THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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 OUR 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 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 *safe 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 anything 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 Frailey, 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.

POTTSVILLE,

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1848.

GIVE IT TO THEM.

The *Pennsylvanian* in its desperation, copied the following article from the Boston *Post*, and endorsed it. This was the unkindest cut of all, and well may the Locofocos cry, "*save us from our friends.*" Read it fellow citizens—it is rich:

"The late election in Pennsylvania has astonished everybody who has not been conversant with the secret wires operated upon by the leading Boston Federalists, in connection with that cursed monopoly the "Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company." It will be observed that the greatest change has taken place in Schuylkill county. It is in this county that the power of this bankrupt company is most visible. All the people connected in any way with it, were required to vote the Tory ticket. In 1844 this company supported Polk, and have boasted that they secured his election; but it having come to the ears of certain Boston Federalists, who were largely interested in the stock, they this time took care that the road should go right." It is the influence of this vile corporation, governed as it is by Boston capital, that has lost us the State election."

The truth is, a more corrupt and dishonest concern, politically speaking, does not exist in the State—no, not even the Columbia Railroad. Eight out of ten employed are locofocos of the rankest kind, who even take the men employed off the the road to elect them to office, instead of attending to their duties. The only district in the County where the Whigs lost at the last election was in the Mount Carbon district, where this road terminates. While Locofoco papers by the hundreds are carried over this road gratis, not a Whig can get papers over the road to be disseminated regularly—they are compelled to pay for them through expresses. While the Locofoco papers of this region were carried by the Road on the line, the Miners' Journal was thrown off, and we were compelled to supply our subscribers through the mail. These are facts which we are prepared to prove at any time. If the stockholders will only appoint a committee who will visit this region, (not with the officers at their button holes) and consult our Coal Operators, who give them their business, and if they do not become convinced that it would be to their interests to change the present management, we shall be mistaken. We are aware that it is alledged that Mr. Ticker the President, is a Whig and a gentleman,—this is all true, but there is a controlling power behind the throne, which is greater than the throne itself, from which the evil flows.

We thank the Pennsylvanian for exposing this corrupt political concern, and in thus giving us an opportunity to promulgate some important truths, which may be of service hereafter.

MORE VILLANY.

The Locofocos are circulating lying handbills throughout *this region*, declaring that Gen. Taylor is a Native. Do they suppose the people are so simple as to believe such lying trash? Gen. Taylor was nominated by the Natives last year, but in accepting that nomination, he expressly stated that they must not consider *him as the exponent of their principles.* He accepted all nominations made by the people—whether Native, Locofoco or free soil, on the same conditions. But how is it that after this Native nomination was made, that a Locofoco State Convention also nominated him for the Presidency. He was just as much a Native *then* as he is *now*, when *they* nominated him—and they would have elected him too in despite of his alledged Nativism, if they could have made a tool of him to accomplish their vile purposes. But old Zach was too honest for them and they dropped him. Desperate men commit a great many fool-h actions—but they cannot deceive our adopted citizens again—they only laugh at these shallow devices of Locofoceism.

WHY WE INCREASE OUR VOTES.

The population in Schuylkill county increases in a double ratio. We have the natural increase—and we have a larger increase by naturalization also. There was probably not less than 6 or 700 Naturalized within a short time. This is the cause of the great increase in our vote. The large mass of these voters go for Whig principles, because their adoption gives them employment when they land on our shores, and destroys political Nativeism, which cannot exist so long as the people are all employed and contented—it has nothing to feed upon.

At home the Locofocos dare not charge any fraud upon the whigs—they all know such charges to be false, because in those districts where the greatest increase in the vote occured *they had a majority of the office of the elections*,—and in every district in the coal Region, they were either locofoco officers or clerks inside where the votes were taken, who could detect some alledged frauds if there were any.

☞ *Astounding Development!*—A gentleman has just called at our office, who resides in Schuylkill County, and has given us information of the utmost importance in relation to the stupendous frauds which have been perpetrated there by the Federal Whigs. It seems that an official gentlemen there, not satisfied with the names already placed upon the Assessor's List within the time prescribed by law, took upon himself the responsibility of adding nearly three hundred more, and paying the amount of their assessments, after the time had expired that he could do so legally.—The fraudulent voters thus manufactured in open violation of the law, amount to nearly the whole of Johnston's majority. The individual who performed this crowning act of Federal villany, expects to be rewarded by an appointment to the office of flour inspector in this city.

The above is from the Philadelphia Spirit of the *Times*, of yesterday. We pronounce it a base and infamous lie—and we brand the informant as a scoundrel of the deepest dye. We also demand of the *Times*, the name of their informant, that he may be held up to the infamy of every honest man in Schuylkill County. The district in which this alledged fraud should have taken place, is East Norwegian Township, including the town of Port Carbon, which alone has a population of about 2000 inhabitants. Only 433 votes were polled in the whole district, for Governor, of which Johnston received 296, and Long-treth 137.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

The National *Intelligencer* thus comments on Mr. Buchanan's speech, delivered at Washington on Saturday evening last, to lure Pennsylvania back to the 'Polk and Dallas' fold. The honeyed words of Secretary Buchanan can no longer mislead the farmers and mechanics of Pennsylvania, no matter how persuasive they were in 1844:—

"He avoids indeed all allusion to Pennsylvania *interests*, or to tariffs, new or old; that he well knows is a sore subject. He talks much of the glorious acquisitions of war, and the beauties of New Mexico and California; but he says nothing about the arts of peace, the protection of labor, the interest of home industry, the improvement of the country: indeed, his maxim seems to be "millions for war, but not a cent for peaceful industry or national improvement." But that all the sweetness of the amiable Secretary's eloquence can make these documents palatable to the common sense of Pennsylvania. The indignant people of that honest Commonwealth will answer him by referring to the broken promises of 1844, and by pointing him to her silent mills, and her deserted factories, furnaces, forges, and workshops to which the Whig tariff of 1842 gave life and prosperity."

☞ *J. W. Forney of the Pennsylvanian*, who charges the citizens of Schuylkill County, with committing frauds at the polls, is, we believe, the same Forney whose presented with a *petticoat*, by the ladies of Lancaster, in 1840, for slandering the good and lamented Harrison. He also holds an office in the Custom House in Philadelphia, and is fighting for his bread and butter. Schuylkill County has placed a veto on his sucking that teat for the next four years—hence the abuse heaped upon our citizens.

GEN. TAYLOR'S OPINIONS

ON THE LEADING QESTIONS OF THE DAY, EXTRACTED FROM HIS LETTERS.

A BROAD PLATFORM.—

WILL ANY OF OUR OPPONENTS PUBLISH IT?

On War and Peace.—I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a National calamity, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor.—Zachary Taylor.*

Of Conquest.—*The principles of our government, as well as its policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations or the dismemberment of other countries by conquest.* In the language of the great General Washington—"*Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?—Zachary Taylor.*

Tariff, Currency, Internal Improvements.—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.—*Z. Taylor.*

I HAVE NEVER STATED TO ANY ONE THAT I WAS IN FAVOR OF THE TARIFF OF '46—of the Sub-Treasury—or that I originated the War with Mexico. No such admission or statements were made by me to any person, at any time.—*Z. Taylor.*

The truth is, a more corrupt and dishonest concern, politically speaking, does not exist in the State—no, not even the Columbia Railroad. Eight out of ten employed are locofocos of the rankest kind, who even take the men employed off the the road to elect them to office, instead of attending to their duties. The only district in the County where the Whigs lost at the last election was in the Mount Carbon district, where this road terminates. While Locofoco papers by the hundreds are carried over this road gratis, not a Whig can get papers over the road to be disseminated regularly—they are compelled to pay for them through expresses. While the Locofoco papers of this region were carried by the Road on the line, the Miners' Journal was thrown off, and we were compelled to supply our subscribers through the mail. These are facts which we are prepared to prove at any time. If the stockholders will only appoint a committee who will visit this region, (not with the officers at their button holes) and consult our Coal Operators, who give them their business, and if they do not become convinced that it would be to their interests to change the present management, we shall be mistaken. We are aware that it is alledged that Mr. Ticker the President, is a Whig and a gentleman,—this is all true, but there is a controlling power behind the throne, which is greater than the throne itself, from which the evil flows.

His Patriotism.—I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.—*Z. Taylor.*

Interference with Congress.—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.—*Z. Taylor.*

On the Veto Power.—I have thought that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised an undue and injurious influence over 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 policy.—*Z. Taylor.*

Views of the Duty of the Executive.—Should such high distinction be conferred upon me as that of elevation to the Executive office, the Constitution, in a strict and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by the earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide.—*Z. Taylor.*

Views of Party Pledges.—I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them.—*Z. Taylor.*

His opinion of Slavery.—He did not hesitate to pronounce slavery an evil, and blighting in its effects upon the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the South. To this he attributed the decay of Virginia; and he thought it would extend to other slave States. He spoke at some length on the point, and drew his illustrations from ancient history.—*Gen. Taylor's Conversation at East Pascagoula.*

Col. Mansfield, of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, thus speaks from his own knowledge, relative to General Taylor's slave-holding, disclosing facts honorable to him, that were not generally known before:

"In the first place, Taylor is a slave-holder by inheritance, and has never in his life purchased a single slave for the purpose of investment. He has, with the benevolent intention of preventing the separation of families, bought Slaves, sometimes at extravagant prices, but never with the view of increasing his slave property.

"In the next place, persons of unimpeachable veracity, who have conversed with Gen. Taylor concerning the extension of slavery, declare that he is, in opinion and feeling, *opposed* to it."

[For the Miners' Journal.]

FATHER ANTHONY REY AND GEN. TAYLOR.

The kind treatment extended by Gen. Taylor to the lamented Father Anthony Rey, who was cruelly murdered between Monterey and Comargo, by the Ranchero's, places the character of *the old veteran* in its proper light before the American people. Humanity, courage, and liberality, constituted the leading and prominent characteristics in the character of the "Hero of Buena Vista." The October number (1847) of the United States Catholic Magazine, the official organ of Arch-bishop Eccleston, after noticing the appointment of Father Rey to a chaplaincy in the army of the United States, his kind reception by General Taylor, and his untimely and cruel death; says—

"He received his appointment to the chaplaincy, and lost no time in repairing to the seat of his future labors. He joined the army at Matamoras, shortly after the memorable engagements of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and having reported himself to General Taylor, then in command of our forces in Mexico, *received a place in his staff, to which he continued attached till his decease.*

"From the commencement of his acquaintance with this distinguished officer, *he enjoyed in a high degree his esteem and confidence, and during their brief sojourn together, when not engaged in official duties, it was the custom of Gen. Taylor to seat himself in the open air in front of his tent, and wile away the hours of listless inaction, which frequently occurred in the necessarily slow movements of our army in an enemy's country, in philosophic discourse with this learned Jesuit father.*" "No one," says the Magazine, "was more capable of justly estimating the character of those with whom he was placed in contact than General Taylor, and *no one was more* ready than he to admire noble and generous actions. Simple even to plainness in his habits and appearance, without the least display of ostentation, or apparent desire to attract attention to himself, he was, nevertheless, possessed by nature of a mind endowed with keen and strong perceptions, capable of vigorous thought, and trained by study to deep philosophic inquiry."

After describing the foul murder of Father Rey, by Canales and his band of miscreants, the Magazine continue:—"Thus died at his post, like a true soldier of the cross, Father Anthony Rey, in the forty-first year of his age; but he did not go down to his grave in a strange land, unlamented or unmourned. It is said the gallant hero of Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista, *wept when informed of the untimely fate of Father Rey.*"

The above extract from the Catholic Magazine furnish the best reply to the maliguant slanders of the Locofoco papers against General Taylor. Gen. Taylor never advised nor recommended the plunder and desecration of the Catholic churches of Mexico, in imitation of certain Loco Foco papers, nor did he countenance the recommendation of Jas. K. Polk, to destroy the unity of the church, by arraying the inferior clergy against the episcopal authority.—See letter of the War Department to General Taylor, dated July 9th, 1846. S.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SECOND ALLISON LETTER.

"I have said that I was not a party candidate nor am I in that *straightened* and *sectarian* sense which would prevent my being the President of the *whole people*, in case of my election. I did not regard myself as *one* before the Convention *met*, and *that* body did not *seek* to make me *different* from what *I was*. They did not *fetter me down* to a series of *pledges* which were to be an *iron rule* of action in *all* and in *despite* of all, the *contingences* that might arise in the course of a Presidential term. *I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me.* I am not expected to *force* Congress into the *coercion of the veto*, to pass laws to suit *me*, or *pass none*. This is what I mean by not *being a Party Candidate*—and I understand this is good Whig Doctrine. I would not be a *Partisan President*, and hence should not be a *party candidate* in the sense that would make one. This is the *sum and substance* of my meaning, and this is the purport of the *facts and circumstances* attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon one another." *Gen. Taylor's 2d Allison Letter.*

These words, so firm, so dignified, and at the same time of such admirable justness, define, with almost *mathematical exactness*, the position which General Taylor has always intended to take and to maintain. With what weight will they fall into the electoral balance? What will be their effect upon the minds of those voters, whose determination might be shaken? Will they restrain those who are ready to desert? Will they attract such as have not yet declared themselves? These are grave questions, which time only can resolve. It will be remarked besides, how fully this renewed profession breathes forth integrity and sincerity. He is always the man of integrity *(integer vitæ, &c.)* inaccessible by illegitimate ambition, disengaged from all intolerance of opinion. He is a Whig, but if he adopted the *faith*—if he entertain the *convictions* of a Whig, he repudiates *intrigue* and *passion*. He will never permit them to intrude into an administration which should be essentially *national*. He is not the *candidate* of a party, because he would not be the *President* of a party.—Assuredly such doctrines should satisfy all *honest men*—and whatever may be the lot which shall attend General Taylor in the approaching Presidential struggle, the time will come when the *enemies themselves* shall render him that *justice* which is *already accorded* him by all who are sufficiently *disinterested* in the question, to maintain their *impartiality*."—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

The Courrier des Etats *Unis*, was favorable to the elevation of Polk and Dallas in 1844.

☞ *Facts about the Cholera.*—It has been frequently remarked (says the New York Express) that during the cholera in New York, in 1832, that there was no electricity in the atmosphere; but a correspondent of the Journal of *Commerce* says his records show the contrary of this, and that ten thunder storms were active here during that period. A writer in Chambers' Edinburg *Journal* maintains that electrical changes are the true cause of such migratory diseases as cholera and plague; and, indeed, of all epidemics. The true remedy, therefore, is the purification of the atmosphere, and chief object to effect this is *Chlorine Gas*, which is an ingredient in common salt. Whole streets and towns can be purified with chlorine gas as easily as single dwellings. "In 1832, the town of Dumfarlane, in Scotland, was affected with cholera from the 3d of September until the 23d of October. At that date, every street, lane and alley was fumigated with chlorine gas. Within five days the pestilence was entirely annihilated. In Edinburg the gas was used, but rather late, and in several other towns with like effect. It was ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt, and to this fact we beg the earnest attention of our readers, and the public at large, that every house in the affected districts in which chlorine gas was used as a disinfecting agent in the cholera of 1832, enjoyed an absolute immunity from the disease, and this fact is the great preservative against that frightful disease, and a positive proof that Cholera owes its origin to electrical changes in the atmosphere."

RAILROAD AND CANAL.

We find the following in the Daily *News* of Wednesday. We have no room to make any comments on this subject now. After the election, we will advert to the subject:

"The arrangement between the Reading Railroad Company and the Schuylkill Navigation Company, which we have before mentioned, is said to be *something like this*:—The toll *on the* canal to be 75 cents per ton; the toll and freight *on the* Railroad $1.65 per ton. These are the minimum charges. At these rates the railroad guarantees to the canal one-third of the carrying business—that is to say, if the whole amount of Coal brought down in the course of the season should reach 2,100,000 tons, and the Canal should bring down less than 700,000 tons of that amount, the Railroad will then pay to the canal, freight equal to the deficiency. If some such arrangement as this is entered into and faithfully observed, we shall hope to see these works paying to their enterprising owners a liberal return on the outlay of their construction."

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The editor of the Sunbury *American*, a Polk and Dallas paper speaks as follows:

"*The Result and its Causes.*—The result of the election throughout the State will no doubt mortify as well as surprise many. To us, we confess, the result was not wholly unexpected, and therefore not surprising. We have thought, and we have said, for years past, *that the inevitable tendency of the policy pursued by those in power must necessarily bring about such a result.* The people of Pennsylvania are emphatically an industrious and working people, and it is therefore natural to suppose that they would be jealous of their rights in protecting that industry. *The sudden and shameless desertion of those who professed to be governed by the principles of the Tariff of 1842, now every day made more and more apparent and. other has policy of their course made manifest.*"

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 25,614 04 —by Canal 13,108 17—for the week 49,722 01—total by Rail Road 1,052,101 00—do by Canal 374,422 17

The trade remains as usual

The price of coal on board, at Richmond, for white Ash Lump, Broken, Egg, and stove, is $5,37½. Red Ash from $3,55 to $3,75, according to quality.

The letter from our correspondent filled 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.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt. Carbon,	9,203 01	314,902 09	6,250 09	224,917 02
Pottsville,	3,509 07	190,366 06	1,521 19	25,784 05
S. Haven,	11,001 16	425,358 19	3,671 19	127,069 18
Pt. Clinton,	2,800 00	121,473 05	664 11	13,651 12
	25,614 04	1,052,101 00	12,108 17	374,422 17
		374,422 17		
Total by RR & Ca'l.		1,426,523 17		
To same period last year by Railroad,				1,141,187 19
" " Canal,				194,759 07
				1,335,947 06

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.	14,484 17	350,850 00
Mount Carbon do	6,841 12	215,038 00
Schuylkill Valley do	9,030 11	272,683 05
Mt. Carbonand Pt. Carbon do	9,662 04	319,909 01
Mill Creek do	6,629 08	249,486 14
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,885 07	136,945 12
Union Canal R. R.	1,517 17 2	49,703 00 1
Swatara R. R.	1,494 18 2	30,431 01 2

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending, Oct. 21, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Summit,	2,239 02	106,941 15
Shuman Run,	2,334 15	104,638 15
Beaver Meadow,	2,719 12	72,574 01
Spring Mountain,	1,762 06	55,808 08
Hazleton,	3,258 01	89,692 07
Sugar Loaf,	546 10	4,246 07
Buck Mountain,	2,653 01	69,935 01
Wyoming,	356 15	9,077 05
	19,189 02	596,650 10
To same period last year,		561,098 11

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

To Oct. 14, 1848.

WEEK.	TOTAL.
16,000 00	373,850 00

To same period last year, 319,994 00.

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON 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	50 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.

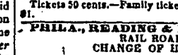
GRAND CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

GRAND CONCERT.—Frederick Perrin has the honor to announce to his friends and the public of Pottsville and its vicinity, that he will give a Grand Concert at the Town Hall, on Friday evening next, on which occasion Mr. VINCENT SCHMIDT and others have kindly volunteered their assistance. For further particulars see small bills.

Tickets 50 cents.—Family tickets, to admit 3 persons, $1. [Oct28-46-1t

PHILA., READING & POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, November 1st, 1848, a passenger train will leave the Depot, corner Broad and Vine Streets, Philada., daily, except Sundays, at 8½ A. M. Returning will stop at all usual places.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AT PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

Up Train from Philada. [Down Train from Pottsville.

Arrives at Norristown,	9,32	Arrives at Sch. Haven,	8,27
" Phœnixville,	9,59	" Port Clinton,	9,00
" Pottstown,	10,32	" Reading,	9,57
" Reading,	11,17	" Pottstown,	10,43
" Port Clinton,	12,10	" Phœnixville,	11,16
" Sch. Haven,	12,45	" Norristown,	11,43
" Pottsville,	12,50	" Philadelphia,	12,50

FARES.—Pottsville and Philadelphia $2 50 and $3; Pottsville and Reading, $1 40 and $1 20; Reading and Philadelphia, $2 25 and $1 90.

No passengers can enter the cars, unless provided with tickets.

NOTICE.—Fifty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger in these lines; and passengers are expressly prohibited from putting any other baggage but their wearing apparel which will be at the risk of its owner. No freight will be taken by these lines.

Phila., Oct. 28, 1848. 44-

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL R. ROAD.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CARS ON THE LITTLE SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Train leaves Port Clinton, daily, (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the morning train on the Reading Railroad from Philadelphia—arriving at Tamaqua in time to dine. Leaves Tamaqua at half past one o'clock, P.M., in time to connect at Port Clinton with the afternoon train, on the Reading Railroad from Pottsville to Philadelphia.

FARE.—To Port Clinton, 75 cents; to Philadelphia, $3 50.

The freight train leaves Tamaqua *daily*, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Port Clinton at 4 o'clock, P.M. A passenger car runs in connexion with the freight train, to take passengers for Philadelphia can take the morning train of cars on the Reading Railroad at Port Clinton. Fare the same as in the other train.

JOHN ANDERSON,
General Agent.

Tamaqua, Oct28-44]

MINERSVILLE & SCH. HAVEN LINE OF CARS.

VIA. MINE HILL RAILROAD.

ON and after Wednesday, November 1st, a line of Passenger Cars will commence running daily, (Sundays excepted) between Minersville and Schuylkill Haven, leaving Minersville at 6 o'clock, A.M., returning leave Schuylkill Haven, on the arrival of the Philadelphia train. FARE each way 25 cents. All baggage at the risk of its owners. WM. T. CLARK,
Pottsville, Oct28'48-44] Proprietor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Wholesale and Retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second Street, corner of Quarry,—PHILADELPHIA.

Gold Levers, 18 carat case, full jewelled, $20 and upwards.
Silver Levers, full jewelled, 15 " "
Gold Lepine, 18 K cases jewelled, 25 " "
Silver Lepine, jewelled, 10 " "
Silver Quartier Watches, 4 to $10

Silver spoons, equal to coin, per set, Tea, $5; Desert, $10; Table $15; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of fine GOLD JEWELRY, SILVER WARE.

Also, an assortment of M. J. Tobins & Co., E. Simpson, Samuel & Brothers, E.S. Yates & Co., John Harrison, G. & R. Beesley and other superior Patent Lever Watches, which we can be depended on for time.

Arrangements have been made with all the above named most celebrated manufacturers of England to furnish us at short notice any required style of Watch, for which orders will be taken, and the name and residence of the person ordering put on if requested.

O. CONRAD, Importer of Watches,
Phila, Oct28'48-44-1yl No. 96 N. Second St.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY,

HAVING enlarged their store, 337 Market Street, Philadelphia, and greatly increased their facilities, are offering for their FALL AND WINTER TRADE, a choice, varied and well-selected stock of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, wholesale and retail.

Packed or Loose Teas on the most favorable terms.

TO DEALERS.

The packed Teas sold at this establishment are warranted to be of the most superior quality, and are offered in large and small quantities, at a liberal discount.

Please call at 337 Market, Street, second door below Ninth, north side, Philadelphia, and give them a trial.

Philada., Oct 28, 1848 44-3mo

FURS! FURS! FURS!

At No. 93 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite persons in want of FANCY FURS such as MUFFS, BOAS, TIPPETS, &c. to call on him, and soliciting their patronage guarantee to sell on better terms than any other establishment in Philadelphia, wholesale or retail.

Also, a large assortment of BUFFALO ROBES on hand.

Phila, Oct 28-44-1mo] JAMES REISKY.

A CARD.—LITTLE & MARTIN, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c. Store on Centre Street, near the corner of Mahantongo, to which the attention of the citizens of *town and country* is respectfully solicited.

JOHN L. LITTLE.
Pottsville, Oct28-44] JOHN S. L. MARTIN.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING.

WE have received this week a boat load of Susquehanna lumber, which we shall work into Floor Boards immediately. Our assortment is now full, and we intend keeping it so, that the public may rely upon being accommodated by a home market. Our prices are as follows, viz.:

Carolina Floor Boards,		$30
Susquehanna Yellow Pine	do	28
do White	do	26

The public not having generally appreciated our disposition to give a reasonable credit, we now respectfully give notice that *all* orders for the above articles must be accompanied by the cash, or we shall prefer to keep our stock on hand. H STRAUCH & Co.

N. B.—We will plane, tongue and grove boards at $6 per 1000 feet, if handed to and taken from the mill.

July 15th, 1848. 39-

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
Mephisto Gallopade.
Dearest Mae, arranged as an easy Rondo.
Lindianna, or Jenny Lind's Dream Waltz.
La Barcaque, a Brilliant Waltz.
Pick Pocket Quadrille.

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

BANNAN'S
Aug. 19, 34-] Cheap Book and Variety Stores.

NEW BOOKS.

Mysteries and Miseries of New York; Part 6	25
The Deaf Boy,	25
The Little Wife—by Mrs. Grey, fresh supply,	25
First Step to Crime, or the Sortie (illustrated,	25
Self Control, by Mary Brunton,	25

Together with a variety of other works, just received and for sale at

BANNAN'S
June 17 25-] Cheap Bookstores.

'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 called to a 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 and 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 approval 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 valuable school book. *The adherence to our own beautiful and simple decimal system of money*, and the exclusion of the British currency of pounds, shillings and pence, which forms one of its chief differences from 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 that of them, at a time, too, when the unavoidable intricacies of the Science are sufficiently numerous and difficult to task all his patience, and when the teacher's chief object should be to excite and sustain his interest in the study. Mr. T. is he has become well versed in the principles of Arithmetic, and complete master of all calculations in our own coin, 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 at an earlier period. In many other respects, also, the Columbian Calculator is a superior work, and I therefore cordially recommend it.

"THOMAS H. BURROWES."

Lancaster, Nov. 28, 1847.

Lititz, 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 elementary works, among which I was particularly pleased to notice, is that of "Practical Mensuration." A familiar acquaintance with the principles therein developed, will form an excellent basis for an ordinary mathematical education.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BECK,
Principal of the Lititz 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 contemplating a thorough study of the 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 15, 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 to say, that I felt it to be my duty to urge its general adoption in my school. The profuseness 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 the Columbian Calculator, and find in its arrangement a work well calculated to facilitate the progress of scholars in arithmetic; and would therefore rec