THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 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 oftet 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 to the 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 application of 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 *wide 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 Pratley, 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 cherefully 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.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

See to it in time—every person assessed ten days before the Presidential election, and resides ten days in the district, can vote at the Presidential election, if he possesses the other requisite qualifications.

VERY STRONG TESTIMONY.

The Rev. H. Lamb, of Patersborough, N. H., in a recent letter, says:—"As to Slavery and extended territory, I am able to state facts, if necessary, showing that Gen. Taylor was *opposed* to the Annexation of Texas, and to the measures of the Administration that led to the Mexican War. I had long conversations with him on these subjects fully discussed just before our troops left for Corpus Christi, and I assure you that the General's views, as then expressed, would have exactly suited the minds of our Northern Whigs, or at least the great majority. He had colored people in his family, that he either hired or owned, and that is what every family must have that lives in Louisiana, but the General's servants were well instructed—could read well, (as they often came to me for books and tracts,) and were most of them professors of religion. I think it very unfair to condemn Gen. Taylor upon the inference that because Government employed him at the South, and he has a plantation in Louisiana, and not in Massachusetts, he must be a lover of the Slave System."

THE CANDIDATES AT HOME!

Before the election, the Locofoco papers throughout the State prated incessantly about the popularity of *Parmer* Longstreth, and the unpopularity of Governor Johnston. The late election tested this matter, and what do the figures say? In Montgomery, the home of Parmer Longstreth, in 1847, the vote stood,

For Shunk,	5141
For Irvin,	3723
Shunk's maj.	1417

In 1848, there were polled

For Longstreth,	5218
For Johnston,	4645
Longstreth's maj.	573

For fear that Locofocoism may not like that, we will take Whitermark township, in which Judge Longstreth resides. In 1847, the majority for Shunk was 12, and in 1848, Gov. Johnston's majority is 68!

There's Longstreth's popularity for you! Now, how stands Gov. Johnston! In Armstrong county, in 1847, the majority for Shunk was 618, and in 1848 the majority for Longstreth is 17. In Kittanning, the residence of Gov. Johnston, in 1847, Shunk's majority was 11, and in 1848, Longstreth is beaten 111.

GEN. TAYLOR AND OLD WHITEY.

ARE YOU READY FOR THE CONTEST?

It will be observed by the following proceedings of the Central Taylor Club, that the full length painting of Gen. Taylor standing by the side of Old Whitey, is offered as a prize to the district out of the Borough of Pottsville, that polls the largest majority in proportion to the vote, for Taylor and Fillmore. It is a beautiful prize—who'll win it?

At a stated meeting of the Central Taylor Club of Schuylkill County, held on Thursday evening, Oct. 19, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the full length portrait of Gen. Taylor, belonging to the Central Taylor Club, be presented to the election district, out of the Borough of Pottsville, that gives the largest Taylor majority, in proportion to the vote, for Taylor and Fillmore, on the 7th November.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published.

Attest, JOS. P. SMITH,
Secretary of Central Taylor Club.

☞ *We were not aware* that Mr. Jacob Rahn had been appointed Post Master of Schuylkill Haven, when we made our statement last week. We intended it for another person, who, we were really under the impression, was the post-master, at that place. We make the correction cheerfully.

[For the Miners' Journal.]

☞ *Pole Raising.*—A meeting of the friends of Taylor & Fillmore, and Protection to Home Industry, convened at the house of Peter Silzel, in New Castle Township, on Saturday, the 14th inst. Chas. Gillingham, Esq., was appointed President, and Peter Law, John Beaddle, Hamilton Adams, J. H. Fitzimmons, Vice Presidents; Secretaries, John Brennan, John Shaeffer, Jacob Lindenmuth, and Samuel Bowler. The meeting was addressed by J. H. Campbell and D. G. McGowen, Esqrs., and E. Bowen.

☞ *General Taylor.*—P. A. Walker, Esq. a near neighbor of Gen. Taylor, and formely Mayor of Baton Rouge, in a letter to a brother of his, residing in Rochester, writes as follows: "I see that some of your politicians doubt Gen. Taylor's orthodoxy. They need not entertain any fears of that. I see him almost every day, and he expresses his opinions as freely as any true Whig could desire. He is decidedly opposed to the acquisition of slave territory. Some of the Whigs here are not pleased with the freedom with which he expresses his views upon all subjects, and the Locofocos pronounce him, in all their speeches, a Wilmot Proviso man, and say Cass is most decidedly opposed to it, and a much safer man for the South."

☞ *The Outrage in Penn District.*—The returns for Congress have been given to Mr. Robbins, Loco, who ran against Mr. Littlel, Whig. It is alleged that this result was produced by a great fraud, and the seat will be contested. We copy the following from the Philadelphia Daily *News*:—We trust that the people of the 4th Congressional District will not submit to the daring outrage upon their rights, perpetrated by the election officers in the district of Penn. There can be no difficulty in proving the fact, that the whole number of votes actually polled fell short of 700—while the returns, as published, on Wednesday, gave Robbins 921 votes, and Littell 170—*making a total of 1091 votes!*—This return defeats the Whig candidate for Congress, while he is fairly and honorably elected.

☞ *Stealing Coal.*—We are requested to state that certain persons in Schuylkill Haven, and elsewhere, are in the habit of supplying themselves with Coal, without authority, from the wharves and landings of the Canal and Railroad. They are not aware, for the most part, that they thus subject themselves to criminal prosecution—but because they have hitherto escaped this, the crime is on the increase. Several females have lately been arrested on this charge, and are now in the county prison,—and it is generally believed that they were not sensible of committing a crime when gathering their daily supplies.

☞ *Charles J. Hamlin.*—Since the accession of our friend Hennies to the columns of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, we can perceive many of those charming features which formerly distinguished the United States *Gazette*. The *Courier* is, unquestionably, the *best* journal now published in this country.

☞ *The Foreign News* is of no importance, particularly. Nothing new in Ireland—nothing in France,—nothing in England. The manufacturing interests, the English papers say, are very prosperous under the glorious American Tariff law of 1846. They have good and steady markets in the United States for all the goods their manufacturers can fabricate. The prices of iron will soon be raised—as soon as all our manufactories are closed!

☞ *Daniel Webster on Abolition.*—Hon. Daniel Webster said in a late speech:—"I say that all agitations and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave, by persons not living in the slave States, are unconstitutional in their spirit, and, in my opinion, productive of nothing but evil and mischief. I countenance none of them. The manner in which the government of those States where slavery exists are to regulate it, is for their own consideration under their responsibility to their constituents, to the general sense of property, humanity and justice, and to God. Associations formed elsewhere, springing from a feeling of humanity, or any other cause, have nothing whatever to do with it. They have never received any encouragement from me, and they never will. In my opinion, they have done nothing but to delay and defeat their own professed objects."

☞ *A Fighting Editor.*—There was a fight at Springfield, Ill., one day last week, between Maj. Harris, the Democratic Congressman elect, and Shutliff of Schuylkill's Springfield *Journal*, the latter gentleman having insinuated that the *gallant* Major *walked* at the battle of Cerro Gordo. The Major went to Mr. F.'s office, and after a few words struck at him with a big cane. The blow was parried, when Mr. F., with a small mallet, knocked the Major to the bottom of the stairs. A Lieut. Scott, who accompanied the Major, was treated in the same way.

☞ *How to Make a Fortune.*—Dr. D. Jane, of Patent Medicine notoriety, has published for gratuitous distribution, at an expense of more than a hundred thousand dollars, two million copies of an almanac for 1849, containing of course, extensive advertisements of his medicine. When we see men building up, as Dr. J. is doing, colossal fortunes by a judicious and prudent system of advertising, we cannot refrain from commenting upon the "penny wise" policy adopted by the self-styled business men, who strive for years to establish "a house," and give it reputation, without doing it the only way in which it can be done.

☞ *Mr. James Blair Gilmer*, a prominent Democrat in Georgie, who voted for Polk, has published a letter, in which he says:—"My vote will be for Gen. Taylor, because I believe him to be the *firmest* man in the world, the most *honest* man in the world, and farther removed above and beyond *party* and *political influence* than any man in the world. I would point out his position at Buena Vista for his firmness. I would point out his public and private character, known to the people of this country, for my views of his political worth. I would point out his Alison letter as my political creed.

☞ *Capital.*—A card appears in one of the New York papers, "signed by all the passengers," thanking the "captain and horses" of a canal boat, for the agreeableness of their voyage from Buffalo to Albany, and especially for their safety in a terrible storm that arose, which "lashing the waters into fury" and threatening everything with destruction, never for a moment disturbed the captain and horses, who maintained their equinimity amidst it all with astonishing presence of mind!

☞ *A Great Rope.*—A new rope has been manufactured for the inclined plane of the Columbia (Pa.) Railroad, which is eight inches thick, over a mile in length, and required more than thirty thousand pounds of hemp for its manufacture. It was made in five parts, and of course is to be put together at the plane. There is, in the manufacture of such a rope, beside the large amount of material used, a vast deal of labor, and altogether, it is a piece of work, which without machinery, could never be accomplished.

☞ *Extravagant.*—A Mrs. Le Verite of Mobile appeared at a Fancy Ball, which lately came off at Newport, in a dress which cost eight thousand dollars. This outlay for satin, gold, pearls emeralds, diamonds, &c., was all made to transform an American lady into something like "Noemahal, the light of the Harem," or, in other words, the favorite slave to the lusts of a sensual Sultan. Such folly should set all jackasses to weeping.

CASS AGAINST PENNSYLVANIA.

During the period of Cass' service in the U. S. Senate, he was a consistent and violent opponent of every measure and proposition that was in any way calculated to enhance the interests or to promote the prosperity of Pennsylvania. He was one of the most zealous advocates of the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, under the fostering care of which our coal and iron resources were liberally developed, and of the enactment of the British bill of 1846, by which those resources have been most injuriously prostrated. A fact is recalled to our mind, in this connection, which, at the present conjuncture, is of importance in a political aspect, and of consequence as exhibiting the settled hostility entertained by Gen. Cass towards the people of Pennsylvania and their interests.

On the 23d of July, 1848, Mr. Cameron presented petitions from several Democratic counties in this State, protesting against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. These counties had given Mr. Polk a majority of 14,000 votes,—or 8000 more than his whole majority in the State. As soon as these petitions were presented, Mr. McDuffie—the acknowledged leader of the Free Trade party—moved to lay them upon the table, without reference or respect. This motion was resisted by Mr. J. M. Clayton, in a speech of much force and directness, in which he contended that the petitioners were not only entitled to be heard, but, that their petitions should be printed, for the purpose of enabling the Senate to understand and appreciate the facts and arguments advanced. A division was insisted upon, and the following is the record of the ayes and nays:

For laying on the table—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.

Against laying on the table—Messrs. Archer, Berrien, *Cameron*, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, *Haywood*, Huntington, Jarnigan, Johnson, of La., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, *Sturgeon*, Upham, Woodbridge.

It will be perceived that the whole body of the Locofoco party, with Gen. Cass at their head, except the two Senators from this State and Mr. Haywood, voted for the scornful rejection of these respectable petitions, and that every Whig Senator voted for their reception and consideration. Yet, in the face of such pregnant facts as these, and in the teeth of a ceaseless and bitter opposition to Pennsylvania on all questions important to her welfare, Gen. Cass and his party have now the audacity to appeal for the votes of the 14,000 Democrats whose petitions they thus scorned, besides repealing the very Tariff, upon the fruits of which the bread of themselves and their children depended.

Pennsylvania has borne so much wrong without complaint, and so much injury without resentment, that these selfish and unscrupulous politicians console themselves with the belief that she is either wanting in the intelligence to understand their frauds, or the courage to punish them.

The day of retribution, however, is at hand, and when the penalty is at length inflicted, it will be found to be in proportion to the greatness of the outrages and the aggravating circumstances with which they have been attended.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL.

Counties.	Blunk.	Markle.	1844 Johnston.	Longstreth.	Governor. Middleth.	Canal Com'r. Palmer.
Allegheny,	5,863	8,105	8,858	6,164	8,244	6,150
Adams,	1,648	2,485	2,331	1,806	2,314	1,765
Armstrong,	1,298	1,407	2,004	2,123	1,864	2,013
Bedford,	3,310	3,810	4,307	6,411	4,168	6,390
Beaver,	2,093	2,730	2,760	2,384	2,576	2,316
Berks,	5,168	4,894	5,081	5,215	5,063	5,204
Bucks,	2,884	3,045	2,613	2,739	2,610	2,735
Blair,			2,293	1,427	2,282	1,424
Butler,	2,054	2,107	79			
Bradford,	2,525	2,967		507		507
Cambria,	1,129	969		270		270
Carbon,	734	453	763	995	716	1,000
Chester,	5,474	6,139	5,695	5,145	5,698	5,101
Centre,	2,358	1,787	1,619	2,584		
Cumberland,	3,068	2,971		90		
Columbia,	3,199	1,593	1,980	3,157	1,922	3,134
Crawford,	2,920	2,410	2,580	2,849		
Clarion,	1,880	792	1,255	2,023	1,124	2,209
Clinton,	925	807	608	1,001	792	997
Clearfield,	1,009	611	630	1,111	603	1,105
Dauphin,	2,352	3,213	3,249	2,277	3,263	2,287
Delaware,	1,493	2,060	1,975	1,500	1,974	1,480
Elk,	152	102		152		
Erie,	2,207	3,501	3,500	2,087		
Fayette,	3,304	2,836	2,776	3,299	2,710	3,273
Franklin,	3,211	2,797	2,758	3,268	2,736	3,004
Greene,	2,255	1,425		1,020		
Huntingdon,	2,630	4,022	2,250	1,871	2,277	1,864
Indiana,	1,417	2,093	2,319	1,510	2,121	1,299
Jefferson,	1,045	1,675	1,103	1,501	1,109	1,190
Jefferson,	72	617		209		
Juniata,	1,478	2,637	1,800	2,023	1,805	
Lancaster,	5,523	6,235	5,214	5,565	5,218	5,559
Lehigh,	2,600	2,443	2,550	2,990	2,521	2,986
Luzerne,	2,600	1,915	1,850	2,294	1,831	2,267
Lycoming,	2,619	2,561	2,967	2,775	2,899	2,783
Lycoming,	1,601	277	1,231	1,769	1,235	1,753
Mercer,	2,744	2,765	3,613	3,109	3,482	3,103
Mercer,	1,358	1,506	1,443	1,591	1,432	1,585
Mifflin,	1,553	1,506	1,443	1,591	1,432	1,585
Montgom'ry	5,394	4,341	4,845	5,816	4,529	5,337
Montgom'ry	1,035	307		53		
McKean,	416	307		53		
Northamp'n	2,466	2,455	2,551	2,478	2,450	2,407
Northumberland,	2,263	1,498	1,958	2,184	1,958	2,036
Perry,	2,236	1,316	1,339	2,064	1,324	2,056
Philadelphia,	5,265	9,288	8,903	4,972	8,955	4,974
Phila. Co.	12,756	14,586	16,028	10,928	16,991	16,005
Pike,	643	149	120	662		
Potter,	527	292		311		
Schuylkill,	3,917	2,390	4,268	3,525	4,181	3,531
Somerset,	922	2,450	2,755	1,103		
Sullivan,				178		
Susquehan'a	2,463	1,595	1,597	2,418		
Tioga,	1,973	1,049		958		
Tioga,	1,777	1,271	2,887	1,686	2,911	1,590
Union,	1,230	873	988	1,535		
Venango,	1,930	873	988	1,535		
Venango,	2,704	2,778	2,856	4,953	2,889	4,983
Warren,	1,058	3,901	4,055	3,264	3,906	3,922
Warren,	1,107	843		198		
Wayne,	1,553	811		600		
Wayne,	688	754	760	918		
Wyoming,	1,091	2,802		152		
York,						
Total,	160,959	156,502	148,416	149,185		

The Counties are all official, but there may be a few errors in the figures, which may vary the result a few votes. The correct majority reported from Harrisburg, is 271.

Ner Middlesworth is defeated for Canal Commissioner by about 1000. We regret this result, but it cannot be changed.

In the House of Representatives it is said there is a tie, 50 to 50. In the Senate there is a Whig majority of 9, which gives a majority of 9 on joint ballot, and secures a Whig United States Senator, who will not misrepresent Pennsylvania at Washington.

CONGRESS.

I. Four wards city and south part county of Philadelphia—Lewis C. Levin, Native.
II. Thirteen wards city of Philadelphia—Jos. R. Chandler, Whig.
III. Spring Garden and Northern Liberties—Henry D. Moore, Whig—*gain*.
IV. Remainder of county of Philadelphia—John Robbins, jr., Dem.
V. Montgomery and Delaware—John Freedley, Whig.
VI. Bucks and Lehigh—Thomas Ross, Dem.
VII. Chester—Jesse C. Dickey, Whig.
VIII. Lancaster—Thaddeus Stevens, Whig.
IX. Berks—William Strong, Dem.
X. Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and Pike—Milo M. Dimmick, Dem.
XI. Luzerne, Columbia and Wyoming—Chester Butler, Whig.
XII. Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga—David Wilmot, Free Soil.
XIII. Lycoming, Union, Northumberland, Clinton and Sullivan—*Joseph Casey*, Whig.
XIV. Dauphin, Lebenon and Schuylkill—Charles W. Heister, Whig.
XV. York and Adams, Henry Nes, Whig.
XVI. Cumberland, Franklin and Perry—Jas. X. McLanahan, Dem.—*gain*.
XVII. Huntingdon, Blair, Centre, Mifflin, and Juniata—Samuel Calvin, Whig.
XVIII. Somerset, Fayette and Greene—Andrew Jackson Ogle, Whig.
XIX. Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria—Job Mann, Dem.
XX. Beaver and Washington, Robt. B. Reed, Whig.
XXI. Allegheny—Moses Hampton, Whig.
XXII. Mercer, Crawford and Venango—Jno. W. Howe, Whig.
XXIII. Clarion, Erie, Jefferson, Potter, Warren, Elk and McKean. Unknown.
XXIV. Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, and Clearfield—Alfred Gilmore, Dem.

We lost the member in the Armstrong district, which makes the delegation stand 14 Whigs, 7 Locofocos, and 1 Native. The Erie district is in doubt—and the seat of Robbins, Locofoco, in Ingersoll's district, will be contested. The present delegation in Congress, stands 14 Whigs, 9 Locos, and 1 Native.

THE BANNER COUNTY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1848.

Mr. B. Bannan—

Dear Sir: We are preparing a Banner for the Banner County in Pennsylvania, and will present it to the friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston, in Schuylkill County in about ten days.

Yours, &c.
JOHN McCANLES.

At a meeting of the Central Taylor Club, held on Thursday evening, the following proceedings were adopted in relation to the above communication:

At a stated meeting of the Central Taylor Club of Schuylkill County, on the evening of the 19th inst., at their Club Room—On motion the chair appointed the following Committee—B. Bartholomew, J. C. Neville, Jeremiah Reed, Charles W. Pitman, and A. Sillyman, a Committee to invite his Excellency W. F. Johnson, Governor of Penna. to be present at the presentation of a Banner by the Taylor Club of Philadelphia, to the Central Taylor Club of Schuylkill County.

Resolved, that the Committee be requested to correspond with Captain John McCanles, and arrange the time of the presentation of said Banner, at as early a day as practable, before the ensuing Election on the 7th of November next.

J. P. SMITH, Sect'y.

☞ *The Military Button* has become so popular in New York that the servants at the hotels, cabmen, steamboat runners, all wear it, and try to pass for heroes of the late war, with those that have not remarked that officers of the navy never wear uniforms of any kind in the city—unless on duty, and the regular army have now adopted the same plan.

☞ *Hon. Harrison Gray Otis.*—This gentleman has addressed, through the columns of the Boston *Atlas*, a letter to the people of Massachusetts, on the subject of the approaching election for President. The veteran statesman, whose mental powers remain unimpaired by the weight of years, takes strong and most unequivocal ground in favor of Gen. Taylor.

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 27,612 04—by Canal 13,961 12—for the week 41,773 16—total by Rail Road 1,023,456 16—do by Canal 362,314 00

The weekly shipments of Coal from all the Regions, we believe, are now less than they were at the same time last year.

The cool weather has created a demand for some kinds of prepared Coal for domestic purposes, but for manufacturing purposes the demand is quite limited.

The freights 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.

The letter from our correspondent failed this week, consequently we cannot give the quotations of freight from Richmond.

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

	RAIL ROAD. WEEK.	TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt. Carbon,	8,751 03	205,090 08	6,691 10	216,666 14
Pottsville,	5,466 09	185,057 00	1,153 09	27,268 08
S Haven,	10,577 11	414,207 18	5,129 17	168,397 19
Pt. Clinton,	2,716 01	119,272 06	657 10	12,957 01
	27,612 04	1,023,456 16	13,961 12	362,314 00
		362,314 00		
Total by RR & Ca'l.		1,385,800 16		
To same period last year by Railroad,				1,109,873 16
			Canal,	184,682 19
				1,294,556 15

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.	15,361 03	536,165 03
Mount Carbon do	6,637 12	208,461 06
Schuylkill Valley do	7,731 15	253,853 14
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon do	7,707 12	210,816 17
Mill Creek do	4,924 08	142,857 06
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,507 19	123,050 05
Union Canal R. R.	1,302 00 2	51,185 08 2
Swatara R. R.	1,494 18 2	30,451 01 2

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending, Oct. 14, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit.	2,757 05	103,703 12
Rhume Run,	3,537 01	101,104 00
Beaver Meadow,	3,029 06	70,834 09
Spring Mountain,	1,038 09	53,446 03
Hazleton,	3,900 15	56,370 06
Sugar Loaf,	598 13	3,799 17
Buck Mountain,	2,168 19	60,293 00
Wyoming,	49 19	8,720 10
	16,050 03	578,461 17
To same period last year,		541,922 19

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

To Oct. 7, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
	14,550 00	257,850 00
To same period last year,	310,998 00.	

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

	From Mt. Carbon.	S. 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	75 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.

NEW MUSIC.

NO, Ne'er can thy Home be Mine, duett.
Rose of Alhama, arranged as an easy lesson.
Bowld Soger Boy, do do
Scotish Dragoon Hour, a collection of popular airs.
Enna Polka.
Cornet Polka, Faiswell do
Prince Dieruem, Waltz, Anna do
Governor Johnston's Grand March.
The Telegraph, Quick Step, German do
Together with a large and choice collection of Songs, &c., adapted to the Piano Forte, of Jenny Lind's Music, and a new song, entitled Rough and Ready or the Bowld Soger Boy, which is destined to become more popular than the celebrated Irish ballad of Shiel, Shiel, Shiel.
Oct21-4t] BANNAN'S Cheap Bookstores.

TEAS.

DAVID RANKEN,
No. 73 Chesnut Street, corner of Bank Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

OFFERS for sale a choice assortment of TEAS on accommodating terms.
50 half chests Powchong Tea,
200 do do Ningpoo Souchong Tea,
100 do do Oolong do do
100 chests English Breakfast Tea,
50 do Young Hyson do
50 chests Mohea Souchong,
25 do Powchong, 25 do black leaf Pekoe,
10 do do Orange Pekoe,
200 kegs superior Ningpoo Tea,
250 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
125 do do Imperial do
25 do do Gunpowder do
10 do do Company Hyson do [Oct21-4t 10t

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the eleventh day of April, 1848, it is provided, "That the election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held in the several districts, and at the place therein, on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November."

Now, therefore, I, JOHN T. WERNER, Esq., High Sheriff of Schuylkill county, do issue this, my proclamation and notice, to the freemen of the County of Schuylkill, qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, to meet at the several places of election, in their several election districts, on Tuesday, the 7th of November next, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, to vote for ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States. Every citizen entitled to vote, shall deliver to the proper officer a written or printed ticket, containing the names of 26 persons for electors, and I do further order and direct, that the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who served as such at the general election held on the 10th of October, inst., attend and perform the services imposed upon them by the said act, at the said election. And by section 76 of the said act it is also declared, that the return Judges shall meet on the third day after the said election for electors, to wit, On Friday, the 10th day of November, at the Court House, in the said County of Schuylkill.

Given under my hand, at Orwigsburg, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the 72d.

JOHN T. WERNER, Sheriff.

God save the Commonwealth.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigsburg, October 21, 1848. 43-

'The Youth's Friend and the Teacher's comfort.'

COLUMBIAN SERIES OF ARITHMETICS.

Our own Country—our own currency—and our own Books.

The attention of Teachers, School Directors, Parents, Merchants, and the Public generally, is invited to the series of Arithmetics, prepared with great care, by Mr. Almon Ticknor, a Teacher of upwards of twenty-five years' experience. They are called—

THE COLUMBIAN CALCULATOR.
THE YOUTH'S COLUMBIAN CALCULATOR.
A complete KEY to the above works to be had separate or together.
TICKNOR'S ARITHMETIC TABLES.

The books are thoroughly American in their character—based on our beautiful decimal system of currency, and received the approbation of upwards of five hundred Professors and Teachers in different sections of the U. States. We glean a few from the list, and publish below:—(See pamphlet for the balance.)

The following recommendation is from Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., the late able and talented Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State—and who may very properly be termed the "father of our Common School system:"

"I feel pleasure in expressing the opinion that the Columbian Calculator, by Mr. Almon Ticknor, is a most useful and simple decimal system of money, and the exclusion of the British currency of pounds, shillings and pence, which forms one of the chief objections to other arithmetics, I consider a decided and valuable improvement. It always appeared to me useless, if not worse, to puzzle the beginner in Arithmetic with questions in any other money than our own, at a time, too, when the unavoidable intricacies of the Science are sufficiently numerous and difficult to task all his patience, and be the teacher's chief object should be to excite and sustain his interest in the study. After he has become well versed in the principles of Arithmetic, and complete master of all calculations in our own money, it is not only proper to give him a knowledge of those of other lands, but it will be found practicable to do so in one tenth of the time requisite for that purpose in the earlier period. I know no other Arithmetic, than the Columbian Calculator is a superior work, and I therefore cordially recommend it.

"THOMAS H. BURROWES."

Lancaster, Nov. 26, 1847.

Lilis, Sept. 20th, 1848.

Mr. Bannan—Dear Sir:—I have received from you with much pleasure a copy of the "Columbian Calculator," a treatise on elementary arithmetic, by Almon Ticknor. After a careful examination of the work, I have come to the conclusion that it is well calculated to impart a full and clear understanding of figures, as applicable to the business transactions of the country, and exactly such a work as should be introduced into the schools throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The work is full and comprehensive, and treats of several subjects which are often omitted in other arithmetics, among which I was particularly pleased to notice, is that of "Practical Mensuration." A familiar acquaintance with the principles therein developed would form an excellent basis for an ordinary mathematical education.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BECK,
Principal of the Lilitz Academy.

From W. McCartney, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Lafayette College:

Easton, January 7, 1845.

Mr. Ticknor:—Dear Sir:—I have looked over some of the proof-sheets of your treatise on Arithmetic, and am pleased to observe that you have introduced many practical examples in illustration of the rules. Your book is well adapted to those who desire a practical work on the subject, and is *full* in details and illustrations for those who are commencing the study of this science. Practical books are the kind adapted to the business transactions of the age.

Very truly yours, &c., W. McCARTNEY.

From N. Olmstead, teacher of a public school in Easton, Pa.

Easton, February, 1845.

Mr. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—From a pretty thorough examination of your system of Arithmetic, I can say without hesitation, that in my opinion it is decidedly superior, for the use of common schools, to any now in use. The currency of our country, in every system of arithmetic, should be of paramount importance; and in this respect, I think your system may challenge competition. Yours, &c., NICHOLAS OLMSTEAD.

York, Sept. 22d, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Having examined your Arithmetic, the "Columbian Calculator," I hesitate not in saying that I felt it to be my duty to urge its general adoption in my school. The profusness of the examples, adapted to the wants of the learner, is a very important recommendation—to those who are employed in the instruction of youth. JOHN TAYLOR,
Mr. ALMON TICKNOR. Teacher of District School.

York, September 19th, 1848.

M. A. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—I have examined a work, the Columbian Calculator, and find in its arrangement a work well calculated to facilitate the progress of scholars in arithmetic; and would therefore recommend its adoption in the schools in general. Yours respectfully,
SAM'L LUTHER, Teacher of District School.

York, Sept. 19, 1848.

I have partially examined the third edition of the "Columbian Calculator," by A. Ticknor, and feel no hesitancy in recommending it as the best practical arithmetic with which I am acquainted.

WM. A. GOOD, A.M.,
Principal of Institute for Boys, York, Pa.

York, September 21