POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1848.

PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

For President,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.
For Vice President.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

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

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

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

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and executed by the Executive.

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

LOCOFOCO PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE "SPOILS PARTY."

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

The Creed of the Party.

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

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

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

The Locofoco County meeting, held at Orwigsburg on Monday, June 5th, 1848, (in which Judges Palmer and Fralley, 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 since his time has been upheld by all our Democratic Presidents.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the resolutions of that Convention, and hereby declare our determination to make them the standard of our Democracy.

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

LOCOFOCO FALSEHOODS!

A friend has just called our attention to that British Tory paper, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which contains an article copied from an obscure journal in this Borough, (an ally to the former) called the True *Democrat*, purporting to be in reply to our coal article of last week. The existance of such a paper as the True *Democrat* is scarcely known to those engaged in the Coal Trade here, and the knowledge of the editors of this branch of business is about as extensive as that of a child five years old. Had the article been confined to this meridian, it could do no harm whatever; but since it has been copied, abroad, and the Ledger with its usual *lying* propensity, states that the paper in question is "large, ly devoted to the mining interests of this section," (although we believe this is the first, as it should be the last article on the subject that ever appeared in its columns!)—we feel ourselves called upon to reply to it, and shall do so next week. The late period at which the article was handed to us, prevents us from doing it in the present number.

THE FOREIGN COAL TRADE!

Beauties of Free Trade!

A gentleman from the East, states that upwards of *two hundred* vessels, laden with *Foreign Coal*, have arrived at Boston and vicinity within a short time! The extensive Iron establishment near Boston, the machinery of which was manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, in this Borough, *now uses English Coal.* If any person should doubt this statement, we refer him to Mr. Geo. W. Snyder, of this Borough, who recently visited the above works, and which, we may add, were erected to use the Pennsylvania Anthracite, but the proprietors state that they can procure the Foreign article cheaper, (under the present Tariff law,) even at the present low rates of our staple, which is purchased this year on cheaper terms in Boston than it ever was before! The other mills in operation, also use Foreign Coals.

Our impression is clear that, notwithstanding the unparalleled depression of our domestic trade, the importations of Foreign Coal for the current year, will exceed the quantity imported in any previous year, *since the foundation of our Government!*

People of Pennsylvania! what think ye of this! Shall this ruinous system continue!

☞ *Charles F. Adams*, the candidate of the Free Soil Democracy for the Vice Presidency, refuses to make any pledges or to adopt any platform. The system of making foolish pledges is fast wearing out. Every honest candidate will go as *circumstances* may require, and this, after all, is all that a man *can* do. A man that cannot be trusted without pledges, is not fit to be trusted at all.

☞ *Agricultural Fair.*—The annual Agricultural Fair in the State of New York commenced on the 5th instant. The Hon. William Wilkins, Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, of South Carolina, Hon. Mr. Graham of North Carolina; Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Gov. Johnson, Gen. Shields, Millard Fillmore, Martin Van Buren, and a host of the most distinguished men in the land were on the ground.

☞ *Court.*—The Court of Common Pleas is now in session at Orwigsburg. The Quarter Sessions Court will commence next Monday. Judge Kidder, we regret to say, is laboring under an attack of chills and fever, which much disables him from sitting on the bench.

☞ *D. G. McGowan, Esq.* upon the motion of R. M. Palmer, Esq. on Monday last, was admitted to practice Law in the several Courts of this County. His card appears in another column.

☞ *The wife* of Andrew Stewalt, of Schuylkill Haven, while laboring under temporary insanity, committed suicide on Thursday last, by hanging herself.

☞ *If General Taylor* be chosen, the next Congress will undoubtedly be Whig. Absolute Whig rule will then be upon us.—*Wash. Union, 5th inst.*

Do Whigs want any better assurance than this that all their exertions should be devoted to the election of Gen. Taylor!

☞ *The Old Hunkers* in New York have nominated Chancellor Wolworth for Governor, and Charles O. Connet for Lieut. Governor of that State.

AN EXCELLENT LETTER.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from John Cooper, Esq., who was an active and influential supporter of Polk and Dallas in 1844. The letter, it will be perceived, is in reply to an invitation to address the meeting which was held on Saturday evening, at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia.

Danville, August 29, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. inviting me to address you on the 2d of September next, at the Chinese Museum. To say that a compliment emanating from a source at once so intelligent and respectable, is merited by any claims I possess to consideration so distinguished, would be an excess of vanity of which it is not in my nature to be guilty. But of this be assured, that if motives for exertion in a cause, on the success of which so much of the happiness and prosperity of the population and the Union, and of our State in particular, depends, your letter is calculated to stimulate services, which however deficient they may be in talent and power, are not, neither shall they be lacking in zeal and devotion. I have ever been a Democratic republican, and, so far as my knowledge extended, devoted to our republican institutions, when carried out in theory and practice according to their true intent and meaning, as prescribed and construed by the great men who framed them with almost superhuman wisdom and patriotism. But when I clearly discern that the weakness and wickedness of the present incumbent of the presidential chair has seized upon perhaps the only aristocratic feature in our admirable constitution, to wit: the "qualified negative of the executive," so as to prevent the passage of any bill which does not square with that abortion of ignorance and slavish submission to the one-man power, called the Baltimore platform—when I see it more than intimated that no law ought to take effect unless it can obtain a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress—when I see that executive patronage and influence has been incalculably multiplied by James K. Polk's seizing upon, by a gross perversion of the powers delegated to the Executive by the Constitution, the only means in his power to nurse and foster his own meretricious aggrandizment, to wit:—the propulsion of measures which had a direct tendency to plunge us into a war, first with Great Britain, and inevitably with Mexico; to give to him, although otherwise insignificant and imbecile, a command of the purse and the sword, and not only a participation in the law-making power, but, moreover, such a controlling influence in ordinary legislation as to reduce to a shadow both houses of Congress, by his *sic volo, sic jubo*, his *stet pro ratione voluntas*, I feel myself bound by the calls of common honesty, in so far as lies in my power, to remedy an evil brought on the country in 1844, by giving our support to one who has proved himself to be so totally unworthy and unfit to hold any office of honor or trust among the citizens of a free republic. Independent of the honor and dignity which the office of President of the United States conferred on them, our earlier presidents were, and would have ranked among the great and good the world over, in any age, in any country, under all and every circumstances; but nature decreed James K. Polk to be narrow-minded, of contracted views, malignant, jealous, and envious, and of capacity more suited to the meridian of a bar room, or a ward meeting, than to rule the destinies of twenty millions of freemen.—I write in perhaps what may be considered language indicative of excitement, but I deeply feel what I say. Mr. Polk attained his present situation by base and unparalleled treachery, by a trick, a prevarication, a flattering in double sense, with those who most honorably believed that if elected he would have taken the same stand which General Taylor has assumed in his "Alison letter," to let the people be fairly represented in Congress and to permit them to carry out the principle of self-government, by non-interference with legislation on matters of domestic policy, unless in cases of encroachment by the Legislature on the constitutional powers and rights of the executive; for in all other cases of unconstitutional laws of palpably corrupt enactments, the courts and the ballot-box furnished ample and abundant remedies. I cannot, in the compass of a letter like this, go into detail or an examination of the twenty instances of flagrant usurpation of the present executive, by placing himself in a situation as the invader, spoliator and subjugator of a foreign country, and that country a sister republic, who had copied their institutions from a pattern which we are in a fair way to spoil. A state of things never contemplated by those who framed our republican form of government, and, therefore, they never provided a single clause in our constitution suited to such emergencies, the occurrence of which never darkened their imaginations.

The Oregon controversy was equally ludicrous and disgraceful. The Mexican war was uncalled for, improvident, unconstitutional, unwise and unnecessary. But here let me say that the victories achieved by Scott and Taylor, have conferred imperishable renown on our national flag; and this is the only redeeming point in a series of administrative acts on the part of Mr. Polk and his cabinet, resulting in an immense debt, an arrest of industrial pursuits, a retrogression in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, which half a century of peace and prosperity will not suffice to atone for; besides a desolation of domestic happiness, by an effusion of American blood, which ought to weigh heavy on the consciences of those who caused it. I live, as you know, in an iron manufacturing district, and have daily and hourly to witness the destruction of business—the widespread desolation occasioned by the ruinous and devastating policy of this administration. Danville is comparatively depopulated; the families of hundreds of our laborers and operatives in a state of utter destitution! Instead of the exhilerating sounds and brilliant fires of our furnaces, foundries, and forges, silence pervades our streets and neighborhood. Our stores are deserted. Our agriculturalists can no longer find in Danville or its vicinity a market for their horticultural or agricultural products. Our houses, built by industrious men, who hoped to pay for them by their future economy and exertions, are deserted, and those who hoped to own them will lose them by inability to discharge their remaining liabilities from want of employment, occasioned by the ruinous tariff of 1846.—Our opponents are endeavoring to exclude the tariff question as one of the issues to be tried in this campaign. Our endeavors ought, therefore, to be most strenuously directed to this all absorbing question in this state; in their speeches they treat it as a subject on which honest differences of opinion may be entertained, without incurring denunciation for a departure from progressive, retrogressive, aggressive Locofoco party ties and obligations. It is for us then to show conclusively that Lewis Cass is chained by his own pledges and the platform of Baltimore to the Juggernaut car of free trade. The masses want information to separate them from the hordes of cringing, creeping, crawling, plodding knaves and party tools—office-holders, office-seekers, minions of the remunerating power, and sycophants and parasites of place, those who "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning." Let this be done, and the people are upright and honest. Let us show them in their true colors. Lewis Cass, an old hackneied politician, whose whole life has illustrated the character of "The Vicar of Bray," and whose appetite for war is so great, that if elected he would consider it our manifest destiny to quarrel with all creation—who said at "Cleveland," that the conduct of this administration should, if he was elected, direct and guide himself and his administration. Let the people understand that by official speculations, peculations, and an adroitness in fabricating charges for official services, he has amassed immense wealth. That, if elected, he will so construe his own powers as to give them illimitable extent; and that four years more of continued usurpations will convert us from a representative republic to an elective despotism, and himself into an elective king, like that of Poland; who however, unlike ours, had no unqualified veto on acts of legislation, but every separate member of the Polish Diet had the power of vetoing any and all bills therein preferred.

Let us contrast this selfish, arrogant indiarubber like candidate, with the plain, modest conduct and good sound sense and judgment of Zachariah Taylor, Buena Vistas' hero, who a plain republican himself, with a thorough understanding of the nature of the government he may be called on to administer, and of the people who select him as their ruler, will enable us by restoring our pristine purity and patriotism, to sing, "Hail Columbia, happy Land," under whose rule

Truth will prevail, delusion be past,
And wisdom and virtue will triumph at last.

I have intruded on you a long and unimportant letter, and inasmuch as you had honored me by your invitation, I was desirous that you should, in some measure, know him whom you were thus disposed to encourage, and now let me say, that in this quarter the friends of freedom, of equal rights, equal laws, the friends of the country's prosperity and happiness will leave no stone unturned to break

"Those fancy formed chains that enslave the free mind,"

and to emancipate our fellow citizens from the demon and delusion of sophistry and falsehood.

I am compelled, in conclusion to decline your invitation, my engagement, combined with the sickness which afflicts some of my family at present, compel me to forego the gratification which an opportunity such as you have presented would have afforded to me. With unbounded respect,

Yours, &c. JOHN COOPER.

☞ *Candid Admission.*—Caleb Cushing, in addressing the Cass men at Boston, the other day, admitted, as all locos must, that Gen. Taylor is an honest man. Well, let us have an honest man for President, and he will conduct the affairs of the nation in an honorable and upright manner. "An honest man's the man we want."

☞ *The Fire Spreading.*—There was a large Free Soil meeting at Hollidaysburg, in this State, a few days ago. Dougherty, and several other prominent Locofocos, addressed the meeting. In several counties in this State, the Free Soil democracy have already formed tickets.

☞ *The President* has removed Benjamin F. Butler, one of the leaders of the Van Buren disorganization in N. York, from the important office of United States District Attorney.

☞ *Governor Johnson* has determined to address the people in various parts of this Commonwealth. This is the true, the republican policy.

☞ *Hon. George Kremer.*—That violent and savage old Locofoco, George Kremer, has repented of his sins. He is going it strong for Don Zachary.

☞ *Our friends*, Knoop and Schmidt, are giving Concerts in Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, &c. Could'nt they step over here?

☞ *Chas. Naulle, Esq.* of Philadelphia, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of sailing canvass, which will do away with *seam-sewing.*

☞ *Fire.*—A large frame dwelling house, near the scale house in Port Carbon, was burnt down on Wednesday last.

☞ *Caleb Cushing* has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts, by the Locofocos. Where's Pillow.

☞ *Suppose a Fellow* what has nothing marries a gal what has nothing; is her things his 'n or his her 'n?

☞ *Deviation of Falling bodies South of the Perpendicular.*—As long since as 1793, it was discovered that heavy bodies, in falling from great heights, in addition to the tendency to fall to the east from the earth's rotation, fell also greatly south of the perpendicular of the point from which they were let fall. All the experiments, however, hitherto made on this subject have only been from very moderate heights—from 200 to 500 ft. Mr. W. Rundell, the secretary of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, having made a series of experiments in the deepest shaft of the United Mines, which is upwards of one quarter of a mile in depth, read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the society. As the value of such experiments must greatly depend on the method employed, it took some time and trouble to arrange the best means for allowing the body to fall free and without any horizontal impulse, and at length the following arrangement was adopted:—A strong rectangular frame was constructed, having a shelf stage inside it, capable of turning freely on an axis near one end, supported by pointed centres fixed in the sides of the frame; this frame was placed in a horizontal position over the shaft, and held in its place by buttons; the bullets were placed at the extreme end of this shelf, with no other protection to prevent their falling off, than a hole bored in the wood. A plumb line was now suspended at each end of the frame due east and west of each other—a line drawn between them passing over the centre of the bullet rest; to these were attached heavy plummets, the lower ends pointed. After they had hung some hours, to give time for all vibration to cease, a line was drawn on the platform at the bottom of the shaft joining their points, which was taken as the datum line from which to measure the defection. The number of bullets used was 48, formed of each of the following metals:—iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, antimony, and bismuth; besides these, iron and steel plummets were employed, the latter magnetised, they were in the form of truncated cones, the ends being rounded; they were each suspended inside a cylinder to prevent draughts of air from affecting them; in half of the experiments the end of the shelf pointed to the east, and the other half to the west, yet, in every case, the body fell from 10 to 20 in. south of datum line.

These, it is highly probable, are the most correct and conclusive experiments which have ever been made on the subject, and carry with them a conviction that there is a real defection to the *south of the plumb line*, and that in a fall of one quarter of a mile it is of no small amount.—Mr. Rundell's opinion as to the cause of this singular phenomenon, which has hardly hitherto been attempted to be explained, is—that, if falling bodies be acted upon only by the gravitating and tangential forces, the plane in which any falling body moves will be indicated by two lines—one a line, joining the point from which the body falls with the centre of gravity, and the other, a line at right angles with this, forming a tangent to that part of the circle of latitude, which is situated in the falling body at the *instant he begins to move.* Taking the earth as a perfect sphere, and the centre of gravity as coinciding with the geometrical centre, this plane will cut the earth in a great circle, and is, of course, stationary, and does not rotate with the earth. Now, while a falling body is moving forward and downward in this plane, the point from which it fell is moving round in the circle of latitude, and the line joining that point and the centre of gravity fies no longer in this place, but has described part of the surface of a cone round the axis of the earth—consequently, the falling body must be some distance outside this cone, and the south of the vertical line passing through the point from which it fell. Mr. Rundell concludes, that bodies falling one quarter of mile in 50° latitude 50°, would have a deviation south of the plumb line of 2-2 feet.

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 23,355 01 —by Canal 11,857 07—for the week 35,212 08—total by Rail Road 876,548 08—do by Canal 285,912 06

The shipments this week are about 3000 tons less than last, and about *fifteen thousand tons* less than the weekly shipments four weeks ago. There is also a falling off of about three thousand tons in the weekly shipments from the Lehigh. If the Operators will only hold off until the overstock in the market is removed, which is upwards of a hundred thousand tons, the trade will improve for the rest of the season.

The price of coal on board, at Richmond, for white Ash Lump, Broken, Egg, and stove, is $3,37½. Red Ash from $3,55 to $3,75, according to quality.

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

To New York,	80 a 85	Portsmouth,	1 25
Newark,	80 a 85	Portland,	1 25
Providence,	1 10	New Haven,	1 00
Fall River,	1 10	Hartford,	1 40
New Bedford,	1 10	Troy,	1 25
Boston,	1 25	Albany,	1 25
Salem,	1 25	Baltimore,	75
Washington,	90		

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,	6,299 04	266,344 10	5,892 03	178,119 15
Pottsville,	4,770 01	144,475 19	1,462 10	21,163 03
S Haven,	9,694 16	363,774 03	3,245 11	77,025 16
Pt. Clinton,	2,591 00	101,954 04	1,156 18	8,603 12
	23,355 01	876,548 18	11,857 07	285,812 06
		285,912 06		
Total by R R & Ca'l.		1,162,261 01		
To same period last year by Railroad,				916,828 13
" " "		Canal,		144,402 14
				1,061,231 07

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.
Nine Hill and S. H. R. R.	13,639 10	450,152 17
Mount Carbon do	5,477 11	170,747 14
Schuylkill Valley do	5,684 12	221,528 04
Mill Creek do	7,593 00	159,079 17
Mt. Carbonand Pt. Carbon do	6,979 03	270,582 01
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,706 02	111,516 12
Union Canal R. R.	2,331 16 2	43,313 08 1
Swatara R. R.	3,503 13 0	21,731 00 2
LEHIGH COAL TRADE.		
Sent for the week ending, Sept. 2, 1848.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit,	7,050 18	156,272 18
Rivulne Run,	3,094 17	78 530 04
Beaver Meadow,	2,538 04	54,545 15
Spring Mountain,	2,311 19	44,012 17
Hazleton,	2,454 12	71,323 13
Buck Mountain,	2,794 02	48,509 03
Wyoming,	603 04	6,303 00
	21,290 16	460,038 15

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
To Aug. 26, 1848.	17,275 00	277,578 00

To August 28, last year, 224,797 00.

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION OF RAIL ROAD. From Aug. 1, 1848.

	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	$1 45	$1 40	$1 20
To Richmond,	1 60	1 55	1 40

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL, from 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 cts.	per ton.	
To New York	$1,70	do	

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

ASTROLOGY.

THE subscriber, having just arrived from Sweeden, offers his services to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity. That there are more things between heaven and earth than ever was dreamed of, is daily made manifest by the Astrologer, C. W. ROBACK, whose miracles approach more near those spoken of in the Scriptures, than any of latter days, by his daily performance of wonders unheard of in this country; yet quite familiar are thousands in Europe who have enjoyed his confidence, among which may be mentioned Oscar, the present King of Sweden, Louis Philippe, and many of the English nobility and gentlemen of high rank, who have consulted him respecting losses, by design or accident, and who have been gratified in invoking the powers of the wonderful science which he has inherited from his ancestors. For information of his powers to forsee the result of law-suits, and all undertakings of hazard, and advice for the restoration of stolen property, and for the speedy cure of diseases of various kinds, heretofore considered incurable by our best physicians.

He is also prepared with a quantity of his celebrated Astrologer's Swedish consumtion syrup, which is producing such wonderful cures in healing ulceration of the Lungs from Consumption. More than 10,000 patents have been satisfactorily cured in Sweden by this wonderful remedy. Each bottle is accompanied with minute directions, and for sale at his office.

He would respectfully refer the sceptical, and all others, to

Mrs. Moss, Brown street, between 3d and 4th, back of No. 115.
Mr. John Blair, 8 Adams street, below Fitzwater.
Mr. B. Allan, 317 North 2d st.
Mrs. E. M. Davis, 12 North 2d st.
Mr. R. Johns, 16 Little Pine st.
Mr. M. Davis, 16 Dean street, between Spruce and Locust and 8th and 9th sts
Mr. J. Davies, 23 South 7th st.
Mr. B. Sanaron, 73 Wood st., Kensington.
Mr. Minton, No. 6 Hurst st., between Lombard, South, 5th and 6th.

He has been consulted with by all the crowned heads of Europe, and enjoys higher reputation as an Astrologer than any one living.

The period of our birth is generally marked with some peculiar circumstance, that has a visible effect on the conduct of our lives, which Professor Roback will read and explain to the astonishment and satisfaction of visitors. He will answer all questions concerning Lawsuits, Marriages, Journeys, Voyages, and all the concerns of life.

Terms. Ladies 50 cents. Gentlemen $1. Nativities calculated and read in full; according to the oracles of the stars, for the following prices: Ladies, $2; in full, $3; Gentlemen, $3; in full, $5. Persons at a distance can have their Nativities by sending their day of birth.

All letters containing the above fee will meet with immediate attention, and sent to any part of the United States on durable paper.

Office, No. 71 Locust street, between Eighth and Ninth, opposite the Musical Fund Hall. Hours from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. C. W. ROBACK, Astrologist.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1848 37-6m

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES!—MOST'S HOT-AIR AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE,

FOR burning wood or coal.—In offering this stove to the public, the subscriber would briefly state some of its advantages over all other stoves now in use in the United States:

1st. It has a larger oven than any other cast iron stove—see the dimensions.

2d. It has four places for boiling, and will boil all four at once.

3d. It will consume less fuel than any other stove in use, and at the same time do double the cooking.

The subscriber has spared no expense in getting up a stove that will please the public, as the complaints generally heard with other stoves have been found too small, and there was no convenient places for boiling or roasting. This stove has other advantages, that every housekeeper will appreciate.

This stove will be warranted for 30 days to do all that is wanted of a stove, and that it will not get out of order like most of the hunting stoves which become useless in two or three months' use.

Please call and examine and we are sure you will buy if you want a stove.

The subscriber is sole agent for the country. Stoves can either burn Anthracite or Bituminous coal or wood; it is confined to no kind of fuel. We have three sizes of them, the largest size weighs 650 lbs, and a large family. They will be sold wholesale or retail. Fine chance for stove dealers to make handsome profits on them. Those that buy the first lot of stoves have the pleasure of seeing right of the town in which they carry on their business.

Numerous recommendations can be seen at the store. For sale only at the Stove Manufacturer, 78 N. Sixth street, Philada.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, '48 37-3m

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
Importers and Dealers in Silks, Ribbons and Millinery Goods, No 45 South Second St.—PHILADA.

HAVE just received, and are now opening a certain assortment of FALL MILLINERY GOODS, such as Figured and Corded Bonnet Goods of new designs.

Bonnet Satins of all Colors.
Plain and Figured Velvets of all Colors.
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons a large and beautiful variety.
French and American Flowers, all prices.
Black Dress Silks, Bombazines, Fancy Laces, Quillings, Fall Trimmings,
Bonnet Crapes, Tips, Bandeaums, &c., &c.

Also, a beautiful assorment of French Fancy Feathers from the first manufactory in Paris. A large proportion of the above goods being of our own importation, we are enabled to offer them at very low prices.

Philadelphia, Sept 9 37-1m

BAYLIS & BROOKER,
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 6 North Third Street, three doors above Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
SALE EVERY EVENING,

OF Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy Goods. Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and comprising a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, &c. The attention of the trade is particularly invited to these sales, which are warranted to be as represented at the time of sale. Purchasers can have their goods packed on the premises.

Philadelphia, Sept 9-37-3mo

WINDOW SHADES!! WINDOW SHADES!!
OIL CLOTH, AND COACH CURTAINS,
At the Factory, No. 219 Front Street, Second Story,

WINDOW Shades from the lowest price to the highest, and cheaper than can be found in the City or Union, for the quality, and of various designs, varying in price from 37 cts. a pair, up to $20.

Also, Oil Cloth and Coach Curtains, at any price to suit the times and purchasers, of a superior quality, varying in price from 20 cts. per yard to $1—from 1 of a yard wide to 4½ yards wide.

Any of the above articles made to order at the shortest notice, in any pattern, beautifies in its own peculiar style that may be wanted. Those who are in want of any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscriber is determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

Phila., Sept 9-37-1y] ALONZO JOHNSON.

SALAMANDER, FIRE, AND THIEF-PROOF CHESTS,

Fire-proof Doors and Safes, Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Patent Slate-Lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Patent Portable Water Closets, intended for the sick and infirm.

EVANS & WASH,

76 South Third St., (opposite the Philada. Exchange,) MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on hand, a variety of the above articles, the attention of the public is particularly invited to the fact that the Fire-proof Safes, which are so constructed as to set at rest all manner of doubt as to their being strictly fire-proof, and that they will resist the fire of any building. The outside cases of these safes are made of boiler iron, the inside case of soapstone, and between the outer case and inner case is a space of some three inches thick, and is filled in with indestructible material, so as to make it an impossibility to burn any of the contents inside of the chest. These Soapstone Salamanders we are prepared and do challenge the world to produce any article in the shape of Book Safes that will stand as much heat, and we hold ourselves ready at all times to have them fairly tested by public bonfire. We also continue to manufacture a large and general assortment of our Premium Silver Plate Fire Proof Safes, of which there are over 800 now in use, and in every instance they have given entire satisfaction to the purchasers—of which we will refer the public to a few gentlemen who have them in use.

Haywood & Snyder, Pottsville; Joseph G. Lawton, Pottsville; Mr. William Carr, Doylestown, Pa.

N. & G. Taylor, 129 North 3d st.; A. Wright & Nephew, Vine st. Wharf; Alexander Carr, Conveyancer, corner of Filbert and 9th sts.; John M. Ford, 32 North 2d st.; Myers & Co. 20 North 2d st.; James M. Paul, 101 South 4th st.; Dr David Jayne, 8 South 3d st.; Matthew T. Miller, 20 South 3d st.; and we could name some hundreds of others if it were necessary. Now we invite the attention of the public, and particularly those in want of Fire Proof safes, to call at our store before purchasing elsewhere, and we can satisfy them that they will get a better and cheaper article at our store than at any other establishment in the city.

We also manufacture the ordinary Fire Proof Chests at very low prices, cheaper than they can be bought at any other store in Philadelphia.

DAVID EVANS,
Phila., Sept 9, '48-37-1y] JOAANNES WATSON.

CHINA HALL SEMINARY
For Young Ladies

Situated on the River Delaware, three miles from Burlington and Bristol.

IN THIS INSTITUTION, young ladies are thoroughly educated in all the branches of English Literature and the Sciences—and those that desire it are offered superior advantages in the Ornamental branches of instruction. No branch of instruction in the elementary or higher departments of Science, is suffered to escape the attention of the pupil without its being *practically* understood. The plan of this school is such that no lesson can be passed without the pupil being able to communicate it verbally, and otherwise grammatically. The school is well supplied with superior Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

The charge for Boarding and Tuition, including washing and the use of English books, is $70 per session of 22 weeks, for young ladies over 14 years of age; and $60 per session for ladies under 14 years—payable in advance.

For Tuition in Language, - $10 per session.
do Piano, - 20 do
do Vocal Music, 5 do

The duties of the school will be resumed the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Address all communications to "Bridgewater P. O., Bucks Co., Pa.," post paid.

The Steamboat Sus touches at the wharf attached to the premises, several times each day.

SAMUEL Y. BUCKMAN, Principal.

REFERENCES:
George Yerkes, No. 237, North Second St., Philadelphia.
John Sturdevant, Congress Hall, do do
E. M. Paxson, Editor Daily News, do do
Caleb Parker, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.
Hon. A. R. McIlvain, West Chester.
Dr. T. F. Betton, Germantown.
P. R. Freas, do do
Benj. T. Hallowell, Montgomery Co.
John S. Brown, Esq., Doylestown,
Robert Longshore, Bucks Co.
Jonathan Stagill, do
William Watson, do
Joshua Buckman, Bristol.

Pottsville, Aug. 26, '48. 35-3t.

Coal Screens! Coal Screens!!

THE subscriber is extensively engaged in the manufactory of WOVEN WIRE SCREENS upon an improved and entirely new principle, for which he has secured LETTERS PATENT, and which he confidently believes will be found upon trial, superior to every other screen in use for durability and all the qualities of a good screen. They are woven entirely of wire, and can be made with meshes and threads of any required size and strength.

WIRE WEAVING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION will be executed at the shortest notice, and screens made to every pattern, adapted to all the uses for which screens are required.

The subscriber has recently removed his establishment to Coal Street, near the corner of Norwegian street.

Pottsville, April 4 1846 HENRY JENKINS. 14-

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act regulating the General Elections within this Commonwealth, passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county, to give public notice of such election to be holden, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected: therefore, I, JOHN T. WERNER, High Sheriff of the County of Schuylkill, *do make known* by this advertisement to the electors of said County of Schuylkill, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the said County, on Tuesday, the 12th day of October next, at the several districts thereof, as follows, to wit:

1. The electors of the Borough of Orwigsburg, will hold their election at the Court House, in the Borough of Orwigsburg.

2. The electors of all that part of West Brunswick Township, lying and being east of the following line: Commencing at the sand hole on the Berks County line; thence by a straight line to the house of Samuel H. Medlar, including the same; thence to the farm of William Matz, excluding the same; thence to the farm of George Mengel, now occupied by Peter Miller, including the same; thence to the house of Jacob Petre, including the same; thence by a straight line, passing near Abraham Foust's, on the Minersville Township line, shall hereafter form a separate election district, and the qualified voters residing therein, shall hold their general elections at the public house of Samuel Boyer, in the town of Port Clinton, in said Township.

3. The electors of West Brunswick Township, not included in the above boundaries, will hold their general elections at heretofore, at the Court House in the Borough of Orwigsburg.

4. The electors of East Brunswick Township, will hold their election at the house of Joshua Boyer, in the town of McKeansburg.

5. The electors of Pine Grove Township, will hold their election at the house of Philip Koons, in the Borough of Pine Grove. The Borough of Pine Grove, hereafter forms a separate election district, and the qualified electors thereof, shall hereafter vote at their general elections in separate boxes from the Township at the house of Philip Koons. The qualified electors thereof, shall elect their officers annually at the time and place for electing judges and inspectors, for conducting said elections agreeably to the provisions of the Act entitled, "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d of July, 1839," and its supplements.

6. The electors of Wayne Township, will hold their election at the house of Leonard Sholl, innkeeper, in the town of Friedensburg.

7. The electors of Upper Mahantongo Township, will hold their elections at the house of John W. Hepler, in said Township.

8. The electors of Barry Township, including the house occupied by J. G. Woolison, will hold their election at the house of Francis Dengler, in said Township.

9. The electors of Porter Township, will hold their election at the house of Jacob Heberling, Jr., in said Township.

10. The electors of Lower Mahantongo Township will hold their general election, at the house of Joseph Osman, in said Township.

And the electors of Frailey Township will hold their election at heretofore, at the house of Joseph Osman, aforesaid.

11. The electors of West Penn Township, will hold their election at the house now occupied by Jacob Schwartz, in said Township.

12. The electors of Union Township, will hold their election at the house of John Eisenhower, in said township.

13. The electors of Rush Township, will hold their election at the house now occupied by William Kaup, innkeeper, in said Township.

14. The electors of the Borough of Minersville, will hold their election at the house now occupied by Michael Weaver, in said Borough.

15. The electors of Blythe Township will hold their election at the house of Joseph Bittlet, in the town of Middleport.

16. The qualified electors of Schuylkill Township will h