POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1848.

PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCOFOCO PLATFORM ERECTED BY THE "SPOILS PARTY."

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

The Creed of the Party.

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

Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union; in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a National Bank, in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes, in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional Treasury; in the *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—*approves of them—and will make them the guide of his Administration, if elected.* That is, he will veto any bill that passes Congress, that may not be in accordance with their principles.

The Locofoco County meeting, held at Orwigsburg on Monday, June 5th, 1848, (in which Judges Palmer and Fraley, 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 democratic site 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.

TAYLOR MEETINGS.

A County meeting of the friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston will be held at the public house of Benjamin Coller, at the Orwigsburg Landing, on the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock; P. M. Distinguished speakers are expected.

On Saturday, the 7th October, at 3 o'clock P. M., a general mass meeting of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, will be held at the house of A. S. Fasig, in Pinegrove. See notices in another column.

A meeting of the friends of Taylor and Johnston, will be held on Monday evening next, at Knorr's Hotel, in this Borough. Eminent speakers are expected to be present.

We are requested to state that a Taylor Pole will be raised at Joseph Wilde's, in New Castle, on Wednesday afternoon next.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Port Carbon on Saturday last, and spirited addresses made. Several of the officers of the meeting voted for Polk in 1844. See proceedings on first page.

There was also a rally of the friends of Taylor and the Tariff of 1842, at Siltzel's Hotel, in New Castle Township, on Wednesday evening. The meeting was addressed by J. C. Neville, Esq. Doct. Charles Leib, Myer Strouse and J. P. Smith. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

The people of Schuylkill County will be called upon in a few days, to elect persons to fill the various County offices, and to represent them in the National and State Legislature. Besides these, a Governor and Canal Commissioner must be elected.

The persons selected by the friends of Taylor and Fillmore are generally well known to the people of the County. They are men of irreproachable character, and thoroughly identified with the true policy and interests of this Region. Every one is fully competent for the post to which they are individually nominated, and while much depends upon their election, nothing could possibly be lost by it.

Mr. Pitman, our candidate for Congress, can be referred to with pleasure and pride. He is a man who is himself dependant upon his private business and labor, for his support. He knows what business is, and how it is affected by false measures of Government. He knows what the people desire, and how they must be gratified—he feels with them, moves with them, and suffers with them. You all know him, fellow citizens! You know that he is as noble, generous, and honest a man as we have among us! You know that he cannot ride about in his carriage, and survey broad acres, and live sumptuously in elegant mansions! You know him to be a man of *plain habits—practical good sense*, and an honest desire to see the great interests of the Coal Region prosperous, and all its citizens *happy*. This is Charles W. Pitman, and this is the kind of man he always was, and always will be. Who is his opponent? William Dock, of Harrisburg. He is a *rich man*, and lives in a style of *princely elegance*. His house is the most elegant in Harrisburg, and being immensely rich, the only desire he has for going to Congress, is to "*swell out*" —to move in the world of fashion, and be a man of consequence and dignity! This is positively true. He is so rich that he has no particular business to occupy his time. He actually *knows nothing* about the wants of the business and laboring public, and can have no sympathy with them; since he does not move with them. He is moreover, *incompetent* for the post—and would bring ridicule and contempt upon the people for electing him, besides perpetuating the ruinous measures with which his party is identified. We have no desire to say anything disrespectful of Mr. Dock—but as we *know* what we here state to be *true*, it would be downright dishonesty to suppress it when so much is at stake.

Let every well-wisher of Schuylkill County—every friend of the Laborer, the Mechanic and Merchant—go to the polls and vote for the Ticket—the whole Tariff Ticket from end to end. Then may he stand up and say, before his God, "*I have stood by my country—my fireside and my friends!*"

☞ *To Irishmen.*—Let the Irishmen remember that General Cass, the Free Trade candidate for President, refused to vote supplies for the Irish people, when they were starving for bread.

READ THIS COLUMN.

REMINISCENCES.

We re-publish several articles from the Miners' *Journal* of 1846. Some of them contain predictions which have been verified to the letter.—They will be read now because the people are beginning to *feel* the effects of bad and wicked Legislation.

[Extract from the Miners' Journal of Sept. 1846.]

We need not refer to the situation of this Region previous to the passage of the Tariff of 1842—the bankruptcy of the operators, the toil and sufferings of the laboring classes—the demoralizing system of traffic, which prevailed throughout the Region—they are too deeply engraven on the memories of all to be obliterated so soon. Under the British Bill, if it is fastened upon the country, the same scenes will be enacted over again—the market will again be glutted with coal—prices will be ruinously low, and the order system, with all its evils, will again be introduced as a substitute for money, in the payment of wages. To avert this great evil it is necessary that the people should understand the cause of it. It is one of the calamities inseparably connected with the Free Trade policy, and unless our citizens will go to the polls and vote understandingly—unless they will cast their ballots with a view of removing the cause, they will inevitably reap the consequences of ill-judged, wicked and destructive legislation.

Working men, you who will be the greatest sufferers—ponder well on these things before you vote—let no real or imagined wrong on the part of your employers cause you to cast your votes against your own and their interests. For the last two years you have had the employer in your power—under the Free Trade policy you are placed in the power of the employer. Does not every one of you know this to be true—then why should you pursue a course so hostile to your own interests and the interests of the whole Region, by casting your votes in favor of the Polk and Dallas Free Trade Administration, which has so shamefully deceived you once, and will do so again, if you give them the power through the ballot boxes.

Is not this prediction verified to the letter?—Did we deceive the people?

[From the Miners' Journal, Aug. 1846.]

Effects of the Repeal of the Tariff on Pennsylvania.—We took occasion not long since to say that the effect of McKay's Bill on the Coal District of Schuylkill County, seemed as it were a judgment on account of the villany and deception of which it has been the scene, but find on comparison that not the Coal men only, but the iron interests must suffer at least in all of the branches in which the labor employed in the manufacture is the chief element of value. On the raw material, viz. Pig Iron, the Producer might, though with difficulty subsist, but how far his interests have been consulted, will clearly appear by the following tabular statement of the present duties, and what will be levied when the new bill shall come to be enforced:

	1842.	1846.
Iron.—Pig,	43	30
Bar or bolt iron,	73	30
Nail or spike rods,	99	30
Cut or wrought iron spikes,	168	30
Hoop iron,	116	30
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges,	52	30
Iron chains other than cabin cables,	101	30
Wrought for ships, locomotives and steam engines,	68	30
Smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing do.	65	30
Chain cables,	87	30
Anchors,	62	30
Anvils,	45	30
COAL,	75	30

The Locofoco papers state that the British Bill of 1846 protects the Farmer. The following comparison of the two Bills shows how the present Bill protects the farming interest:

	Tariff of '42.		Tariff of '46.	
Butter,	4	cts. per lb.	20	per cent.
Barley,	30	"	20	"
Lard,	44	"	20	"
Cheese,	172	"	20	"
Beef,	64	"	20	"
Pork,	85	"	20	"
Bacon,	50	"	20	"
Ham,	50	"	20	"
Wheat,	38	"	20	"
Wheat flour,	27	"	20	"
Rye,	32	"	20	"
Wool,	40	"	20	"
Hemp,	65	"	25	"
Potatoes,	36	"	20	"

This is a direct slab on the prosperity of the agricultural interest, which however is treated as all branches of industry have been by this bill discriminating in favor of foreign produce. That this is the case, will appear by the following comparison of the duties on most of our manufactures, by the old and new Bill.

	Tariff of '42.		Tariff of '46.	
Employments.				
Shoemakers,	45	per cent.	30	per cent.
Tailors,	50	"	30	"
Blacksmiths,	61	"	30	"
Hatters,	40	"	30	"
Iron makers,	75	"	30	"
Miners of Coal,	75	"	30	"
Paper makers,	90	"	25	"
Rope makers,	65	"	25	"
Lead miners,	92	"	20	"
Tin workers,	70	"	20	"
Manufacturers of Wool,	40	"	30	"
Cotton,	90	"	25	"
Silk,	42	"	20	"
Distillers from Grain,	180	"	100	"
Blankets,	33	"	20	"

Every one of the great interests of the country have thus not only all protection to them destroyed but discrimination made against them, in almost every instance the manufacture being admitted at a less duty than the raw material.

Discrimination for and against Labor.—One of the principal features of the Tariff of 1842, was the discrimination it made in favor of the labor of the United States. It was this feature more than any other, that caused it to exert such a powerful influence on the industry of the country, and which led to the eminent degree of prosperity it had attained, and enjoyed but a few weeks since. In the tariff of 1842, on the raw material, which entered into our manufactures, not obtained at home, but of foreign production, the duties were light, while on the manufactured articles they were enhanced. This policy invited the importation of the raw material on which our labor could be advantageously employed to work it up into the various uses to which it could be applied; thus discriminating in favor of American labor. But in the British bill of 1846, it is directly the reverse. That bill *increases* the duty on the raw material obtained from abroad, and *decreases* it on the manufactured article. This is a discrimination in favor of foreign labor, and is the leading principle of that bill, which constrains a large portion of the community to believe that it is of foreign origin, and framed with a view of benefitting foreign interests.—The following abstract of the Bill illustrates the position we have assumed above:

	Tariff of '42.	Tariff of '46.
Tin in plates,	24 per cent.	15 per cent.
Tin pigs or bars,	1"	5"
Brass, copper, and pewter in pigs and bars,	Free	5"
Old do. fit only for remanufacture,	5"	5"
Mahogany, rosewood, &c,	15"	20"
Coarse wool,	5"	30"
Nettans and reeds,	Free	10"
Palm leaf,	"	10"
Ivory,	"	5"
Dye stuffs and dye woods,	"	10"
India Rubber,	"	10"
Saltpetre,	"	10"
Gum Arabic, Senegal and Tragacanth,	"	10"
Brimstone,	"	10"
Indigo,	5 cts. per lb.	20"
Goat's hair or mohair,	1"	20"
Quicksilver,	5 per cent.	20"
Emery,	Free	20"
Burrilla,	"	10"
Burr stones unwrought,	"	15"
Cork tree bark,	"	15"
Plaster in sheets,	"	15"
Zinc in sheets,	10"	19"
Madder,	Free	5"
Lac dye,	"	5"
Palm oil,	"	10"
Cochineal,	"	10"

All this increase is just so much discrimination against our labor.

Senator Haywood, from N. Carolina, in his recent address to the people, in alluding to this feature in the British Bill of 1846, states that in none of the Tariff Acts of the United States in former years, has the industry of our country been burthened by discriminations made against home manufactures and consequently against home labor. Mr. Haywood is a Southern man, and represented a Southern State, but sooner than vote for a bill which he styled as "harsh, cruel, and unjust legislation; harsh to the wealthy, cruel to the laborer, and unjust to both," he preferred resigning his seat in the United States Senate, and retire to the shades of private life. Why is it then that Northern laborers, artizans, and mechanics are so blind to their own interests, as to rush on madly in the support of men and measures, which will grind them to the dust, when even a Southern Slaveholder sacrifices one of the highest and most honorable posts in the country, and shrinks from the ruin and desolation which will inevitably mark the track of this "simoom of party," as it sweeps over a prostrate, impoverished, and suffering country?

WILMOT PROVISO.

The False Democrat of this Borough says that Gen. Taylor is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and asks us; "Did the editor ever read Gen. Taylor's letter to the members of the Mississippi Legislature? 'The South should never agree to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso!'"

We never did—nor you either. Gen. Taylor never addressed a letter to the Mississippi Legislature, in which the Wilmot or any other Proviso was alluded to. He never used the language imputed to him. He was opposed to the annexation of Texas, and is still opposed to the acquisition of Territory—whether free or slave soil. "In the language of Washington," says he, in one of his letters, "why should we quit our own to occupy foreign soil?"

☞ *Wilmot's District.*—The Taylor men in Susequehanna, Tioga and Bradford, Pa., have nominated Henry W. Tracy for Congress. The Democrats have Wilmot and Brewster, and between the two Tracy stands a good chance of election.

THEN READ THIS COLUMN.

REMINISCENCES.

We re-publish the following extracts from English papers immediately after the passage of Polk and Dallas' British Bill of 1846. They will be read now when the people are beginning to feel.

From the London Times.

The passage of the Tariff in the United States of America, of which advices have just come to hand may be regarded as a most important measure, as affecting the interchange of the production and manufactures of the two countries, which has occurred since their separation. It is almost impossible to overrate the effect it will have upon the manufacturing industry of this country. (England) when we take into consideration that, in spite of the prohibitory Tariff, the United States has been the principle outlet for our manufactures for many years past.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The favorable commercial news from the United States has, at all events, not only checked the downward tendency that has existed for the last three or four weeks but it has made the market what may be called firm, while in printing cloth, of good quality there is an advance, though a small one.

From the Liverpool Standard.

The new Tariff of the United States, although still highly protective of the native industry of the country, is a measure which will be received with infinite satisfaction by the British merchant and manufacturer.

"The general effect must be to increase the value of the American market to the British manufacturer, while it may arrest the progress of the people of the Eastern States in manufacturing skill notwithstanding the large margin of protection (25 per cent) still left them."

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times.

"The reduction of duties on cotton and woollen manufactures, *will give a great impulse to these branches*, which for some time past have been suffering to some extent for want of a remunerative *foreign market for their surplus production.* But the interest which will be most materially benefitted is the iron manufacture of this country, which will be apparent from a glance at the comparative duties under the old Tariff and the present. It is expected that the price of pig iron will rise 10s per ton, and bar iron 20s per ton."

The Montreal (Canada,) *Courier*, refering to the passage of McKay's bill says—

"As Englishmen we are of course pleased that the Tariff is abolished, as taken in conjunction with the abolition of our corn Laws, it will open an immense market for us; but if we were Americans we should certainly be Tariff men."

What Locofoco members of Congress said when the Tariff of 1816 was passed.

Mr. Payne, a Locofoco member of Congress from Alabama, when asked where the country would get a revenue replied:

"Easy enough—*we shall consume foreign goods instead of goods made at home!* We shall derive a revenue of $100,000,000, if need be, by importing five times as many as we now do."

The well known Locofoco Senator McDuffie, of South Carolina, made use of the following extraordinary language:

"*It was represented that the labor of the country* would be affected by this bill—that, (said Mr. McDuffie, contemptuously) is but a small matter!!"

The Democratic Review, a periodical devoted to Locofoco principles, spoke as follows:

"The Tariff enacted by Congress at its last session, is of itself important, not because it actually diminishes, to any great extent, the taxation upon consumable goods, but because it renounces the system of protection to certain branches of industry. It overthrows a principle more or less acted on since the formation of the Government."

The Washington *Union*, the official organ of President Polk says: "The protective system is doomed to extinction."

What Locofoco editors said in 1846, after the Repeal of the Tariff of 1842.

We give the following extract from the Easton (Pa.) *Sentinel*, of August, 1846, a paper which supported Polk and Dallas, and now, we are sorry to say, supports Lewis Cass for the Presidency, against whom the article in question will apply with as much force as against his Democratic associates:

"Nero, a Roman Emperor, and the blackest monster of blood and cruelty that stains the pages of history, fiddled while Rome, the ancient capital of the Empire was burning and tumbling into ruins.—The era is no cold blooded depravity in modern times, that approximates so nearly that of Nero, as that of certain Democratic editors, both in and out of Pennsylvania, who are found chuckling and snickering at the impending ruin that threatens the great interests of the country, particularly those of our beloved old Commonwealth. The *Pennsylvanian* that can laugh and snicker over the calamities of our citizens—over the utter prostration of the prosperity of the country, by a reckless act of legislation, may gain an infamous notoriety, but it will be at the sacrifice of every honorable feeling and patriotic emotion.

"The developement of Pennsylvania's vast resources was progressing with a rapidity that outstripped the most sanguine expectations. Capital was flowing in by millions into her valleys from all parts of the country, turning her coal into silver, and her iron into gold, relieving mole and more every year the burden of her taxes upon the farmers and mechanics, by dividing it with the capital invested in her iron and coal works; after she had expended millions upon millions on works of internal improvements to open up communications between the sea-board and her inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth; after being bowed down for years in gloom and embarrassment; after her citizens had invested hundreds of millions in the coal and iron business, greatly augmenting from year to year the business and proceeds of her public works: when she had just begun to pay promptly her liabilities, and the fond hope of a speedy redemption from her most burdensome and depressing public debt, dawned upon her eye, just lifted from the dust, she is struck down in the full flowing tide of her prosperity, by a miserable horde of Southern vandals, aided—tell it not in Gath! —by some of her own sons! And to cap the climax, to out-Herod the Palmetto Herods, self-styled Democratic editors laugh at the groans forced from her by the blow! They even snicker at her lamentations, make merry at her grief, and wax witty over her calamities!

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slaves!"

But no; we will leave them to their sober reflections, whose scorpion thongs shall lash them through the world."

When the Committees from Pennsylvania visited Washington, and declared that they had supported Polk and Dallas as Protective Tariff men, and had declared to the people that the Tariff of 1842 would be safe under Polk's administration, the Charleston *Mercury*, Calhoun's organ, contained the following article.

"It is, indeed, a notable pretension to set up, that because Pennsylvanians were too *ignorant and stupid* to know what were the issues involved in the Presidential election, it is, therefore, dishonest and treacherous for Congress to adopt any measures but such as their *ignorance* or *stupidity* may dictate or approve."

The Philadelphia Spirit of the *Times*, a Locofoco paper which denounced George M. Dallas as a traitor, for his casting vote against the Tariff of 1842, replied to the above as follows:

"Alas! poor, despised, betrayed, down trodden, and insulted Pennsylvania! What! even South Carolina making game of us! And has it been for this she has labored so long and successfully in the ranks of Democracy! What! taunted by South Carolina, the land of Bussards and Bowie knives—of nullification and ignorance—the abode of cotton lords and slavery—where white men are sold for debt and slaves hung for defending themselves against the unprovoked and deadly assaults of their masters! Must we submit any longer to the dictation of such monsters! As freemen—as Americans—as producers and not drones upon society, we say no! no!! We are able to govern ourselves, and we shall for the future do it. We will not allow the southern lord with Bowie knife in hand and dagger drawn, to first injure and then insult us. Forbearance any longer will cease to be a virtue, and for the future we shall so act, as to be able to protect ourselves from aggression and injury, no matter from what source it may come!"

We are sorry to say that the Spirit of the *Times* now endorses the treason of Dallas, and supports the British bill of 1846.

☞ *Remember, Whigs!*—That a victory can be achieved only by zeal and energy. If you discharge your duty every where, William F. Johnston will be elected Governor and Ner Middleswarth Canal Commissioner.

☞ *The Hon. J. W. Graves*, of Kentucky, is dead. He was an eminent citizen.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

Mr. Editor:

As the subject of animal magnetism has excited a great deal of interest and curiosity with every one, it is probable that the numerous readers of your journal would like to see with their own eyes some of the wonderful exhibitions of Mesmerism. Those who will take the trouble to attend Mr. Gledhil's exhibition, may see more wonders performed than they have either read or heard of before. Mr. G.'s exhibitions are conducted with propriety, and he mesmerises his subjects, who are taken promiscuously from the audience, in such a manner that it is impossible for a spectator to doubt the truth of the science.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN.

GOOD.

A citizen of our Boro' having declared for Taylor, but who had always voted with the Democratic party, when accosted by one of his associates whether it was true that he had changed, promptly replied that he had, and the reason for his change was simply this: "That the party has ceased to bring forth good fruit—*that it did not even blossom*, and therefore ought to be hewn down."

☞ *Turn out There!* Wake up! Arouse! Don't you see that Governor Johnston can be elected, if you attend to your duty! Go to! At them, one and all!

☞ *The Sheriff* of Schuylkill County proposes making George M. Dallas a handsome present. He says he is the best friend he has—that he has given him more business than any other man in the country.

☞ *Geo. Washington Custis*, the son in-law of Gen. Washington, addressed another meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, near Mount Vernon, last week.

☞ *Original Portrait of Washington.*—John Binns has proposed to the Philadelphia Councils the purchase of an original portrait of Gen. Washington, painted by Charles W. Peale, just after the battle of Trenton, when the great man was in his 46th year. This picture is the only one taken of him in Continental uniform, and the background embraces likenesses of Knox and Mercer. The frame is of the oak of the British frigate Macedonian, captured during the war with Great Britain and the United States.

☞ *A Singular Genius.*—A man in Newark, New Jersey, named Palmer, has published an essay against the use of money. He says it is "an engine only of evil," for two years he has declined to receive or use it and he is now convinced that it is the duty of all to adopt a course which will supersede the use of it. The Palmers are generally *Strange* fellows, all the world over!

☞ *Making the Little Great.*—William Easby, Washington, D. C., has obtained a patent for a method of converting fine coal into solid lumps. Patented August 29th, 1848. What he claims is the formation of small particles of any variety of coal into solid lumps by pressure. This is a valuable invention. He should go to work immediately, at the coal heaps at our Collieries.

☞ *Prentice's Last.*—Moses Corwin, Esq., the cousin to Tom, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Champaign district, Ohio. He is opposed by his own son, John A. Corwin, who, we take it is a Democrat. If the old gentleman had whipped his son a little oftener in his boyhood, he might have saved himself the necessity of whipping him at the next election.

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 23,226 18—by Canal 12,173 19—for the week 35,400 17—total by Rail Road 940,777 13—do by Canal 323,633 00

The supply sent this week is a little less than last week, caused by the burning of a Railroad bridge, near Schuylkill Haven, which obstructed a portion of the trade for two days.

The trade by Canal to Philadelphia and New York remain without change.

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,	80,90	Portsmouth,	1 19
Newark,	hold 89	Portland,	1 24
Providence,	95	New Haven,	95
Fall River,	95	Hartford,	1 40
New Bedford,	95	Troy,	1 25
Boston,	1 12½	Albany,	1 25
Salem,	1 12½	Baltimore,	75
Washington,	1 12½		

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,	5,592 09	283,625 18	6,751 06	198,921 10
Pottsville,	4,566 11	160,341 12	635 07	21,336 17
S Haven,	10,456 02	352,858 17	3,898 06	69,287 03
Pt. Clinton,	2,611 16	110,778 09	829 00	10,923 10
	23,226 18	907,603 16	12,173 19	323,633 00
		323,633 00		
Total by RR & Ca'l.		1,230,416 13		
To same period last year by Railroad,				1,011,132 01
Canal,				164,318 19
				1,175,451 00

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.	14,687 13	491,667 01
Mount Carbon do	5,370 01	184,674 09
Schuylkill Valley do	7,410 11	212,702 00
Mt. Auburn and Pt. Carbon do	2,923 06	69,717 16
Mill Creek do	6,478 03	170,954 10
Little Schuylkill R. R.	4,210 00	123,326 01
Union Canal R. R.	1,929 00	48,104 05 2
Swatara R R	2,768 17 2	27,499 19 0
	21,757 11	525,108 06
To same period last year.		450,936 11

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

To Sept. 2, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
	17,500 00	305,745 00
To same period last year,	251,412 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 60	$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.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of William A. Bryan, late of Tamaqua, deceased.

COAL LANDS, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNA.

PURSUANT to an order of an Orphan's Court held at Orwigsburg, in and for Schuylkill County, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, October 17th, 1848, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property late of Wm. B. Bryan, deceased: All that one undivided equal sixteenth part of and in three adjoining tracts of Coal Lands, situate in the Township of Norwegian in the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania; the first bounded by lands of Henry Gettel and Philip Wagner, vacant land, land late of Christopher Yocum, land of Leonard Reed, containing 421 acres, 150 perches and allowance, &c. The second bounded by land late of Henry Gettel, now the third tract, Leonard Reed, and vacant land, containing 200 acres and 8 perches and allowance, &c. The third of said tracts bounded by lands surveyed to William Wagner and claimed by James Dundas and others, and land of Leonard Reed, vacant land, and land of John Myer & Co., containing 351 acres, 120 perches and allowance, &c. The whole containing together 991 acres and 30 perches and allowance. By the Court.

SAMUEL GUSS, Clerk O. C.

TIMOTHY M. BRYAN, Administrator.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Phila. Sept 30-4t-3t. No. 93 Walnut Street.

TOILETTE AND FANCY GOODS,

FOR sale at Martin's Drug store, a variety of fancy Castile and other fancy soap; hair, teeth, and nail brushes, Bear's oil, Ox marrow and Bear's grease, Pomatum in stick and pots, Tooth and Pearl powder, and many other articles in that line which are offered very cheap. Step in and examine for yourselves.

June 1725-] JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS,

In the Town Hall, Centre Street—POTTSVILLE.

BY WILLIAM WARNER.

LADIES and gentlemen of this place and vicinity are informed that they can have their LIKENESSES taken as well in this place as in the best establishments in Philadelphia. To make them satisfied of the fact, they are respectfully invited to call at the rooms and examine specimens and judge for themselves. They can be taken as well in cloudy weather as in fair. Terms the most reasonable, in view of the perfection of the execution. Instructions given in the art on reasonable terms. Sept 23, 1848-3m

PUBLIC SCHOOL BLANKS,

Such as monthly returns for teachers, Collector's and Treasurer's Bonds, Warrants for Collecting School Tax, Blank Order Books and Permit Books.

Always on hand and for sale at BANNAN'S Printing Office and Bookstores.

Pottsville, Aug. 5, -23

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

THOUSANDS of bottles of the American Compound have been sold during the past year, and was never known to fail in curing in a few days, the worst cases of a certain delicate disease, Seminal weakness and all diseases of the Uniary organs. Persons afflicted, using this pleasant and popular remedy, need fear no exposure as it leaves no odor on the breath, requires no restrictions in diet or business—contains no mercury or noxious drugs injurious to the system, and is adapted to every age, sex or condition. It is also the best remedy known for Flour Albus, or Whites, (female complaints) with which thousands suffer, without the knowledge of a remedy. This celebrated remedy has long been used in the private practice of a physician with unerring success, radically curing ninety-nine of the hundred cases in a few days. Around each bottle are plain and full directions.

CAUTION.—Ask for the American Compound, and purchase only of the agents. Price $1 per bottle.

J. G. Brown and J. S. C. Martin, agents for Pottsville; S. Kempton, agent for Pt. Carbon. [Sept16'48-3t-1y

PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS!

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE received British Prints, Mousselines, and Manchester Ginghams, Worsted Moreens, Damask and Battinets, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, and Mohair luster.

English and French Lastings, all colors.
Irish Shirtings, Linen Damasks, and Diapers.
New style long and square Shawls and Gala Plaids.
English Blankets and superior Mars. Quilts.
Real Welsh and silk warp Flannels.
Indian Silks, Shawls, Scarnckas and Handkerchiefs,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and rich Vestings.
Rich autumn Silks and Shawls in variety.
French Merinos of the best manufactories.
Embossed Cloths, Table and Piano Covers.
Neat goods of all kinds for *Friends'* use.

Sept16-3t-2mo] 238 South Second St., Philad'a.

NEW MUSIC.

Welcome Home, Song.
The Melodies of Many Lands, Song.
Come Back Stephen, Negro Cavatina.
When Stars are in the Quiet Skies, Song.
Indian Hunter Quick Step.
Rail Road Steam Gallop.
Wire Bridge do
Mephista Gallopade.
Dearest Mae, arranged as an easy Rondo.
Lindiana, or Jenny Lind's Dream Waltz.
La Barcouse, a Brilliant Waltz.
Pirk Pocket Quadrille.
Together with a large assortment of the newest and most admired songs, &c. for sale at

BANNAN'S

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

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

At No. 80 North Third Street, (2d floor.)

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY merchants and others will find FANCY and other DRY GOODS, from the Philadelphia and New York auctions, embracing such articles only as can be bought at less than ordinary market rates—thereby enabling him to supply those who buy for CASH less than can be furnished elsewhere.

A. DEWALD,

80 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS.

A Warning to Wives, by the author of the Henpecked Husband, 25
Amelia, or a Young Lady's Vicissitudes, by Miss Leslie, 25
Wuthering Heights, complete, 25
Oak Openings, by Cooper, fresh supply, 50
Mike Fink, a Legend of Ohio, 25
Gowrie, or the King's Plot, by James,
Brothers and Sisters, a tale of Domestic Life, by Miss Bremer, 25
Together with a variety of other works just received and for sale at

BANNAN'S

Sept16-28] Cheap Book and Variety Stores.

REVOLUTION IN IRELAND!

GREAT GATHERING OF THE GAELS!

THE CURE of Jacob Eppine & Meyers, Centre street, between Market and Norwegian Sts., and immediately opposite the Drug store of Jno. G. Brown.

Jacob Eppine and Myers respectfully announce to the citizens of Pottsville and the Public generally, 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 at 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, Shoulders and other country produce, which they will dispose of cheap for cash. Don't forget the new firm!

Aug 19, 1848. 34-tf.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

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

HENRY COLVIER,

THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE,

No. 178 Chesnut Street, above Seventh,—Philadelphia.

KEEPS constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of Zephyr and Tapestry Worsted, Canvas, Steel Beads, Bug Clasps, Tassels, Purse Rings, plain and shaded Purse Twist, Crochett Buts, Purses, Silver Silk, Shaded Cotton, Patent Thread, Gold Pins, Tidy Cotton, Knitting Pins, Silver and Fancy Buttons, Cords, Tapes, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Linen Braids, Embroideries, Perfumery, and a general assortment of English, French, and American Fancy goods.

Also, sole agent for BRINGHURST'S CELEBRATED HAIR MIXTURE, for removing dandruff and dressing the hair, giving it a fine glossy appearance, being decidedly the best article now in use—cheap for cash—double and retail at the THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE, No. 178 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, '48. 36-6mo

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS