POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 1848.

CLUBS AND OTHERS.—The Miners' *Journal* is furnished to single and club subscribers at fifty per copy, from the present number to the President election—embracing a period of over four months. Cash must accompany all orders. Aug. 1

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, dated date of "*Baton Rogue*, April 22nd, 1848," in answer to several queries—replies

"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 organization. I should feel bound to administer the government untrammelled by party schemes.

"Veto—The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a conservative power; but in my opinion should 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 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 in danger of undergoing a great change from its theory. The personal opinions of the individual may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of mere 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.

"And—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.

"Mr. 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; by effecting the declared purposes of their opponents to create a National Bank, in preventing the corrupt unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, in 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 rights of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional Treasury; in the success given to the cause of FREE TRADE, by the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the creation of the equal, honest and productive Tariff of 1846; and finally, in our opinion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the ties of political organization by which these great results 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 rule 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 Bradley, 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 that imperishable structure, that has rendered immortal the name of Thomas Jefferson, and his Administration, and which, for half a century, has been upheld by all our Democratic Presidents

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the resolutions of the Convention, and firmly 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 place the head of the sovereign to the block.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Whigs of Schuylkill County will meet at Schuylkill Haven, this day, for the purpose of setting a County Ticket to be supported at the ensuing election.

FACTORIES STOPPING.

The Massachusetts papers are gloomy with the accounts of the manufacturing interests in that state. The Newburyport *Herald* states, that the James Mill, in that town, will take advantage of the depression of business at the present time, and stop for a while, in order to repair their machinery. The *Herald* also remarks, that "more than eight hundred hands have been discharged from the mills under the agency of one house of Boston, within the last fortnight, owing to the impossibility of selling goods on hand, or raising money to continue the manufacture."

The factories, very generally, are suspending operations, in whole or in part. The Middlesex, at Lowell, only runs a quarter part of the machinery; at Andover, some mills have stopped entirely, and the Salisbury Company have stopped half their works; and the Perry Cotton Mill, at Newburyport, the Lewiston Falls Woollen Mills, the Sabbativille Flannel Factory, and the Woollen mills at Ware and Clapville, have likewise stopped, or have about to stop work.

Not one out of every fourth furnace in Pennsylvania is in blast, at present. The pressure is now nearly upon us, and the blasts of next winter will fall coldly upon the thousands of laborers who are out of employment, and whose children will cry for bread. Ruin—ruin is fast approaching!

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

In every district, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the wheat crops are healthy and abundant. Along the southern coast of England, a good deal is cut, and also in Norfolk, Kent, and Bedfordshire. The barley crops are good, but backward.—The oat crop looks well, and in the south a good deal is cut and garnered. Other descriptions of agricultural produce look well. The weather has, for the last seven days, been cold and wet; and if this continues, the crops will be much affected, and the markets will look up. There is a prospect of a very small crop of fruit this year; and of apples and pears the failure will be considerable. This will leave an opening for the exportation of American apples, which, in this country, are considered a great luxury and an ornament to the dessert table in England.

Apples, we presume, will constitute the *only* article of export for our country! Our farmers would much rather find *the* market for their millions of bushels of surplus grain!

PARTY REWARDS.

Mr. Nathan Clifford is in luck's way and basks in the sunshine of executive favor, for which the people, however, have to pay. He was recently Attorney General, then went to Mexico as Commissioner to Mexico, and now goes to our "black eyed" neighbor again as Resident Minister. It is estimated that according to the rules which now prevail at Washington, of paying for a whole year's service, no matter how short the official tenure, Mr. Clifford's plunder for the year 1848, will figure up something like this:

Salary as Attorney General	$6,000
Outfit as Commissioner	1,000
Salary as Commissioner	9,000
Outfit as Commissioner	4,500
Outfit as Minister Resident	9,000
Salary as Minister Resident	9,000
	$46,500

This, for an ordinary man, is no small business.

THE SIERRA MADRE PROJECT.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of the 7th inst., anticipates the arrival the day previous in that city, of Col. H. L. Kinney, of Texas, who, having been many years a trader on the Mexican frontier, became at one time a Texan spy, prisoner in the dungeons of Monterey and Matamoras, which he has had the pleasure since to assist our arms in storming. The following, from the *Crescent*, purports to be disclosures as to his future operations:

"He is now at the head of a bold enterprise—that of freeing from Mexican misrule the Northern Provinces—or, more properly speaking, that section of country lying between the Rio Grande del Norte and the Sierra Madre. The many capitalists who have engaged in this business, sought Col. Kinney, as the bold and daring spirit to work out the scheme of emancipation so much desired by those who, having once tasted the sweets of liberty, (though under an invader's banner,) are loth again to submit themselves to the bad rule of their own misnamed Republic. Col. K. has also advanced for this object a large proportion of his own private fortune, and has shipped, from VeraCruz, already, wagons, arms, ammunition, etc. In a day or two we may give our readers some particulars on the subject; and at the same time, tell who were the real projectors and originators of the Republic of Sierra Madre."

A PICTURE FOR THE PEOPLE.

The following letter written by Commodore Elliott to Gen. Cass, when the latter was about to make the tour of the Mediterranean Sea in the Constitution, at the expense of the people, gives some insight into the Democratic tastes of the great *gasometer*:

U. S. Ship Constitution,}
Bay of Gibraltar, July 28th, 1837.}

"Your letter of the 15th has been duly received, and I feel happy that you contemplate entering with your family on the interesting expedition you before alluded to in your favor of October 1 from Washington. The accommodations on board the Constitution, such as they are, are freely at your service; you will not expect the elegance of your magnificent apartments at Paris, but this you will easily dispense with when you reflect that a man-of-war has not all the luxuries of a drawing-room on shore.

"Your beds, bedding, and the like matter, you need not trouble yourself concerning, as Fitch, Brothers & Co. can obtain them at Marseilles. Presents, as you well remark, will be necessary in order to obtain you honors and ceremonious receptions—I should advise you to take with you watches, pistols, diamond rings, and gold snuff boxes, as these sort of things are most acceptable. As to wines, I have directed at this place, one cask of Sherry and one cask of Madeira; the Champaigne and other French wines you mention will beat come from Marseilles.

"I cannot at this time express to you the many minor affairs, and little arrangements, which we will talk over at our meeting; I am gratified that you should allude to our long standing acquaintance; such connexions should be remembered, and I hope that on the present occasion you will use with me all the privileges of an old friend, in which relationship I stand towards yourself.

"Your traveling on board of a government ship will warrant you against the intrusive herd of tourists who chiefly belong to the lower classes of polite society, and you will meet with many gentlemen of a superior order, particularly Sir Howard Douglas, at Corfu. While at Athens last, I was visited by the King of Greece, at Tripoli by Ibrahim Pacha, and at Alexandria by Mehemet Ali, from whom I received a sword in testimony of remembrance.

"The ladies, perhaps, will find occasional recreation in listening to the overtures and waltzes of an excellent band of musicians which I have attached to the ship. With no personal acquaintance with any member of your family, I beg to be remembered to each in the kindest manner.

"I remain, dear General,
"Very respectfully and truly yours,
"J. D. ELLIOTT.

"P. S.—It will be necessary for you to write to Constantinople for a firman to pass the Dardanelles, and have it sent to Athens."

What *demoratic* preparations! Diamond-rings and gold snuff-boxes, to be paid for out of some contingent fund, bartered for *honors* and *ceremonious receptions*. Sherry, Madeira, Champagne and French wines for the table. Relief from the *lower classes* of tourists. Superior society. A band of music for the ladies. And above all an *old friend* who must know his tastes, laments that the battle-hallowed cabins of "old Ironsides" are not more worthy of the traveller accustomed to *luxuries* and the *elegance* of his *magnificent apartments* at Paris! "*Vive Cass!*"

[From the Pittsburg Commercial Journal.]

COL. WYNKOOP IN BUCKS COUNTY.

A great meeting of the Democracy of Bucks County was held at Doylestown on Saturday, August 5th. Among the heroes present was he of the "sortie upon some ladrones"—Col. F. M. Wynkoop. We copy him verbatim et literatim, et punctuatim, et seriatim—it is characteristic and capital—so transparent a piece of imposture that even so profound an ass as Wynkoop might have seen that it could not conceal his real motives and design. He says:

"*Our brace men* looked to their friends at home for approval and encouragement for the sacrifices they had made. What did they find? Instead of approval, bitter hostility and fierce denunciations—almost preparing the gunpowder which was to destroy us."

Now, this is simply a wanton, gratuitous falsehood—a lie of the whole cloth." This hero of the "sadrones" cannot lay his finger upon the Whig newspaper deserving of the name, through the length and breadth of this Union, which exhibited "bitter hostility," or any hostility, to our soldiers in Mexico. We challenge him to name the *single instance* in which "fierce denunciations," or any denunciations, were uttered against our soldiers in the field, or volunteering for the field even! We denounce it as an invention of Col. Wynkoop—a mean, unmanly subterfuge to cover an *apostacy* which he finds it difficult to explain, and despite all his twisting, it will still wear an aspect at which decency will revolt—from which honorable men must draw conclusions fatal to Wynkoop's character.

The most bitter and unceasing opposers of the war, confined their "hostility" and "denunciations" to its authors—the Polk administration. Perhaps we have gone as far in execration of this war and its plotters, perhaps have indulged in as sharp denunciation of the wickedness and the meanness, the almost *cowardice* of the Government, which precipitated this war, as any Whig editor in the United States. Yet who will or who can say, that we ever dropped an unkind word to the soldier in arms at his country's call. So far as in them lay the Whig press gave them aid, gave them the keenest sympathies, rejoiced with them in success, grieved with them in their suffering, privations and toils, and gloried in their brilliant achievements.

And all this is to be interpreted by a false and shallow demagogue, into "bitter hostility"—fierce denunciations of the soldier in the field, simply because we did not like the corrupt *aspirant for promotion*, shout pæans to Polk, Dallas & Co., while we praised and caressed and honored the Soldier. Pshaw! the matter is beneath argument.

But we have another point to make against this redoubtable Col.'s veracity. It is a very homely but an old saw, that "liars should have good memories," and Col. Wynkoop is an illustration of the necessity of that faculty in cases like his.

In the speech we copy, the Colonel attributes his conversion to Democracy to Mr. Clay's speech at Lexington, which he found in a Spanish newspaper at Puebla. Now it happens to be very fresh in our memory, and we shall make it very fresh in his before we are done with him, that in the letter in which he announces his conversion to Democracy, he attributes the change almost directly to a copy of a paper with an article from the National *Intelligencer* which he captured in a sortie upon some ladrones."

Now it is a very small matter whether Colonel Wynkoop was converted to Polk by a thirst after promotion or by a disgust with Henry Clay's speech or by the 'anti-war practices' of the National *Intelligencer*.—but it *is* of consequence that a man who assumes to arraign the whole Whig party and asperse their motives and conduct, shall be convicted of starting his accusations *upon a lie*, however trivial the import of the lie.

And we shall examine his *facts* a little further. Col. F. M. Wynkoop tells the Democrats of Bucks County:

"But the crowning act of all, which drove the last drop of Whig blood from us, was Henry Clay's Lexington speech. And where did I read it? In a good Spanish, in a Spanish newspaper at Puebla.—And from the moment I read it, my Whig principles were trampled in the dust, so help me God, forever." [Great Cheering.]

Mr. Clay then, is made responsible for this momentous defection from the Whig ranks, and we are to believe that, but for this brilliant but misguided statesman, the Whig party would still have been permitted to rejoice and prosper in the friendship and support of Col. F. M. Wynkoop. Mr. Clay is and has been held responsible for many unaccountable movements of politicians and trimmers who found the mere association of his great name with their dirty tricks sufficient to conceal or quality their own turpitude and treachery.—Col. F. M. Wynkoop's case is no exception to the rule, and we are glad to relieve Mr. Clay of the guilt of having been, either immediately or remotely, the cause of this valorous gentleman's abandonment of the Whig party.

On the 9th day of September, 1847, Col. F. M. Wynkoop wrote a letter from the Castle of Perote to Francis W. Hughes, of Pottsville, which was published in the *Pennsylvanian*, Philadelphia. In this letter Col. Wynkoop takes occasion to announce *his abandonment of the Whig party*, and his accession to the Democratic ranks.

The Pennsylvanian, in publishing this letter of *September 9th*, we wish the reader to mark the date, among other remarks makes the following:

"Col. W was a Whig at home, but the conduct of the leaders and the organs of the Federal party, in their zeal and comfort of the enemy, has been so glaringly unpatriotic, that it has converted him into a good Democrat while abroad."

And the Colonel, for himself, in this letter, in denouncing the "Whig leaders and supporters," and threatening "most diabolical future of returned soldiers' wrath, upon them says, that he came into the country "a Whig in policy," but he had "again and again been compelled to listen to and suffer that which must have changed the disposition and alienated the affections of the most determined partizan." And he says that, what he captured in his "sortie upon some ladrones of Jalapa" was some Mexican newspapers "of that place," in which he finds "the strongest arguments published against our army, and the *elegance* of his *magnificent apartments* at Paris! "*Vive Cass!*"

Now it happens to be very fresh in our memory, and we shall make it very fresh in his before we are done with him, that in the letter in which he announces his conversion to Democracy, he attributes the change almost directly to a copy of a paper with an article from the National *Intelligencer*. Now the *Intelligencer* which he captured "in a sortie upon some ladrones," was published in Mexico, and consequently by hypothesis, it was not in his possession when he wrote the letter in which he announces his conversion to Democracy, and attributes the change almost directly to a copy of a paper with an article from the National *Intelligencer*." And in his postscript he gives the world to understand that his renunciation of Whig principles, and the Whig party, is complete and perfect, and intended for the public eye. The P. S. reads: "You may publish this if you please. I have become so disgusted with what I have seen that I have no care for the consequences which this kind of truth may produce."

There we have Col. F. M. Wynkoop out, and declared a renouncing Whig, received and adopted into the Democratic ranks, a full blooded Democrat, by his deed of the 9th September, 1847.—Mark the date.

Now he claims before the people of Bucks county that it was not until he read Mr. Clay's Lexington speech "in Spanish," at Puebla, that his Whig principles were trampled in the dust, so help him God, forever!" Most unfortunately for the colonel's pious attestation of the date and cause of his apostacy, Mr. Clay's Lexington speech was not delivered untill two months and four days after the date of the published letter in which he had once before, "so help him God forever" trampled his Whig principles in the dust".

Perhaps the Colonel will be ready to agree with us now that "liars *should* have good memories," for he will be put to the inconvenience of finding some other apology for his apostacy, then Mr. Clay's Lexington speech, the date of which will not allow it to be used on this occasion.

We repeat in dismissing the Colonel, that it is of small consequence indeed, what was the offence which, "so help him God, forever," led him to treat his Whig principles so rudely as to trample the little he had in the dust. But it is as we have intimated quite another affair, and of positive consequence to us to be able to prove that an accuser of the Whig party at large and of the venerated names of its "loaders," Clay and Webster, &c., is guilty of wanton falsehood, and in no wise worthy of credence, as he is certainly unworthy the association or confidence of honorable men.

COL. BENTON AND MR. BUTLER.

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 14th instant, furnishes the following statement of the difficulty between senators Butler and Benton: A few days ago, at the instance of Col. Benton, we sent on to the *Herald* a series of resolutions against the Brevet promotion of Gen. Kearney, offered by Mr. Benton in executive session, and stated that as Mr. Butler's bill for the punishment of violations of the secrecy of the Senate, had not become a law, we had no fear of the penitentiary; but if there was any responsibility on the latter, we ask to share it with old Bullion.

Whether this allusion to Mr. Butler's bill excited any suspicion in his mind or not, we do not know; but the result will show that the publication attracted his attention.

On Saturday last, at midnight, on a motion to adjourn, Mr. Butler moved an executive session. Mr. Benton said he did not hear him.

Mr. Butler replied that the Senator from Missouri, would hear him before he had done. Mr. Butler then went on to state that from a paper in his hand—(which we suppose was the *Herald* containing the aforesaid resolutions)—it would appear that the Senator from Missouri had violated the orders of the Senate; and for the purpose of inquiring into the truth of the matter, he would move an executive session, or words to that effect.

The scene then followed, in which Mr. Benton gave to Mr. Butler the lie in his throat, repeating it several times.

On Sunday, after the adjournment, we heard rumors of the necessity of a hostile meeting, but they assumed no définite shape.

To day, between 2 and 3 o'clock, while at the Telegraph office, a gentleman present informed us that Mr. Mangum and Mr. Foote had been designated as the friends of Mr. Butler, and that one of them had borne a challenge to Col. Benton. We thereupon thought it time to act as a servant of the law. We repaired to the office of Squire Smith, on Eighth street, and under oath declared, that to the best of our belief the parties in this case were making preparations for a breach of the peace. Mr. Smith promptly despatched the police after the Senators we have named.

At three o'clock, a messenger came to this deponent at Blackwell's Hotel, and informed us we were wanted at Squire Marshall's office. We went over. Col. Benton was there. Justice Marshall asked for our information in the matter. We gave it. Col. Benton remarked, that that was all hearsay, and when asked if he contemplated a breach of the peace, he laughed, and, as we understood, expressed himself perfectly ignorant of any intended breach of law; and that for himself, he was entirely innocent of any such design, remarking that he lived up there on the street, and did not like to be detained from his family; but that he would be there if he should be again wanted.

Justice Marshall permitted him to go home late in the afternoon.

Mr. Mangum was brought before Squire Marshall, and, after a while, remarked that he had carried a note from Mr. Butler to Mr. Benton, and a reply back to his principal.

One of the officers of the law then waited upon Mr. Butler, who, we learn, was about leaving in the cars, and securing his word of honor in the meantime, let him off till morning. This was at his house. Squire Goddard, chief of the police, then waited on Col. Benton, at his house, stated the case, and that bail in five thousand dollars would be required for his security to the law.

Mr. Benton, upon his word of honor, was also let off till to-morrow.

The examination of the parties is to come off at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Foote, who lives on the heights of George town, has also been sent after.

Independantly of that respect for the peace common to all men, we felt something of the responsibility in this matter, and it is a proud reflection, that a citizen, as humble as this witness, can, as an instrument of the law, bring the highest dignitaries into submission. THE DOCTOR.

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 20,014 08—by Canal 13,722 11—for the week—43,769 19—total by Rail Road 80,265 14—do by Canal 217,247 19.

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

To New York,	$90	Portsmouth,	1 30
Newark,	90	Portland,	1 25
Providence,	1 10	New Haven,	1 10
Fall River,	1 10	Hartford,	1 25
New Bedford,	1 10	Troy,	1 25
Boston,	1 25	Albany,	1 25
Salem,	1 25	Baltimore,	70
Washington,	1 00		

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

	RAIL ROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt. Carbon,	19,169 19	243,958 04	7,798 16	157,705 02
Pottsville,	5,832 12	129,279 08	1,381 11	17,633 07
S. Haven,	12,875 02	333,346 18	2,628 14	66,781 07
Pt. Clinton,	3,166 15	93,581 04	2,928 08	5,628 03
	30,011 08	800,265 14	13,725 11	217,247 19
Total by RR & Ca'l		1,047,513 13		
To same period last year,		813,379 03		121,956 11
				813,379 03
				935,335 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.	17,509 02	407,501 01
Mount Carbon do	6,550 12	152,480 08
Schuylkill Valley do	10,573 13	201,927 15
Mill Creek do	7,030 02	137,753 08
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon do	19,219 10	216,484 01
Little Schuylkill R. R.	4,362 16	100,050 17
Union Canal R. R.	2,953 03	36,221 06
Swatara R. R.	2,631 01	18,315 07

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending, August 5, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit,	8,746 08	123,253 17
Rhume Run,	3,636 01	63,295 04
Beaver Meadow,	3,782 19	43,861 18
Spring Mountain,	1,723 11	34,514 02
Hazleton,	4,336 15	57,364 10
Buck Mountain,	1,811 17	39,360 19
Wyoming,	803 06	3,016 15
	24,851 04	366,076 13
To same period last year		346,620 19 tons.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

To July 22, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
	15,300 00	210,249 00
To same period last year,	195,280 00.	

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD.

	To August 1, 1848.		
	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	$1 45	$1 40	$1 20
To Richmond,	1 30	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.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE stock of Goods lately owned by John Jones, of Manhattan Street, Pottsville, is offered for sale at a *Bargain*. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Liquors, &c. The Goods are desirable, and the location for business good. Persons who intend starting business would do well to call and examine the assortment.—The Goods must be disposed of soon, and will be offered at sufficiently prices and at Auction every Saturday and Monday evenings, until finally disposed of.

All those indebted to John Jones, either by Note or Book Account, are notified that they are in possession of the subscriber and a speedy settlement of the same is requested. GEO. W. SLATER.

August 19, 1848. 34-3t.

REVOLUTION IN IRELAND!
GREAT GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE AT THE STORE of JACOB EPTING & MYERS, Centre Street, between Mahantongo and Norwegian Sts. and immediately opposite the Drug store of Jno. G. Brown.

Jacob Epting and Myers respectfully announce to the citizens of Pottsville and the Coal Region, that they have just received from Philadelphia a large and extensive assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, and Queensware*, which they will sell at the very lowest cash prices.

The scarcity of money at this time induces every one to purchase where goods can be obtained the cheapest, and they are sure their prices will suit the times. It is the interest of all to give them a call previous to purchasing elsewhere. They have always on hand Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Ham, Shoulder, and other country produce, which they will dispose of cheap for cash. Don't forget the new firm!

Aug. 19, 1848. 34-6t.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

The Victimizer: the life of Richard Jennings, giving a history of his robberies, poisonings, seductions, incests, &c., with a short account of his last days, by James Knight 25
Lavrentowith, a Story of the Mississippi and the Prairies—a spirited and interesting work, by J. D. Bourse 25
Gowrie: or, the King's Plot. A Novel by C. P. R. James—written in his usual diffuse, yet neat and elegant style 25
Bosom Friend. An admirable production by the Author of the Gambler's Wife, The Young Prima Donna, &c. 25
Charms and Counter-Charms; by Maria J. McIntosh, bound in cloth, beautifully Embossed and Lettered 62½
Now and Then; elegantly bound in cloth and Lettered 75

Together with all the latest and most popular Novels and works of every description variously bound and in paper covers.

Also, a large assortment of new and beautiful Patterns for Crochet and Worsted work, for sale at prices to suit the times, at BANNAN'S

Aug. 19-31.] Cheap Book and Variety Stores.

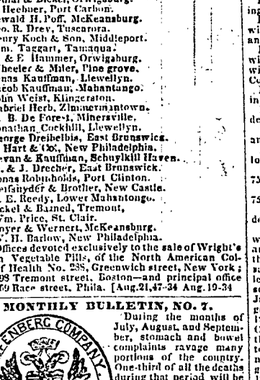
NEW MUSIC.

Welcome Home, Ballad.
The Melodies of Many Lands, Song.
Come Back Steben, Negro Cavatina.
When Stars are in the Quiet Skies, Song.
Indian Hunter Quick Step.
Rail Road Steam Gallop.
Wire Bridge do do
Menhista Gallop de.
Herest Rose, arranged as an easy Rondo.
Lindianna, or Jenny Lind's Dream Waltz.
La Bareuse, a Brilliant Waltz.
Pick Pocket Quadrille.

Together with a large assortment of the newest and most admired songs, &c. for sale at BANNAN'S

Aug. 19. 34-] Cheap Book and Variety Stores.

WARRANTED UNDER A PENALTY OF A THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Free from Mercury and Mineral Substances.



A Sovereign, speedy and certain cure for the Fever and Ague.

THE success of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in the cure of Fever and Ague, has been most remarkable. Before the proprietor was fully satisfied to recommend them in this complaint, he had case after case come under his notice in which they it was proved that there was not one complaint over which the Pills had more complete control than another, it was fever and Ague. The following is from a well known citizen of Indiana:

Russeltville, Putnam County, Indiana, July 17, '47.

Dr. Wright:—Some time since, your agent left me a supply of your Indian Vegetable Pills. I have found a wide Pills to be powerful and lately in the cure of Fever and Ague. Mr. James Boyd has a son who has been laid up with Fever and Ague, and had tried various remedies without effect. Your Indian Vegetable Pills soon restored him to perfect health. I can assure you, from what I have seen, your Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on for a certain cure of Fever and Ague. Yours, respectfully,

JACOB BURHAM, P. M.
Also acting Justice of the Peace.

This is to Certify, that I was entirely cured of the Chills and Fevers, of several months standing, by the use of four doses, of four Pills each, of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and after taking medicine from a regular physician for two months without any symptoms of it since, which has been about one year ago.

J. W. SPENCER.

Texas, Champaign county, Ohio.

This is to certify, that I was cured of the Chills and Fevers by the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, after having had three attacks of it.

DAVID BERRY.

Sugar Grove, Fairfield County, Ohio.

FEVERS.

Fevers, like every other form of disease, are only an effort of nature to expel from the body something that is opposed to its well being, and a struggle between the good and bad humors for supremacy, and the commotion which ensues is called Fever. The usual symptoms of a Fever are heaviness, languor, anxiety, sicking and yawning, succeeded by the genuine fits of heat and cold. After which, the patient complains of pain in the head and back, thirst, difficulty of breathing, pain in the kidneys, and throbbing and beating about the region of the stomach, nausea and sickness, with sometimes a vomiting of bilious matter.

Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills will be found peculiarly adapted to the cure of all kinds of Fever, because they not only thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, but they open those excretory vessels which convey the bile into the bowels; and consequently, the impurity contained in the circulation (which is the cause of all disordered motions of the blood, called Fevers,) is thrown into the bowels, from whence it is expelled by the regular alvine discharges.

In using Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills for Fevers, the only cure necessary is to have the medicine operate sufficiently to free the bowels from the symptoms are urgent, from four to eight pills should be taken, night and morning, until the fever has subsided; after which, smaller doses, once in twenty-four hours, will be sufficient to keep the system in a state of sound health.

Persons going West or South, would do well to take with them an ample supply of this medicine, as a preventive and cure of Bilious and Intermittent Fevers.

Persons who have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body. Consequently they are used with safety in all cases of sickness requiring purging or a state of sound health.

Agents.—E. M. BEATTY, Pottsville.
Medlar & Bickel, Orwigsburg.
A. Heebner, Port Carbon.
Dewald H. Poff, McKeansburg.
Geo. B. Drey, Tamaqua.
Henry Koch & Son, Middleport.
Wm. Taggart, Tamaqua.
E. & F. Hummer, Orwigsburg.
Wheeler & Miller, Pine grove.
Jonas Kauffman, Llewellyn.
Jacob Kauffman, Mahantango.
John Weiss, Klingerstown.
Gabriel Herb, Zimmermantown.
C. B. De Fore-i, Minersville.
Jonathan Cockhill, Llewellyn.
George Dreibelbis, East Brunswick.
S. Hart & Co., New Philadelphia.
Levan & Kauffman, Schuylkill Haven.
M. & J. Drecher, East Brunswick.
Jonas Robisholds, Port Clinton.
Reifsnyder & Brother, New Castle.
B. E. Reedy, Lower Mahantongo.
Eckel & Bartel, Tremont.
Wm. Price, St. Clair.
Beyer & Werner, McKeansburg.
W. H. Barlow, New Philadelphia.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health No. 288, Greenwich street, New York; No. 192 Fremont street, Boston; and principal office No. 169 Race street, Phila. [Aug. 21, 47—24 Aug. 19-34

MONTHLY BULLETIN, NO. 7.

During the months of July, August and September, stomach and bowel complaints ravage many portions of the country. One-third of all the deaths during that period will be the result of these difficulties. For Children, the Graefenberg Children's PANACEA, will prove infallible preventive and cure.

For adults suffering under the worst forms of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Bloody Flux, and the like, the Graeffenberg DYSENTERY SYRUP is equally infallible.

The tables of mortality in the city of New York, during the week ending the 15th of July instant, show that out of 284 deaths 106 were caused by the above diseases. The ratio will follow in other places.

In Fevers, Fever and Ague, and the like, the celebrated Graefenberg VEGETABLE PILLS and HEALTH BITTERS are the most efficacious medicines, and they should be procured without a moment's delay. The *Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound* is taking the lead of all others, and contains double the number of doses of any other.

The General Agents for Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia, are Howell & Bond, No. 40 South Second St. Philadelphia, to whom application may be addressed. EDWARD BARTON, Sec'y.

And for sale by J. S. C. Martin, Pottsville; J. W. Gibbs, Minersville; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; J. H. Alter, Tuscarora; John Williams, Middleport; Robert Butler, Spring Vale. [Aug. 19, '48. 34-1y

MAGIC LANTERN.

A public exhibition of the Magic Lantern, with an explanation of the plates, by Rev. J. H. Wythes, will be given in the Second M. E. Church, Market Square, on Thursday evening next, 24th inst.

The subjects of this beautiful exhibition consist of Scriptural, Astronomical, Temperance, (comprising Dr. Sewall's plates of the Drunkard's stomach) and Miscellaneous paintings, to conclude with the Fyric Fire, or Chromatrope.

Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 12½ cts.

The friends and public generally are respectfully invited to attend. F. A FERNLEY.

Aug. 19, 1848.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BLANKS.

Such as monthly returns for teachers, Collector's and Treasurer's Bonds, Warrants for Collecting School Tax, Blank Order Books and Parent Books. Always on hand and for sale at BANNAN'S Printing Office and Bookstores.

Pottsville, Aug. 5, 33-

Patent Grease.

FOR the axles of Carriages, Wagons, Rail Road Cars and Machinery of all kinds, to save oil and prevent friction.

This article is prepared and for sale by CLEMENS & PARVIN, the only manufacturers of this article, in the United States, at their wholesale and retail Hardware and Drug Store in Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa.

REMEMBER that none is genuine without the written signature of the inventor and proprietor, Chas. C. Clemens, upon each package.

SHERIFF'S SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias* and *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County and to me directed, will be sold at public sale or vendue on Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1848, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the public house of WILLIAM MATZ, in the borough of Pottsville, the following described premises:

The undivided moiety or half part of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, marked in Pott's Addition to Port Carbon with No. 9; bounded by land of Jacob W. Seltzinger, by lots marked in said plan with Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and by a 40 feet street; with the appurtenances, consisting of a large tavern house stand, large stable, and a two story frame store house. As the property of ROBERT M. PALMER, Executor, &c., of Jacob Seltzinger, deceased.

At the same time and place, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Pott & Patterson's Addition to the Borough of Pottsville in the County of Schuylkill; bounded on the east by lot of Samuel Mills; on the north by a vacant lot; on the west by lot of John Simms; and on the south by Market Street; containing in length or depth 150 feet, and in width or breadth 21 feet; with the appurtenances, consisting of a two and a half story frame dwelling house. As the property of JOHN H. JAMES.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Llewellyn, in Branch Township Schuylkill County, marked in the plan of said town with the No. 64, and lying and being on the north side of Bunting street, bounded on the east by street, and Shober street, bounded on the east by ground of Richard Willing, Samuel Shober, and others, on the south by Bunting street, on the north by a 20 feet wide alley, and on the west by lot No. 65, containing in front on Bunting street 50 feet and in length or depth 150 feet, conveyed by John G. Sherman and wife to Jonathan Wynn, dated Feb. 5, 1845, and recorded at Orwigsburg, in Deed Book No. 25, page 501; with the appurtenances consisting of a three story frame dwelling house, (now occupied as a tavern) a one story frame dwelling house, and a frame shed. As the property of ZADDOCK BACON.