Minersville beware of Counterfeits!!*—The only authorised agent is C. B. De Forest—purchase Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills from no other. J. W. Gibbs, keeping a Drug store in Minersville, is not an agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and we cannot guarantee as genuine, medicine offered by him for sale. There is no certainty of getting the genuine except from the regular agents, and never below the regular price.

For sale in Pottsville by Mrs. E. M. Beatty, sole agent. Office and general depot, 169, Race street, Philada. Remember, the only original and genuine *Indian Vegetable Pills*, have the signature of WM. WRIGHT.

THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE DAY: DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This medicine has the peculiar fortune of being recommended and prescribed by the most respectable physicians of the country, and only requires a trial to bring it into general use. It is put up in quart bottles, and is six times cheaper than any other preparation. Doct. Townsend is a physician of great reputation in Albany, N. Y. and the Physicians generally in that city prescribe it in their practice. The following is a certificate from some of them:

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and we believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. H. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. P. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1846.

Dr. Seymour, the writer of the following, is one of the oldest and most respectable Physicians in Conn.

Hartford, Ct., May 21, 1846.

Dr. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: "Townsend's Sarsaparilla" finds a ready sale in Hartford—is highly esteemed by all who have made use of it, and we have reason to believe its good qualities will be fully appreciated by a discerning public. I have daily calls for it, and hope you will be remunerated for your exertions to render service to the afflicted. I am sir, your obedient servant, HARVEY SEYMOUR, M. D.

☞ The General Agency for the sale of the Sarsaparilla is at Bannan's Bookstore Pottsville, where Druggists and others can be supplied wholesale at the Manufacturers prices.

It is also for sale in Pottsville at John G. Brown's, Clemens & Parvin's, and John S. C. Martin's Drug Stores; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; J B. Falls, Minersville; C. Frailey, Orwigsburg; Henry Shissler, S. M. Kempton, and W. L. Heisler, Port Carbon; Paul Barr, Pinegrove.

☞ See advertisement in another column. A circular containing a large number of certificates from Physicians and others can be examined at Bannan's Bookstore. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—*Taylor's Counterfeit Detector, and United States Money Reporter*, the best in the United States, containing fac simile engravings of all the Gold, Silver, and Copper coins in circulation with their value attached: corrected monthly. No merchant or dealer ought to be without it.

☞ Persons enclosing one dollar to the subscriber will have the Detector mailed monthly one year to their address. B. BANNAN,
Oct2 40] sole agent for Schuylkill Co.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 22d inst., by the Rev. David Hassinger, Mr. JOHN GEPHART, to Mrs. LYDIA STICT, both of Orwigsburg landing.

By the same, on the 25th inst. Mr. CASPER HUGHES, to Miss ANGELINE EISENHUT, both of New Castle.

IRON, &c.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—The subscriber agent for Mr. Samuel Lewis, of England, manufacturer, has now in Store a full stock of best quality Trace, Halter and Log Chains, also very superior horse shoe nails, warranted, which are offered to the trade at importation prices.
GEO. F. TRYON,
July 15] 29 3t] No. 11 Commerce st. Philada.

CHAINS FOR MINES.—The subscribers have just received from the ship Elizabeth, ⅝ and ⅞ Inch Best Best English Chains, made expressly for Mines, and for sale. Apply to T. & E. GEORGE,
april22 tf 17] Market and 12th Streets, Philada.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—The subscribers have now landing from ship Alhambra, from Liverpool, 5 tons Rail Road Iron, 1½ x ⅜. 5 tons 1¼ x ¼, 10 tons 1¼ x 1½, 5 tons 1½ x ½. Also, 80 tons best refined Iron, consisting of round, square and flat bars. Apply to
T. & E. GEORGE,
North East corner of Market and 12th street.

JUNIATA BOILER IRON.
55 TONS assorted boiler iron, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of widths of 26, 32, and 36 inches and random lengths.
A. & G. RALSTON,
11, 1846 38— 4, South Front st. Philada.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—80 TONS 2½ x ½ Flat Bar Rail Road Iron,
50 do 1½ x ½ do do do
8 do 2¼ x ½ do do do with spikes.
15 do 1 x ½ do do do
And Plates, for sale by
A. & G. RALSTON, 4 south front st., Philada.
Philada., July 11, 1846. 28

RAIL ROAD IRON FOR DRIFTS.—A supply of Flat Bar R. R. Iron, constantly on hand and for sale at the York Store.
[Nov6-45] E. YARDLEY & SON.

BAR IRON.—Hammered and Rolled IRON of all sizes; nail rods, horse shoe bars; flue and sheet iron; cast and shear steel; English and American blister steel; shovels of all kinds; nails and spikes, and all road spikes, constantly on hand and for sale at the York store. [Jn1-1] E. YARDLEY & SON.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.—Platt's universal Chucks, all sizes, from 6 to 20 inches; Salter's Spring Balances, made expressly for Steam Engines, 80, 50 and 24 pounds. Platform and Counter Scales, more than 50 different sizes and patterns. For sale wholesale and retail at the lowest manufacturer's prices, at No. 34, Walnut street, by
Philada, Feb. 19 1848-8] GRAY & BROTHER.

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Fairbank's and Dale's celebrated SCALES of all sizes, for sale at manufacturer's lowest prices, by
GRAY & BROTHER,
Dealers in all kinds of Scales, Weights, and Weighing Machines, 34, Walnut street,
Feb10 1848-8] Philadelphia.

LOST.—FOUND.—WANTED.

WANTED.—Several male Teachers are wanted to take charge of the Public Schools of Branch Township. Application to be made to the Secretary of the Board, at Minersville, on or before the third Wednesday in August next, or they can meet the Board personally on said day, at Llewellyn, at 3 o'clock, P. M. None but persons who are fully competent to teach, and who can furnish recommendations as to character, &c., need Apply. 29-3t M. S. GEBLER, Secretary.

WANTED.—A large and convenient room, or two rooms which can be thrown into one, either first or second floor, suitable to hold religious meetings, is wanted immediately, for which a reasonable rent would be given. Persons having such a room, will please make it known to DANIEL BOHLER, or BOAS SMITH,
Pottsville, July 24, 1848. 29-tf Centre Street.

BOND LOST.—Bond No. 474, of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's "Improvement Debt," drawn for $1200—dated August 23d, 1847, and payable to Bright & Lanigan, for work done; was lost, or mislaid before it reached their hands, and these parties having now been settled with, in a different form—Notice is hereby given, that the said Bond has been cancelled on the Books of the Company, and is no longer of any value.
July 22, 1848. 30-6mo] F. FRALEY, President.

LOST.—By the subscriber on Monday evening, near St. Clair Furnace, at St. Clair, a double cased Silver Watch, No. 59 70, manufactured by Pollock Pontypool, any person finding and leaving the same with Henry Smith, East Mines, will be suitably rewarded. WILLIAM SMITH.
July 22, '48. 30-3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD, Will be paid by the subscriber, to any person or persons, who shall deliver in my hands, or unto the County jail, a certain negro whose name is unknown to us, but who wears the following apparel: A white round bodied hat, with broad rim, a black coat, checkered waist, and stripped tow-cloth pantaloons. His stature is stout and tall, with a bold and audacious mien. The above reward is offered for the apprehension of the above described negro, together with the property taken by him; or $6 for the negro alone. He was caught in the act of breaking into the house in open daylight, by several persons about the premises, but for want of courage was permitted to escape. JOHN DIETRICK, Jr.
July 15, 1848. 29-

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the subscriber on the 4th inst. a DARK BRINDLE COW, with white forehead, has one of her ears torn, had a bell on her neck with the letters of J. F. scratched upon it; any person returning her to the owner, or leaving information with him, where she can be found, will be suitably rewarded. JACOB FRANCE,
July15, 29-1t*] 2d door below the P. O. St. Clair.

WANTED.—Between this, and the end of the month, a Boat going with Coal to Newark, N. J. to take 10 or 12 tons of castings to the same place. None need apply but careful captains with good boats. Apply to DARLING, COX & DOTTERER, at their Foundry above the Lancaster Bridge.
Reading, July 22, '48. 30-3t*

COAL WANTED.—1000 Tons White and Red Ash, of all sizes, in exchange for Molasses, Sugar, &c. or, if *very low*, cash, or short paper. Apply at the old stand, as under, or at the Exchange Hotel, Pottsville.
500 Barrels Brown, Yellow, and White Sugars.
50 hhds. old fashioned Sugar House Molasses.
50 do common do do
For sale low by EVERARD BENJAMIN,
205 Franklin, near West street.
New York, July 22, '48. 30-3mo

WANTED.—Five Male Teachers are wanted to take charge of the Public Schools of Norwegian Township. Applications can be sent to the President of the Board, on or before the *First Tuesday* in August next, or they can meet the Board personally on said day, at Deer Park, at 2 o'clock P. M. None but persons who are fully competent to teach, and who can furnish recommendations as to character, &c. need apply.
DANIEL LARER, Secretary.
July 8, 1848. 28-3t.

HOTELS.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL.—*Formerly Jacob Geisse's, corner of Centre and Mahantango Streets, Pottsville.* WILLIAM MATZ, announces to the public and his numerous friends that he has taken the above celebrated Hotel, where he will be happy to see all the former customers of the establishment, his friends and the public in general. The house has recently been fitted up in the best manner, and he flatters himself that by unremitting attention on his part, that he can give entire satisfaction to the travelling public.
His stabling is extensive, and he has a large yard which will accommodate any quantity of vehicles, and which can be closed up at night.
June 10, '48. 24-tf

MOUNT CARBON HOTEL.—This well known and extensive Establishment has been taken by the subscriber, and thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and is now ready for the reception of Travellers and Visitors to the Coal Region.
The Mount Carbon Hotel is located in the town of Mount Carbon, adjoining Pottsville, near the upper termination of the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation; attached to it are warm and cold baths, a large and handsomely ornamented terraced garden, a deer park, and many other improvements that will contribute to the comfort and amusement of the guests.
The sleeping apartments are furnished with the best matress beds, and have all the other necessary conveniences, such as clothe presses, &c.
The table will be furnished with the best the markets will afford, and every attention paid to render the situation of those who may sojourn here, agreeable.
WM. G. JOHNSON.
☞ An Omnibus for Pottsville will leave the Hotel about every hour during the day throughout the season.
May 13 '48. 20-3m.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, 105 *Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*—This house is located in Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth, in the immediate vicinity of the Exchange, Post Office, Banks, and business part of the city. It is well furnished, the rooms large and comfortable. The table is always supplied with the best the market affords. The wines in part are of the well known stock of the Messrs. Sanderson, and are not inferior to any in the city.
The subscriber is assisted in the management of the house by R. M. Slaymaker, formerly of Lancaster Co., Pa., who has recently been one of the principal assistants, in "Hartwell's Washington House." The servants are polite and attentive to the wants of the guests. Nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to make the Franklin House a comfortable home to the traveller, the man of business or pleasure, and it will be his constant desire to merit a share of their patronage. [Feb5 18-6] G. W. SOULE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A NEW ORGAN FOR SALE.—A new Organ with 4 registers and 5 octaves, suitable for a small Church, or for the elevation of Divine Service in a family, for sale by the subscriber residing in Orwigsburg; this Organ will recommend itself on trial, having a sweet sound, and is durably made.
The undersigned are also prepared to manufacture Organs of a larger size, and will also tune Organs and Pianos. JOHN BOHLER & SON.
Orwigsburg, July 22, '48. 30-3mo

FOR SALE.—The whole or a part of the stock, fixtures and goodwill of a store, in St. Clair, Schuylkill County, having an extensive and profitable custom; a first rate opportunity is here offered to any one possessing a moderate *Cash* Capital. Apply personally or by letter to JOS. G. LAWTON,
July 15, 29-] Norwegian P. O. St. Clair;

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The property known as "Pine Hill," late the residence of George W. Farquhar, Esq. It is situated on Adams st., above the Minersville road. For terms, &c.
Apply to EDW. Y. FARQUHAR,
July 15, 29-3t] 56 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—Two tracts of land situated in Catawissa Valley, near Rapp's Tavern; one is a well watered tract of 500 acres, partly cleared and under cultivation, with the improvements, which principally are a commodious farm house, a saw mill with a never failing supply of water, and three neat and comfortable tenements, all new frame buildings; the other is an adjoining tract of 400 acres of good White Pine timber land. The subscriber will sell low, as he is preparing to go to the West. Apply on the premises to
July 1, 27-3t*] PETER BLANK.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS in the towns of Tremont and Donaldson. Will be sold at public sale, at Hipple's Hotel, in the flourishing town of Tremont, Schuylkill County, on *Tuesday, the 18th day of July* next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a number of convenient building lots, laid out by the Swatara Coal Land Company, as an addition to said town of TREMONT,—and also at the same time and place will be sold a number of building lots, laid out as an addition to the town of DONALDSON. Both of these towns are now connected with the Schuylkill Canal and Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven, by the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, and from their locations are destined to become large and flourishing places. Persons in want of lots had better avail themselves of the present opportunity. Terms made known on the day of sale.
C. WHEELER,
June 17 25-5t] Agent for Swatara Coal Land Co.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a valuable farm, consisting of 170 acres, situated in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, about 4 miles below Pinegrove. About 80 acres of the land is cleared, and in a state of cultivation, ten of which is in meadow. The balance is woodland, well timbered. The Union Canal runs through the property. The buildings consist of a two story dwelling house, a new Switzer barn, and other out buildings. There are two orchards on the farm, and an abundant supply of good water on the premises close by the buildings. There are fifteen acres of winter grain in the ground. For terms and other particulars, apply to the subscriber in Pinegrove.
PETER FILBERT.
October 10 1846 41-tf

TO LET on leases, to suit applicants, all that tract of land belonging to the N. American Coal Co. known as the Mill Creek Tract, containing the following list of Coal Veins, many of which,—among others, the Peach Mountain Veins—having a range of over a mile in length, viz:—Lewis, Spohn, Barracleuch, Pearson, Clarkson, Stevenson, Little Tracey, Peach Mountain Veins, Green Park or Ravensdale Vein, Perpendicular, Diamond, and Big Diamond Veins, along with many others not named.
Also, all that tract called the Junction Tract, belonging to the said Company, containing the Salem, Forrest, Rabbit Hole, Mortimer, Tunnel, Black Mine, C. Lawton and Alfred Lawton Veins. Also, a Saw Mill and Grist Mill, situated on the Mill Creek Tract, all of which will be rented on moderate terms by applying to
DAVID CHILLAS, Ag't.
Pottsville, Feb. 31 29

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situated on the Broad Mountain, in Lower Mahantonge township, in Schuylkill county, (formerly Berks county,) in the State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a marked white oak tree; thence by late vacant lands, now surveyed to Jacob Miller, north sixty-five perches, to a white oak; thence by late vacant land, now surveyed to George Werner, west 146 perches to a stone; thence by late vacant land now surveyed to Leonard Illick, south sixty-five perches to a Spanish oak; thence east 146 perches, to the place of beginning, containing fifty-five acres and one hundred and fifty-two perches of land and allowances of six per cent. for roads, &c.
JOHN G. BRENNER,
Executor of F. Beatis' estate, 69, Market st. Philada.
Philadelphia, September 19, 1846 38-

SUPERIOR COAL MINES IN WYOMING VALLEY.—(A NUMBER.)—For sale and for rent on the most reasonable terms. Inquire of
V. L. MAXWELL, Attorney at Law,
Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa.
Wilkesbarre, Jn22 48-4-tf

FOR SALE.—Sawed Lath constantly on hand and for sale by J. G. & C. LAWTON.
april 29 '48. 18-3mo

FOR SALE.—TOWN LOTS—In the Town of Llewellyn—apply to A. RUSSEL,
June 10 24-tf] Mahantango Street, Pottsville.

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 [d18] BANNAN'S Variety stores.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO MINERS AND CONTRACT[illegible] Sealed proposals, addressed to James [illegible] President, or to John McClintock, Treasurer, [illegible] Beaver Meadow Railroad & Coal Co., will be re[illegible] at their office in Philadelphia, from now till the [illegible] day of September next, for mining, preparing [illegible] livering into Railroad Cars, one hundred thousand [illegible] of merchantable coal and the Limeburner's [illegible] from annually, for the term of three years.
Specifications may be seen by applying to L. C[illegible] bertain, Superintendant, at Beaver Meadow, who will give all necessary information.
JOHN McCLINTOCK, Treas.
Philadelphia, July 29, 1849.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has withdrawn from the partnership heretofore existing between William Lilly & Co., Butchers, in the [illegible] of St. Clair, Schuylkill County, on the 29th [illegible] last. Since that period the business has been conducted by William Lilly and Joseph Howard, on their own account. ABEL HOW[illegible]
St. Clair, July 29th, 1848.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM BRIGHT, and DANIEL BRIGHT, trading together in the Borough of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, was dissolved by mutual consent the first of June last. HIRAM BRIGHT, DANIEL BRIGHT.
The business will be continued by Hiram Bright at the old stand, where he will be thankful to receive the calls of his friends and the public generally.
Tamaqua, July 22, '48.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration de bonis [illegible] on the estate of JOHN POTT, late of the [illegible] of Pottsville, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscriber, all persons having claims and demands against the decedent, are requested to make known the same, and all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, to the subscriber residing opposite the American House, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa.
JOHN P. HOBART, Adm'r. de bonis [illegible]
July 22, '48.

NOTICE.—Ran away from the subscriber on Monday last, an apprentice to the Wheel[illegible] business, by the name of ANTHONY MILLER. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.
BENJAMIN WE[illegible]
Pottsville, July 22, '48.

NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the [illegible] at St. Clair, a RED COW, with white face, bell on her neck; the owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
July 22. 30-] W. W. S[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between RICHARD D[illegible] and MORDECAI MORGAN, Forwarding Mer[illegible] was this day dissolved. All contracts or engagements therefore entered into hereafter, by either of the [illegible] will be for their several and individual account, [illegible] binding upon the late firm of Roche & Morgan.
MORDECAI MOR[illegible]
Philadelphia, July 11th, 1848.

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby gives [illegible] that he has purchased of G. T. Tomblin [illegible] following articles, which have been left in [illegible] by me.
41 gallon jars; 12 ½ gallon do.; 1 case; 1 [illegible] and top stand; 1 meat stand; 3 doz. stone [illegible] 1 lamp; 4 pair scales; 1 doz tumblers; [illegible] do; 1 ice cream tub; 2 small do.; 1 counter, [illegible] ing, including stock, &c. FRED. C. E[illegible]
July 15.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the next Legislature for a Bank located in the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, to be called the Mechanic's Bank of Schuylkill County,—with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing it to [illegible] hundred thousand dollars.

M. G. HEILNER,	MICHAEL WE[illegible]
SAM'L HEILNER,	SAM'L KAUFF[illegible]
JOHN TRAYER,	Wm. DE HAVEN,
B. McCLENACHAM,	JAMES B. FALLS,
JOHN PREVOST,	EPH'M. HARTZ[illegible]
ABRAHAM TROUT, Jr.	JAS. GOWEN.

July 1, 1848.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Schuylkill County, on the estate of Andrew Dietz, *alias* Andrew Bei[illegible] of the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are [illegible] fore requested to make payment to the subscriber and all those having claims will present them for [illegible]
June 24 26-6t*] CHAS. W. TAYLOR.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County, on the estate of Jackson late of Norwegian township, Schuylkill County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those persons having claims will present them for settlement.
June 24 26-6t*] ROBERT McMINNIS.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of JACOB CHRIST, late of the Borough of P[illegible] deceased, having been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County to the subscriber. All persons having claims of demands against the said decedent are requested to make known the same, and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, residing opposite the Exchange House, Centre Street, Pottsville.
June 24. 26-6t] JOHN P. HOBART, Adm'r.

NOTICE.—Geo. H. Stichter having associated with him Daniel R. Esterly, in the Hardware business, they will hereafter trade under the firm of STICHTER & ESTERLY, at the old stand corner of Centre and Market streets, where, by strict attention to business they hope to merit the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm. Persons in want of Hardware would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing: as they are determined to sell cheap.
May 21 22- STICHTER & ESTERLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONGS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—Taylor [illegible] more Song Books, by the dozen or single, very cheap, just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
July 22. 30-] Variety Stores, Pottsville.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S FLY PAPER. Among the evils of life, the swarms of flies torment us in summer hold a prominent rank. [illegible] an article that will effectually destroy them [illegible] upon alighting on it, and after sucking the [illegible] tion, which they are fond of, they become stupefied [illegible] die. Price 6 cts. a sheet, 5 sheets for 25 cts. [illegible] quire, with directions for using. For sale, wholesale and retail, at BANNAN'S
Cheap Book and Variety Store, Pottsville.

FISHER'S MAP OF THE COAL REGION. But two copies of this valuable and rare [illegible] remain unsold. Persons in want had better call at BANNAN'S
June 21 26-] Cheap Book and Stationary Store.

LEVI BROWN'S GOLD PENS.—A superior article, also Benedict & Barney's Gold Pens, with heavy, substantial cases, [illegible] a cheaper article of Gold Pens and cases [illegible] $1 37; each, just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
June 24 26-] Cheap Fancy and Stationary Store.

AFFLICTED READ!!—MEDICAL PRACTICE punctually attended to, in all its [illegible] cular branches, by Dr. KINKELIN, German Physician, at his residence, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia. DISEASES of the SKIN, arising from impurity of the blood, making the [illegible] under a hundred different forms, promptly and [illegible] managed. TRAVELLERS supplied with [illegible] and medicine, &c. For particulars, see [illegible] Emporium and German Adler [Dec11-[illegible]

OILS, WINTER SPERM, FALL and SPRING SPERM, WINTER SEA ELEPHANT, WINTER WHALE, UNBLEACHED WINTER WHALE FOR MINING, RACKED N.W. COAST WHALE, LINSEED OIL, OIL FOR ROLLING MILLS, GUANO, [Phila, Oct30 47-44-1y

A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD. HOIT'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL [illegible] extracting grease, tar, pitch, oil, paint, or [illegible] greasy substance, from ladies' and gentlemen's [illegible] including silks and satins, carpets, table spreads, no shawls, ladies' bonnets, &c. A reward of [illegible] be paid to any person who will produce [illegible] paint green or dry that this soap will not extract. [illegible] per gross, $1 per dozen, or 12½ cents per cake, wholesale and retail at BANNAN'S Variety Store, Pottsville, who is sole agent for the county.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS. LOW.—200 Bibles and Prayer Books, every style of binding, cheaper by 25 or [illegible] than they can be purchased in Philadelphia. Gilt Edged Family Bibles at only $4, at BANNAN'S Cheap Book [illegible]
☞ Visiters can purchase Books cheaper [illegible] than can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York.
april 29 '48.

RUSHENBERGER'S ELEMENTS OF HERPETOLOGY.—This valuable work for the use of families, schools, and colleges, by W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M. D., with 300 plates: just received and for sale, wholesale and retail at BANNAN'S Bookstores, Pottsville. This work ought to be introduced into every school in the country. Price 50 cents [Nov[illegible]

500,000 FEET SEASONED LUMBER. 200,000 SHINDELS. Roofing Laths and plastering Laths, for sale for cash, at the Pinegrove Lumber yard.
april 15 '47-16 6m.) MOLLY & S[illegible]

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK.—The Diseases of Women, their Causes and cure familiarly explained, with Practical Hints for their Prevention and Preservation of Health, by F. HOLLICK, M. D. $1. For sale at [Nov20] BANNAN'S Bookstore.

GROUND SPICES—By the keg always on hand and for sale by
March 4-10) LITTLE & MARTIN, Centre St.

SPEAK CORRECTLY.—Hurd's Grammatical Corrector, or Vocabulary of the Common Errors of Speech, Alphabetically Arranged, Corrected and Explained, for the use of schools and private individuals, by Seth T. Hurd: just received and for sale at
Feb12-7] BANNAN'S Cheap Book Store.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a large assortment of Brade, China Pearl, Neopolaton, Versailles, Coburg, Rough and Ready and French lace [illegible] at unusually low prices, large and small Straw [illegible] as low as 37½ cts. by J. M[illegible]
Market Street, Pottsville, May 20

JUST RECEIVED on consignment at the [illegible] 100 doz. Dairy Brushes, manufactured at the Institution of the Blind, in Philadelphia, of a very superior quality, and will be sold cheap by application to
May 13, 20-] E. YARDLEY & [illegible]

FABER'S CELEBRATED DRAWING PENCILS in boxes, just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
May 13 20] Stationery and Variety Store.

200 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER, [illegible] lots, just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
June 10 24-] Cheap Book and Paper Store.

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK.—The Church Prayer Book, beautifully illuminated, a [illegible] just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
June 10 24-] Cheap Book [illegible]

DRAWING CARDS AND DRAWING [illegible] In great variety just received and for sale at BANNAN'S
June 10 24-] Cheap Book and Stationary Store.

RAMSEY'S SPEECH, delivered to the [illegible] Temperance in the Borough on the [illegible] Price 6¼ cents or 5 for 25 cents. For sale at BANNAN'S
July 8, 28-] Cheap Book [illegible]

BLACKSMITHING, TURNING AND [illegible] ING.—The subscriber respectfully announces that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Mauch Chunk and Coal Streets, Pottsville, [illegible] will be happy to receive orders: JOHN W[illegible]
N. B.—Guage-cocks, oil cups, and oil globes [illegible] and for sale. [July 22.

BOARDING.—A few young men of good character, can be accommodated with board and [illegible] at a low price. Apply to R. L. Marple, [illegible] one door east of Wolcott st.