THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, June 26.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1852:
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
Of North Carolina.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
Of Armstrong County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
of Berks County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
James Pollock, Samuel E. Purviance,
Alexander E. Brown.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	Wm. F. Hughes,	13.	N. Middleswarth,
2.	James Traquair,	14.	J. H. Campbell,
3	John W. Stokes,	15.	James D. Paxton,
4.	John P. Verree,	16.	J. K. Davidson,
5.	B. McIlvaine,	17.	Dr. J. McCulloch,
6.	J. W. Fuller,	18.	Ralph Drake,
7.	James Penrose,	19.	John Linton
8.	John Sheffer,	20.	A. Robertson
9.	Jacob Marshall,	21.	T. J. Bigham,
10.	C. P. Waller,	22.	Lewis R. Lord,
11.	Davis Alton,	23.	Christ. Meyers,
12.	Mahl. C. Mercur	24.	Dorman Phelps,

THE WHIG NOMINEES,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT & WM. A. GRAHAM.

We have scarcely words of greeting sufficiently strong to express, to our Whig readers, the pleasure we take in announcing the name of Gen. Winfield Scott, as our candidate for the next Presidency. His nomination has been received with a universal burst of enthusiastic applause, throughout the length and breadth of the country—a continuous shout of rejoicing and gratulation has gone up from the whole land, from Maine to California. Besides being the choice of Pennsylvania, he has long been our personal favorite and first preference.—In him are embodied all the elements of a popular candidate, together with the ability, integrity and sound national principles, to make an exemplary Chief Magistrate.

The long series of public services of Gen. Scott, in the defence of our common country, and his ardent devotion to her best interests, independent of his indisputable qualifications as a Statesman and Patriot, justly entitle him to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. They are now everywhere preparing to discharge this obligation, by elevating him to the chief post of honor in their midst, and the overwhelming voice of the nation, at the ballot-box, next November, will forever establish the fact, that this country, at least, is an exception to the general opinion that "Republics are ungrateful."

As a military chieftain, Gen. Scott stands preeminently renowned and without a rival in the known world. He is universally honored not only on the soil, so often red with his own blood, in defence of the rights and liberties of her citizens; but the fame of the Hero of two wars has long since crossed the waters of the ocean, and spread throughout all civilized lands.

Nor is his greatness confined to his professional prowess. From an early age, he has taken a deep interest in the affairs of State, and with an instinctive promptness and decision of character, his active mind has at all times grappled and at once comprehended the most intricate questions of national policy. Bred to arms, he has been prevented from participating conspicuously in the political excitements of the day, or sharing in the civil honors of the country, but he who pronounces Gen. Scott either a stranger or a novice in govermental affairs, is either grossly ignorant or wilfully misrepresents him. We have but little room to say farther at present, and therefore content ourselves with a brief extract, on this last point, from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, an acknowledged organ of the opposition. Alluding to both parties, it says;

"These nominations are a much-needed rebuke to all that class, mostly office-seekers, who are continually crying out that none but a "practised statesman," a "veteran in public services," which has long signified a hackneyed old demagogue who has been on all sides of each question agitated in the course of his long career, is fit for the Presidency. *This* European idea, that twenty millions of enlightened people can furnish only two or three men capable of *saving* a country, is quite too slavish for this side of the Atlantic; and we are glad to find it so signally rebutted by both Whigs and Democrats."

Again, commenting upon the qualifications of the next Presidency, as demanded by the necessity and spirit of the times, the *Ledger* speaks as follows, and, it will be remembered, a complimentary tribute from such a source must have a ten-fold weight of meaning:

"We want a man of energy, of the "Old Hickory" stamp, accustomed to prompt action and prompt obedience, who would not stand trembling with his hands in his pockets, for fear of offending the South or the North, the East or the West, while traitors were threatening "Dissolution of the Union," and highwaymen and cut-throats were fitting out piratical expeditions. We want a President who would not trifle with or wink at such crimes, but would promptly proceed, with the whole of his authority, against the first unlawful act, and hang the rascals "under the *second* section," if he could not reach them under the *first*. *Generals, "military chieftains," men not used to trifling, but used to prompt obedience and prompt punishment of disobedience, are the men for the present time; and we shall certainly have such a man in General* Scott."

We close with a short biographical sketch of our candidate for the Vice-Presidency, from the New York *Tribune*—by which it will be seen he has twice filled the office of Governor of North Carolina, was once chosen to Congress from that State, and is the present Secretary of the Navy. He is a talented, upright, honorable man, and what is of material importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania, a warm advocate of a protective Tariff.

William A. Graham, says the Tirbune, was first known to the Nation in 1841, when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and served through the memorable XXVIIth Congress. He was not reelected, because the Legislature of 1842-3 was of adverse politics. In the vehement struggle of 1844, he was chosen by the Whigs to breast the shock of the Texas issue as their candidate for Governor, and carried the State over an able and popular opponent by 3,153 majority on a larger vote than was ever before polled. He was reelected in 1846 by 7,859 majority; and declined a third term, retiring to private life. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, he was called into the Cabinet, to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy, which he still holds. He had already been indicated by the entire Whig party of North Carolina, thro' almost or quite every journal and public meeting, as their emphatic choice for Vice-President, to which place the National Convention has just called him.

Opening the Campaign.—On the receipt of the news here from Baltimore on Monday last, the whole town seemed peopled with Scott men alone, and 53 guns were fired in honor of his nomination. On Tuesday evening a large and enthusiastic Ratification Meeting was held at the Exchange Hotel—the proceedings are published in another column. A similar demonstration was got up the same evening at Schuylkill Haven.

NATIONAL WHIG PLATFORM.

The following is that portion of the Platform, adopted by the Whigs at Baltimore, relating to the Compromise, &c., as amended from the original resolution, reported in last week's *Journal*:

"That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law included, is received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the law on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other; not impairing their present efficacy; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system, as essential to the Nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union."

The 5th resolution should read:

"Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imposts, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country."

The Platform was adopted by a vote of 226 to 66. It embraces all the prominent questions of the day, and is broad enough and sound enough for every good Whig and every honest man of any party to stand upon. It is a purely national creed—there is nothing sectional, whatever, in its character—it is intended to apply to the party universally, throughout the length and breadth of the country; and, though, in detail, it may not entirely suit the personal preferences of extremists on either side, yet, as a document expressive of the principles of a great party extending from Maine to California, we doubt whether a better or more unexceptionable one could be framed. There is no shirking of important questions—nothing of interest to the great mass of the people is omitted, but all are comprehended in this short but expressive summary of National Whig Principles.

WM. R. KING ON FREE-SOILISM.

It is a matter of information, that the voters of the land should know the sentiments of those who are presented to them for their suffrages. Mr. King, like most other Southern men, is an uncompromising, anti-free soil man. When addressed last summer, in relation to the Presidency, he said in answer, that he only desired an adhesion to constitutional obligations, and considered Free Soilism, and all its concomitants, of course, contrary to the Constitution. He is a plain spoken man and then said, in referring to the Slavery Question excitement:

"I must confess that I can see no indications, either North or South, as would lead to the belief that the breach will be speedily closed up; for, *as long as a large portion of the former Democracy of the North lend themselves to the* advocacy of Free Soil doctrines, and make common *cause with the unprincipled and the infamous agitators and Abolitionists*, no portion of the Southern Democracy will ever be found acting in concert with them. *All our troubles have arisen from the extraordinary conduct of those professing Democrats*, in whom the Democracy once reposed unbounded confidence, and felt delighted to honor; *but for their base abandonment of principle*, Abolitionism would have still been confined to a portion of the Whig party, and a small squad of ignorant fanatics. But for them the South would have been saved from that unjust legislation, which has aroused a portion of her proud and excitable population seriously to contemplate a dissolution of the Union.—Now sir, much as I disapprove of any movement, either in the North or South calculated to destroy the great Government the finest and most properly administered, the best the world ever saw—I am free to declare that I make many allowances for those of the South who, smarting under a sense of injustice and wrong inflicted on them would free themselves from all communion with States or people, who regardless of their Constitutional obligations, are warring against rights—rights, the preservation of which are essential to the personal security of every Southerner, and which if not respected, would make a union with those who, to obtain political power, or for any other cause, would set them at naught, a curse not a blessing.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The Baltimore *Sun*, a branch of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and, of course, Democratically inclined, thus compliments President Fillmore, Daniel Webster and General Scott, late the three prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination, in that city—the article appeared a few days ago, previous to the Convention. Speaking of these three gentlemen, in the order we have named them, it says:—

"These are men sufficiently well known throughout the whole country, and all of them honorably so. The two first named are distinguished for judicious statesmanship—the former by a highly successful term of office, signalized by several events of great importance in their relation to the national character, and pertaining to either side of the Atlantic; the latter, by a life-time passed, prominently before the public eye, and ennobled by many illustrious passages of constitution fidelity, and true republican dignity. The last named of the three is no less distinguished within his theatre of action—he is, pre-eminently, the American soldier. As a military chieftain, he justly stands before the country at the head of the army of the U. States. As a great General, to the full extent that comparison is allowable or convenient, he is second to no other in the world. He is a man of an early and a latter fame. Lundy's Lane and a British foe furnished laurels whose verdancy would have survived the life-time of the wearer; but Mexico was yet to challenge the skill and intrepidity of the veteran, and history now unfolds, as it were, a panorama in honor of his fame, extending from Vera Cruz, with the initial scene of San Juan de Ulloa, to the "Halls of Montezuma."

Such are the men from whom it is expected that the nominee will be selected. Of their American character and genuine fidelity to the Union, there is no shadow of doubt; and let the choice be as it may, we shall rest, perfectly satisfied that in the election of either to the Presidency, all the institutions of this country will be quite as safe as they would have been in the hands of either of the Democratic candidates."

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

Joseph Buffington, of Armstrong county, was nominated by the Whig State Convention, assembled in Philadelphia, on Monday last, as the candidate for the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Judge Coulter. The vote on the third ballot stood, 37 for Joseph Buffington and 31 for Joshua W. Comly. The nomination of the former was then unanimously confirmed, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend Joseph Buffington to the voters of the Commonwealth as a sound jurist, an able and reliable man to fill the station of Judge of the Supreme Court, now vacant by the death of the lamented Richard Coulter.

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens of the State to join us in securing the election of Joseph Buffington, inasmuch as it is, in our opinion, of vital importance that the bench should not be exclusively of one political character.

The 1st and 2d ballots on Saturday resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.
Pollock,	3	12
Comly,	8	19
Jessup,	2	—
Pearson,	9	—
Banks,	2	—
Smyser,	12	—
Buffington,	5	13
Watts,	3	—
Parry,	6	1
Miles,	2	8
Loomis,	2	2
Hall,	2	3
Wheeler,	1	

ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A circular dated at Washington, and signed by Samuel Lewis, Chairman, has been issued, calling "a National Convention of delegates of the Free Democracy, at the city of Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of August next, at noon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the U. States."—Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable Convention of August, 1848, are requested to send delegates. In connection with this call, it is stated that the Hon. Mr. Durkee, Representative from Wisconsin, is determined to oppose the election of Pierce and King. Other Democratic members of Congress, it is said, will do the same, and amongst these is Dr. Townsend, of Ohio, and the Hon. S. P. Chase, Senator from Ohio. It, therefore, turns out that the Democracy is not so "harmonious," as it would have the public believe.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION,

After a session of five days, nominated on the 53d ballot, Gen. Winfied Scott, of New Jersey, for the Presidency; and on the 2d ballot, William A. Graham, of North Carolina, for the Vice Presidency. We append the telegraphic report of a portion of the last day's (Monday's) proceedings, as a matter of general interest:

During the calling of the 50th ballot, when Pennsylvania was called, Mr. Hazlehurst, of that State, rose, and was allowed to speak for five minutes. He said that the course he had pursued in the Convention since it met was manifest to all. He represented the second district, being the city of Philadelphia, and the people of that city have desired a declaration by this Convention of the principles of the great Whig party. This has been done, and the Constitution has been sustained. That Constitution was modelled in that city, and he would say to the South that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been true to the Constitution since the day of its adoption. He had been in favor of the declaration approving of the Compromise. He considered that the candidates themselves should have that Compromise upon their foreheads. It was due to the great hero, Gen. Winfield Scott, to be the successor of the Model President, and that other great patriot, whose name everywhere was known as the greatest defender of the Constitution, that this Fillmore declaration should have been made. It was also due to the great man who framed and finished that Compromise. He had voted all along for Mr. Fillmore; and he now, in announcing the twenty-seven votes of Pennsylvania for Gen. Scott, did so because it was for a candidate who was in favor of every principle of the Compromise. [Great applause.]

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, said that on Saturday last, he had given notice that if on the fiftieth ballot no nomination was made, he would move an adjournment *sine die*. At the suggestion of friends he would not now make any such motion, but would give the three votes of Delaware for Winfield Scott. The 51st vote was then announced.

During the call on the 52d vote, when Tennessee was called, the Chairman said he was directed by the majority of the delegates at large from that State—four dissenting—to give two votes for Scott and also to give the votes of two of the districts for the same man. [Cheers and loud applause.]

The announcement of the whole eleven votes of Illinois, for Scott, was much applauded. The greatest excitement, noise, loud talking, and confusion prevailed all over the Hall. The result of the ballot was cheered, and hissed in the galleries, and in the midst of the excitement, a bench in the gallery broke, and the utmost alarm prevailed, it being feared that the gallery would give way.—[Cries of "no danger," "look out," "order," silence."] The Chair called in vain for order.

When the call for the fifty-third vote was going on, and when New Hampshire was called, leave was given to Mr. Edwards, of that State, to say that a majority of the delegates of New Hampshire have, from the first to the last, voted for the distinguished Statesman to whom she had the honor of giving birth, and they would have voted for him as long as the Convention lasted, if there had been any chance of his being nominated. The State Convention had resolved to stand by the Whig nominee, whoever he was. He could foresee who was to be the nominee of the Convention, and for this he claimed no credit for sagacity. [Laughter.] He desired that the nominee should go before the country with all the strength possible—therefore he gave the entire vote of New Hampshire for Winfield Scott. [Great laughter and excitement.]—When Vermont was called, the vote was given for Scott, and the chairman stated that in November the State would give him ten thousand majority.—[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

As the votes of Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States were announced for Fillmore, they were received with the most frenzied applause. When the call was completed, the result was known all over the hall. The delegates were all standing on the benches, and, when it was announced, the most terrific shouts of applause followed; as, also, cheering and waving of hats.—The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and parasols. The utmost excitement pervaded all parts of the room.

The Chair then announced that WINFIELD SCOTT was the duly nominated candidate of the Whig party of the United States for the Presidency. The demonstrations of applause, &c., were renewed and prolonged for some minutes.

The Hon. Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, got upon a bench and obtained the floor. He yielded it, however, to Mr. J. L. Smith, of Alabama, who said that heretofore his State had confined herself to an expression of her opinion by casting her vote. He desired to speak for himself, and himself alone, as the Representative of the Fourth District. He was here under instructions. It was usual in such cases as the present to move that the nomination be unanimous, and on such a motion he could not cast a silent vote. The delegation from Alabama were instructed not to pledge their constituents for any man who was not true on the Compromise.—The Convention had adopted the platform, with that Compromise recognized in it. He, therefore, felt at liberty to vote for such a motion. He desired to offer a resolution to the effect that the resolutions of the platform adopted by the Convention be now adopted unanimously, and that the nomination of Scott be declared unanimous. He spoke for some time in support of this, but not a word of what he said could be heard by the reporters.

Mr. Dayton claimed the floor. He said that New Jersey had not troubled the Convention by speeches. The State of New Jersey, which had been Whig since the days of the revolution, would not dishonor the association. There were some spots on the general political history of New Jersey, but there were spots, also, on the sun. This nomination would clear off all clouds thrown upon her.—Although Scott was of New Jersey now, all his associations and feelings were Virginian, and he hoped the Old Dominion would not abandon him in this, his last extremity. [Great applause.] General Scott was, however, an American, the whole country was his, and though the Union was his country, he had no home except in the hearts of his countrymen. [Applause.] Mexico with a dowry of a million and a quarter, with a diadem in the future, was no home for Winfield Scott. [Applause long and loud] The Whigs of all sections could support him. The South had been deluded in the belief that her rights were in danger. There were not ten men in New Jersey, out of a lunatic asylum, who were in favor of interfering with the rights of the South. [Applause.] He hoped his countrymen in all sections would rally and support the man who had literally carried the flag of his country all over the continent. He appealed to the Whigs not to be haggling over words in resolutions or platforms, but come up and support their candidate. They could now go home and tell the people that there were no differences between the parties, except the issues represented by Gen. Scott on the one hand and Gen. Pierce on the other. He had too much self-respect to say anything disrespectful of the private worth of the opposition candidate. But in all the elements of man, soldier and statesman, and in all the relations of private life, Gen. Scott would not suffer by a comparison between the two. He gave a sketch of Gen. Scott's public acts and eulogized them. He was a good international and constitutional lawyer, and in all the relations of private life his heart was as pure as female innocence or female love. [Enthusiastic applause.]—After renewing his call upon the Whigs to support the nominee, he predicted that at the election in November there will go up shouts of honor to him who has saved the country.

Here Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, rose, not to make a speech, but to read a message to the Convention—one which would be most acceptable to the Convention, to the Whig party and to the Union. It was from Winfield Scott, and was as follows:

"Washington, June 21, 1852.

Having the honor of being the nominee for President by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same, with the platform of principles which the Convention has laid down. Please show this to G. B. Duncan. With respects to friends,
Winfield Scott."

So delighted were the delegates with this despatch, that Mr. Jones read it again at their earnest solicitation. The applause bestowed was tremendous.

A delegate from Louisiana pledged the Whig party of that State to a cordial support of the nominee. The Convention had adopted a platform satisfactory to Louisiana, and satisfactory to the Whigs of all the Union, and they would unite in supporting the Hero, the conqueror of Mexico.

Mr. Vinton moved that the order requiring a recess be rescinded. Agreed to.

A delegate from North Carolina said he had had the honor of casting the vote of that Whig State for Millard Fillmore to the last. But his State was above all factious opposition; they would now leave the side of Mr. Fillmore, and take up a position by the side of the nominee, who was a Whig, no less gallant than the other. He moved that the nomination be declared unanimous.

Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, said he rose not to speak for Massachusetts, but for the district which comprised within its borders the plains of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. (Applause.) He spoke for that district and though he had voted 52 times for their own distinguished statesman and great defender of the Constitution, he would now pledge that district for the other great man who had just been nominated. (Applause.)

Mr. Edney made a spirited speech, in which he said the delegation of North Carolina had been overslaughed, but as a Whig he gave in his cordial adhesion to the success of the Whig party under the lead of Gen. Scott. (Applause, tremendous and startling.)

Mr. Grantland, of Georgia, promised to do all he could for the nominee, although he had preferred another. Mr. Hazard, of Connecticut, gallantly gave in his adhesion to the nomination. He was followed by Messrs. Coombs, of Kentucky; Scott of Virginia; Bryan, of South Carolina; Stewart, of California; Gardner, of Alabama; Thomas, of Maryland; Daniels, of Mississippi; Foster, of Delaware; Brodhead, of Missouri; Gardner, of Tennessee; Bradley, of Vermont; Ward, of Florida; Dawson, of Georgia; Mills, of Maine; Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio; Draper, of New York; and the delegates from Mississippi, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other States, who severally addressed the Convention, coming in to the nominee—lauding Gen. Scott, and promising, some of them, to roll up tremendous majorities for Old Chippewa in the coming campaign. These remarks were received with wild expressions of applause, in which both delegates and persons in the galleries participated.

South Carolina was honored with three cheers, and during this ratification, boquets were plentifully distributed inside, and cannon fired without.

Mr. Botts begged leave to say to the Convention that this was the last convocation of Whigs which will take place during the life time of the illustrious founder of the Whig party, and he did not believe there was a Whig in the Convention, or in the Union, who would desire this Convention should adjourn without expressing its sentiments in relation to that dying patriot. The resolution submitted by Mr. Botts, was then read as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the whole Whig party of the United States, feel that it will not have discharged its entire duty to itself, to the party it represents and to the country at large, if it should adjourn without an expression of its profound regret at the irreparable bereavement the nation is likely soon to sustain in the loss of Henry Clay, the illustrious founder of our party, whose consistency to his principles, fidelity to his friends, and devotion to his country—whose enlarged and boundless patriotism, and whose pre-eminent and unrequited services have not only endeared him to his party, and secured the respect and confidence of the nation, but has commanded the admiration of the world.

Resolved, That to the venerable Patriot, in his last moments, we tender the language of our inexpressible sympathy and regard, with the assurance that when he may be no more on earth, in our hearts and in the hearts of our children, he will never die.

The resolution was unanimously passed by a standing vote.

The speaking in favor of the nominee was then resumed and continued until three o'clock, when the Convention adjourned until half past five.

In the evening, the resolution pending from the morning, declaring the nomination unanimous, was taken up, and when the affirmative side was called, the response was deafening. The President declared the vote as unanimous, and the announcement was greeted by wild huzzas, waving of hats, clapping of hands, and throwing of bouquets from the galleries.

Mr. Ely, of Ohio, offered a resolution approving of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Starkie, of Mississippi, then got up and passed a warm eulogium on Webster, as entitled to the gratitude of the country, and the warm thanks of the South.

The candidate for Vice President was then balloted for.

RECAPITULATION OF THE BALLOTS.

The following is a recapitulation of the several ballotings for the Presidency:

	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.		Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
1st,	131	133	29	28th,	135	128	29
2d,	133	131	29	29th,	134	128	30
3d,	133	131	29	30th,	134	128	29
4th,	134	130	29	31st,	135	129	28
5th,	130	133	30	32d,	128	134	30
6th,	131	133	29	33d,	128	134	29
7th,	131	133	29	34th,	127	134	28
8th,	133	131	28	35th,	128	134	29
9th,	133	131	29	36th,	133	129	29
10th,	135	130	28	37th,	136	127	28
11th,	134	131	28	38th,	136	127	29
12th,	134	130	28	39th,	134	128	30
13th,	134	130	28	40th,	131	128	29
14th,	133	130	29	41st,	132	128	32
15th,	133	130	29	42d,	134	128	30
16th,	135	129	28	43d,	134	128	30
17th,	132	131	29	44th,	133	129	30
18th,	132	131	28	45th,	133	127	32
19th,	132	131	29	46th,	134	127	31
20th,	132	131	29	47th,	135	128	29
21st,	133	131	28	48th,	137	128	30
22d,	132	130	30	49th,	139	122	30
23d,	132	130	30	50th,	142	122	28
24th,	133	129	30	51st,	142	120	29
25th,	133	128	31	52d,	148	118	26
26th,	134	128	30	53d,	159	112	21
27th,	135	128	28				

Crittenden, of Kentucky, received 6 votes; Bates, of Missouri, 1; and Douglas, of California, 1.

FIFTY-THIRD AND FINAL BALLOT.

	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster
Maine,	8	—	—
New Hampshire,	5	—	—
Vermont,	5	—	—
Massachusetts,	2	—	11
Rhode Island,	3	—	1
Connecticut,	2	3	1
New York,	25	7	1
New Jersey,	7	—	—
Pennsylvania,	27	—	—
Delaware,	3	—	—
Maryland,	—	—	3
Virginia,	8	6	—
North Carolina,	—	10	—
South Carolina,	—	8	—
Georgia,	—	10	—
Alabama,	—	9	—
Mississippi,	—	10	—
Louisiana,	—	6	—
Ohio,	23	—	—
Kentucky,	—	11	—
Tennessee,	3	9	—
Indiana,	13	—	—
Illinois,	11	—	—
Missouri,	3	6	—
Arkansas,	4	—	—
Michigan,	6	—	—
Florida,	—	3	—
Texas,	—	4	—
Iowa,	1	3	—
Wisconsin,	1	—	4
California,	3	—	1
	159	112	21

For the Vice-Presidency:

FIRST BALLOT.

Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina,	74
James A. Pearce, of Maryland,	32
Edward Bates, of Missouri,	97
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky,	10
John Bell, of Tennessee,	4
A. H. Stuart, of Virginia,	2
J. W. Crockett, of Tennessee,	19
George D. Badger, of North Carolina,	10
Edward Stanley, of North Carolina,	14
James A. Jones, of Tennessee,	5
D. D. Richardson, of Louisiana,	2
Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland,	3
W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina,	10

Crittenden and Jones declined, when the second ballot was taken with the following result:

Graham,	232
Bates,	52
Pearce,	4
Mangum,	4
Pettigru,	1

A resolution was adopted declaring the nomination unanimous.

The following is the National Committee:

Chairman, S. F. Vinton, Maine; Wm. P. Fessenden, New Hampshire; Aaron F. Stevens, Vermont; Geo. G. Hodges, Massachusetts; Hon. S. Lincoln, Rhode Island; Robt. B. Francis, Connecticut; A. G. Hazzard, New York; Simeon Draper, New Jersey; Wm. N. Wood, Pennsylvania; A. G. Curtis, Delaware; Jno. M. Clayton, Maryland; Hon. Alex. Evans, Va.; Wm. H. McFarland, N. Carolina; H. H. Miller, S. Carolina; G. S. Bryan, Ga.; Seaton Grantland, Ala.; Col. J. Darrington, Mississippi; Wm. A. Lake, Louisiana; J. G. Seymour, Ohio; Wm. J. Bascom, Kentucky; James Harland, Tennessee; Gen. F. G. Zollikoffer, Indiana; J. D. Deput, Illinois; Abram Lincoln, Missouri; A. B. Chambers, Arkansas; Gen. Thomas James, Michigan; J. M. Edwards, Florida; B. Fallum, Texas; Col. James Riley, Iowa; S. M. Ballard, Wisconsin; Jonathan E. Arnold, California; Col. R. H. Taylor.

After a speech from the President and others, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE PRESIDENCY IN 1848.

The nominations of both the great political parties of the country, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, being now made, the data on which to base calculations as to their success, will be of particular interest. The following is the result of the four ballotings in the Convention at Philadelphia in 1848:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Taylor,	111	118	133	171
Clay,	97	86	74	32
Scott,	43	49	54	63
Webster,	22	22	17	14
Clayton,	4	4	1	0
McLean,	2	0	0	0
Total,	279	279	279	280

To which we annex the popular vote at the subsequent election:

States.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
Alabama,	30,482	31,363	
Arkansas,	7,588	9,300	
Connecticut,	30,314	27,046	5,005
Delaware,	6,422	5,910	80
Florida,	4,539	3,238	
Georgia,	47,544	44,802	
Illinois,	53,215	56,629	15,804
Indiana,	69,907	74,745	8,100
Iowa,	11,178	12,125	1,126
Kentucky,	67,141	49,720	
Louisiana,	18,217	15,370	1
Maine,	35,276	40,306	12,178
Maryland,	37,702	34,528	125
Massachusetts,	61,070	35,281	38,058
Michigan,	23,940	30,687	10,389
Mississippi,	25,922	26,537	
Missouri,	32,671	40,077	
N. Hampshire,	14,781	27,753	7,560
New Jersey,	40,015	36,901	849
New York,	218,583	114,319	120,497
N. Carolina,	43,519	34,869	85
Ohio,	138,359	154,773	35,347
Pennsylvania,	185,730	172,186	11,177
Rhode Island,	6,779	3,646	730
*S. Carolina,			
Tennessee,	64,705	58,419	
Texas,	4,509	10,668	3
Vermont,	23,122	10,948	13,837
Virginia,	45,265	46,738	9
Wisconsin,	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total,	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378

Taylor over Cass,	138,447
Cass and Van Buren over Taylor,	152,931

*Presidential electors chosen by the Legislature.

The Prospectus of a Scott and Graham Campaign paper will be found in to-day's *Journal*. It will be conducted by a committee of able gentlemen, associated for that purpose. We recommend it to the cordial support of the Whigs of the County—circulate the documents. Read the Prospectus—it speaks for itself.

At the Whg Ratification meeting in Washington city, some days ago, a smoking hot bowl of soup *ornamented* each side of the speakers' stand.

HISTORY OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Brilliant as has been the past career of General Winfield Scott, curiosity to know and appreciate the man will be increased by the near prospect of his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic; and without space or time to do more for the present, we present our readers with a bare summary of the chief incidents in the military history of General Scott. It may be well, however, to state, by way of preface, that he was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13th, 1786—that he lost his father in 1791, and in 1803, when he was but seventeen years old, his mother; being thus left an orphan upon the very threshold of active life. One who well knew him, says, that at this period, though a youth, his character was distinctly formed. He was full of hope, with a heart open and kind to all the world, warm with affection towards his friends, with no idea that he had or deserved to have an enemy, and animated by a just sense of honor, and a generous ambition of honest fame. In 1806 he was admitted to the bar of his native State, having pursued his legal studies at William and Mary College, and afterwards under the direction of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., since distinguished as one of the chief ornaments of the bar and State of Virginia. In 1807, Scott emigrated to South Carolina, with a view to practice in the courts of Charleston; but while waiting for admission, under a law requiring practitioners to have a year's residence in the Commonwealth, the aggressions of certain European powers, especially England, upon the commerce of the United States, reached a crisis, and the young barrister, impelled by a spirit of patriotism and of indignant resentment at the wrongs inflicted on his country, volunteered as a member of a Petersburg troop of horse that had been called out under the proclamation of the President forbidding the harbors of the United States to British vessels of war. This order of the Government was owing to the attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake, and the cavalry force to which Scott was attached was stationed near Lynnhaven Bay. His duty here was soon ended; but renewed difficulties with England required an increase of the American army; and having applied for a commission, in the event of an enlargement, he was appointed in May, 1808, a Captain of Light Artillery. War, however, was delayed until repeated outrages upon the dignity of the United States, committed by England under a claim to "search the ships and impress the seamen of neutral nations," obliged the Government to resort to arms. During the fierce political controversies of this exciting period, Scott was, in act and opinion, a Jeffersonian democrat, supporting the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency, and from the attack on the Chesapeake to the declaration of war, advocating war measures with his voice and pen.

Nothing material occurs in his fortunes from this time until the commencement of the war in 1812, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. in the Second Artillery, and arrived on the Niagara frontier with the companies of Towson and Barker. He was stationed at Black Rock to protect the Navy Yard there. Soon after, the attack on Queenstown Heights was planned, with a view to dispossess the British of the fort and village, and thereby to gain a lodgment for the American troops on the Canada shore; the invasion of that territory being the leading object of the Northern campaign. Scott reached the point of operations by a forced march through mud and rain, just as the arrangements were completed, and volunteered his services to General Van Rensselaer.

It was at a critical juncture of this fight, when the American forces, driven back and routed by vastly superior numbers, that Scott rallied his few men for a final stand against the enemy. "Mounting," says his biographer, "a log in front of his much diminished band, he thus addressed them.—'The enemy's balls begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. Hull's surrender is to be redeemed. Let us then die, arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and their country's wrongs. Who dare to stand?' 'All!' was the answering cry." Though the result of this gallant movement was our ultimate capitulation, with the honors of war conceded, it could not have been otherwise, with thirteen hundred against three hundred men. But it happily exhibits the heroic, self-devoted spirit of Scott, whose speech on the occasion would have been worthy of Leonidas, at Thermopylæ, or Bruce, at Bannockburn. It was after this battle that Scott exerted himself so nobly and successfully to prevent the hanging for treason of a number of Irishmen, naturalized citizens of the U. States, who had been taken prisoners in the surrender of Jamestown. His brave, magnanimous conduct on this occasion is worthy of immortal honor. It is said of him, "that he saw the war close without the execution of one native citizen in British hands, while the lives of many adopted citizens, taken prisoners in fighting the battles of our country, were, by his firmness, saved from an ignominious death."

With the engagement at Queenstown closed Gen. Scott's military operations in 1812, on the Northern frontier. In the early part of 1813, he rejoined the army at Fort Niagara, as Adjutant-General to Dearborn, then chief in command. In the subsequent attack on Fort George, Scott led the advance, and after a furious fight of twenty minutes, the foe, fifteen hundred strong, gave ground and fled in dismay before the resistless valor of our young leader. He was the first to enter the gates of the fort, and pressing impetuously forward, seized and tore down with his own hand the British flag that was waving above the walls.

In 1814 he was made a Brigadier-General, and the next important action in which we behold him, is that of Chippewa. The force of the Americans was 1,900 against 2,100, more than one half of whom were the veterans of the Peninsular war, the flower of the British army. Scott's men had never seen service—but he courted the unequal strife.—Filled with martial ardor, and ambitious for his country's glory, he nailed himself for the conflict. After a deadly encounter, in which he was everywhere along his line, encouraging his troops, he pursued his routed adversary, at the point of the bayonet, into his intrenchments. The killed of the English was 503. Only two days after the battle of Chippewa, July 7th, 1813, he forced the passage of the Chippewa, and compelled the enemy, under General Riall, to retreat upon Burlington Heights. On the 25th July, he met Riall, whose force was now 3000 strong, at Lundy's lane. Scott's brigade was reduced, by losses, to 1300 men. In spite of this immense disparity of strength, he determined to fight. The encounter was fierce and desperate. Their intrepid leader, foremost in every post of danger, nerved the devoted little band of Americans to unparalleled efforts, and they sustained, with unshaken valor, the whole weight of the enemy's superior numbers. Night overtook the combat and the desperate strife was continued by the light of the moon. Scott had two horses killed under him and was wounded in the side by a bullet. But in no wise subdued, he rushed into the contest on foot and continued to the end in the thickest of the fight. At length, at nine o'clock, General Brown's arrival on the ground with reinforcements, brought the struggle to a close. The victory was singularly brilliant, but dearly won. Besides the loss of 743 men—a far greater proportion of our troops than fell at Buena Vista—Scott had his shoulder dreadfully shattered, and received a bullet in his side. From these wounds he has never since fully recovered; and there is British lead in his body which he will carry to his grave. He was borne on a litter from the field to Buffalo, thence to Geneva, and afterwards journeyed slowly to Philadelphia, whither he repaired for surgical aid.

Passing over the intermediate scenes of his life, embracing the Black Hawk and Seminole or Florida wars, which he conducted with consummate skill, we come to that brilliant series of military movements and successes, commencing with the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and terminating with his entrance, at the head of a triumphant army, into the city of Mexico. These events are fresh in the memory of the people, and it is scarcely necessary to detail them here. All know that the progress of the American soldiers under Scott's command, from the moment they embarked at Vera Cruz, until the campaign was closed with the capture of the capital of the Mexican Republic, was one glorious and unbroken succession of victories. The glittering chain of triumphs dazzles the vision of historic review with the splendid glories of Vera Cruz, Contreras, Cherubusco, Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, Chepultepec, and the city of Mexico. No page of martial annals presents so continuous a scene of conquest, or shines with the lustre of an equal valor on the part of a regular and volunteer soldiery, or similar skill, boldness, heroic firmness and generous magnanimity in a leader.

The bearing of General Scott in the great battle of Churubusco, distinguished him throughout the entire war, and a description of it will suffice to exhibit the important part he bore in every contest.—"It is conceded," remarks his biographer, "by the best military authorities, that this decisive victory was chiefly owing to the prompt and masterly arrangements of the commander-in-chief, both before and during the engagement, and that to him, therefore, belongs the principal credit of this most glorious achievement of the American arms. But besides the military skill exhibited on the whole of this bloody day, ending with this terrible battle, General Scott displayed all the fire and heroic temper of his youth. The brilliant genius and courage that impelled his great efforts at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, here blazed out afresh, with renewed lustre. The contagion of his example of lofty courage and impetuous enthusiasm spread through and fired the whole army. Never did Gen. Scott's noble appearance and conduct produce a greater influence upon his men than on this memorable day. Mounted on a fiery charger, in the midst of his conquering troops, directing in person all the brilliant evolutions of the various divisions of the army, dashing from column to column amid the pitiless peltings of the iron hail, and the ringing shouts of the victors, and despatching his orders in all directions with unparalleled celerity; the illustrious commander-in-chief, covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and wounded in the desperate strife, was regarded by all as the guardian genius of the hour, the protecting ægis of the army, the unconquerable hero who was never vanquished, whose banners never trailed in defeat, but the sword of whose mighty arm always led the way to triumphant victory."

Speaking of the entrance into the city of Mexico, the same writer says:

"During the night, Santa Anna, finding all further resistance vain, withdrew the remnant of his army from the city, and on the morning of the 14th our troops entered the Grand Plaza. The American flag was hoisted from the top of the National Palace, and at the same moment, General Scott, dressed in full uniform, at the head of his staff, rode through the victorious columns, amidst the vociferous acclamations of the conquerors, while the band of the Second Regiment of Dragoons struck up the inspiring air of Yankee Doodle."

Thus closed, in a blaze of glory, the last act in the splendid military drama, in which Winfield Scott enacted the leading part. The sketch we have given of his career is necessarily meagre and imperfect, without allusion to those incidents and consequences of the main events of it, which might heighten its effect to the eye of the beholder, and invest it with an appropriate moral grandeur and impressiveness.—*North American*.

Now's the time for Pic-nics.

Ice cream is in good demand.

Plenty.—Marriageable girls.

New Hampshire State debt, $60,000.

The mouth of the Mississippi is to be deepened.

Salt is manufactured in Tennessee to some extent.

Expect nothing of those who promise a great deal.

Salmon are a perfect drug in the Sacramento market.

Col. Fremont recently attended Queen Victoria's Ball.

Gas lights were first introduced into London in 1807.

The New Orleaneans are revelling in luscious ripe peaches.

Frederika Bremer is bored by letters from this country.

The population of France is set down at about 36,000,000.

Mrs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, sailed for Europe last week.

He who marries for wealth sells his happiness for half price.

There are one hundred and twenty steamboats in the French navy.

A woman in Paris, 75 years of age, is dancing on the tight rope.

There are nine hundred children in a single workhouse in Limerick.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will soon be entirely completed to Pittsburg.

The Southern papers complain of damage to crops by incessant falls of rain.

Never go to law for redress, unless you wish to get thoroughly dressed yourself.

During the past year, 116,627 children attended the public schools in New York city.

The planet Venus is said to be more brilliant now than at any other time for ten years.

The Greenville and Dayton (Ohio) Railroad was opened for travel on the 10th instant.

Daniel Webster was born at Salisbury, N. H., January 18th, 1782, and is now in his 71st year.

Subscriptions are being taken up in South Carolina to erect a monument in honor of John C. Calhoun.

Some forty or fifty thousand dozens of eggs have been shipped from Milwaukie, for New York, this season.

Strawberries were piled up in large heaps, in the Baltimore market, last week, and sold at the low price of two cents a quart.

Saturn's ring will be visible the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power.

A relative of the late President Harrison was taken up in the streets of Baltimore, on Friday, in an insane state.

The Post-master General has recovered from his severe indisposition at Princeton, and has returned to Washington.

At an extensive sale of negroes at Aiken, S. C., the average price was $905.—The number sold was about seventy-five.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, it is said, is about to take up his residence in California.

A girl 16 years of age, living at St. Malo, is said to have been asleep six weeks, and without having had any nourishment.

A company is now engaged in working a rich coal vein at Portsmouth, R. I.—The coal is 25 feet thick, and resembles the Pennsylvania product.

A Boston printer arrived home, the other day, after a three years' residence in California, like the man in Washington—worth $20,000—in experience, and *sixty-two and and a half cents* in pocket.

At the armory of the United States Arsenal, in Washington, workmen are now engaged in preparing room for 80,000 muskets, which are to be arranged in a beautiful manner. They will be worth seeing.

There is a rule in an old debating society which might be advantageously recommended to some of our public bodies: "That any gentleman wishing to speak the whole evening, should have a room to himself."

The Catholic Priests, in Ireland, are preaching, in the most earnest manner, against emigration to America, and every argument is used to persuade the people not to abandon their own country.

We are glad to see a number of the most influential papers of both parties down upon the practice of betting on elections. It is at best the "fool's argument," and one of the most demoralizing vices of the age.

The Democratic State Central Committee of California has appointed a committee of one from each county to raise means, one thousand dollars, wherewith to pay the banner lost by that State, and won by Pennsylvania, in the late election for Governor.

In the town of Jackson, Louisiana, on the 22d ult., an election was had to test the sense of the people as to the propriety of issuing licenses for the sale of liquor. The vote stood as follows:—No license, 28; license by the quart, 10; license, 2; license by the glass, 1. So the Maine Law exists in Jackson until further notice.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—IMPORTANT to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl	$5 00	Dr'd peaches par'd.	$4 00
Rye do do	3 50	do do unpar'd	50
Wheat, bushel	95 a 1 00	Dr'd apples pared	1 75
Rye, do	70	Eggs, dozen	14
Corn, do	65 a 70	Butter	11
Oats, do	55	Shoulders,	10
Potatoes, do	87	Hams,	11 to 12
Timothy Seed,	2 25	Hay, ton	14 50
Clover do	3 50	Plaster,	5 00

DIED.

At Orwigsburg, on Friday, the 25th inst., REBECCA, wife of Jacob Hammer, Esq., 47 years of age. The relations and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, to-morrow afternoon, Sunday, at two o'clock, without further notice.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE preaching in the English Lutheran Church, Market street, every Sunday morning and evening.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Divine worship will be held on next Sabbath, (to-morrow) and on every succeeding Sabbath, until further notice, in the Lecture Room of the new Church Edifice, at the corner of Mahantongo and Seventh streets. The morning service will begin at 10½ o'clock, and the evening service at 7 o'clock.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, under the care of Rev. D. T. Carnahan, will be open every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following Resolution has been passed by the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville.

Resolved, That in consideration of the sums contributed and to be contributed as donations to the erection and furnishing of the church edifice; the vestry do hereby set apart, and appropriate FIFTY-EIGHT PEWS, which shall be, and remain *free* for all persons who may desire to worship in the Church. These pews are located as follows:

IN THE CENTRE AISLE.
North side, No. 111, 119, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160.
IN THE NORTH AISLE.
North side, No. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 51, 53, 54, 55.
South side, No. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 52.
IN THE SOUTH AISLE.
South side, No. 56, 57, 58, 60, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110.
North side, No. 59, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 103, 109.

DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Church every Sunday. *Morning Service* commences at 10½ o'clock.—*Afternoon Service* commences at 4 o'clock.

NOTICES.

PULASKI LODGE, No. 216.—A stated meeting of Pulaski Lodge, No. 216, will be held on Monday evening, June 28, 1852, at 7½ o'clock.

A STATED MEETING of the SCHUYLKILL COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held in the Council Chamber, Pottsville, on Wednesday, July 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. David J. M'Kibbon, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The members of Pottsville Division, No. 52, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend a lecture, to be given in the First Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, July 4th, 1852. The members will meet at the Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to form a line to proceed to the Church.
By order of the Division.

MOUNT LAUREL CEMETERY.—PERSONS desiring Lots or Graves in Mount Laurel Cemetery, under the direction of the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville, will apply to Andrew Russel, or E. O Parry, Esqrs.

NOTICE—ODD FELLOWS CEMETERY.—Persons wishing to purchase lots in this Cemetery will please apply to John J. Jones, John S. C. Martin, or C. M. Lewis.
March 20, 1852. 12-3t

CAMP STOOLS.—A capital article for Pic-nics. The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of various styles and sizes. B. BANNAN.
June 26, 1852. 26—

A Pic-Nic brewing here for the 5th.

WANTED, &c.

WANTED—Mine Laborers wanted at Pittston. Apply to JOHN HOSIE, Mine Agent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pittston.
June 19, 1852. 25-4t

$1,800 WANTED on Mortgage, on an unincumbered property, in Pottsville worth $8,000, perpetually insured for $2,000. Enquire of JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
Feb. 21, 1852. 8-tf

WANTED—A PERSON TO SUPERINTEND a Coal Mine, well situated in Western Virginia. Experience in Mining and references of the highest character required. Address, New York City Post Office, Box 3100, stating qualifications.
Aug. 2, 1851 31-tf

WANTED—At the General Intelligence Office—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. All persons wishing employment, big and little, young and old, male and female; and also, all persons wishing to employ any and all kinds of hands. LABORERS or SERVANTS, will receive useful information by calling at the office of the subscriber in MARKET street, Pottsville, Pa. TERMS moderate.
N. M. WILSON, J. P.
Land Agent and General Collector.
April 5, 1851 14-1y

WANTED TO LEASE a tract of Coal land, lying 80 rods from the Leggett's Gap Railroad. This property has been opened in several places, the Coal is of superior quality, Veins lying horizontal, and can be worked for many years above water level. This property lies the nearest point to the Road, and affords an excellent opportunity for an enterprising Operator for the Great Western Market. To a first rate Tenant, a favorable Lease will be given, no other need apply. Address the subscriber at No. 2, New Street, New York.
WALTER MEAD.
Nov. 15, 1851. 46-tf

CARDS.

D. G. M'GOWAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Market St., near Second.
June 5, 1852. 23-tf

JOHN C. CONRAD, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, will attend to any business, entrusted to his care, punctually. Bills and Notes collected, &c. Office in Market St., opposite Dr. Halberstadt's.
June 5, 1852. 23-1y

GEO. K. SMITH, MINING ENGINEER and Surveyor, removed to Centre Street, opposite Miners' Bank, Pottsville, Pa. All descriptions of Engineering, Mapping and Draughting executed promptly and carefully.
May 22, 1852. 21 tf

JOHN P. HOBART, Attorney at Law, Commissioner for New York. Office opposite American House, Centre Street, Pottsville, Penna.
April 24, 1852. 17—1y*

PETER SIMPSON, Mining Engineer, has removed his office to Dr. Chichester's Building, next door but one below the Protestant Episcopal Church, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa., where he will promptly attend to all orders in the line of his profession.
April 3, 1852. 14 tf

DOCTOR A HUBER, Homœopathic Physician, Office in Thompson's Row, Market Street, near Centre.
March 20, 1852. 12-3m

J. F. WHITNEY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION, Commission, and General Agency Office, next door to Miners' Bank, Pottsville, Dealer in uncurrent money, Gold and Silver. DRAFTS on Philadelphia and New York for sale.
March 20, 1852. 12-tf

IRON, &c.

AMERICAN TABLE KNIVES and Forks, warranted a good article, finer finish, more durable than the imported, and at a very low price, for sale at the Town Hall Hardware Store.
FRANK POTT.
May 22, 1852. 21-tf

RICH SILVER PLATED TABLE, Desert and Tea spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., at the Town Hall Hardware Store. FRANK POTT.
May 22, 1852. 21-tf

THE PLACE to buy your Building Hardware is at the Town Hall Iron Store. Locks, Latches, Butts, Nails, Screws, sold to builders at satisfactory prices. FRANK POTT
May 22, 1852. 21-tf

FOR SALE.—A large Iron Fire Proof, by FRANK POTT.
May 22, 1852. 21-tf

CABINET MAKERS will find an assortment of Varnishes, Cupboard, Till, Drawer and Chest Locks, Table and Bed Castors, Mahogany Knobs, Bed Screws, &c., at the Town Hall Hardware Store.
FRANK POTT.
May 22, 1852. 21-tf

FLUE IRON FOR SHUTES.—50 tons assorted sizes Flue Iron in Store, and for sale by
E. YARDLEY & SON.
March 13, 1852. 11-tf

HOTELS.

SEA BATHING—CAPE MAY, Cape Island, N. J.—NATIONAL HALL.—This large new and elegant Hotel is now open for the season. The public will find this house of the first character, the Linen, Bedding, Table, and other furniture being new, and of the best description; the servants attentive and obliging, equal in all respects to the BEST AMERICAN HOTELS. Location a few steps from the beach, with a magnificent view of the Ocean.
AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.
June 26, 1852. 26-3m

CLINTON HOTEL.—The subscriber, having taken the above named well-known Hotel and refitted and furnished it, calls the attention of his friends to the fact, and solicits from the public a continuance of the generous patronage that this House has at all times enjoyed, assuring them that no effort will be spared to render their sojourn agreeable.
The attention of strangers and others visiting the city, either for business or pleasure, is particularly directed to the eligibility of the location, being situated in the heart of the business part of the city, directly opposite the City Hall and public offices, and within a short distance of the most prominent places of amusement. A. B. MILLER & CO.
New York, June 5, 1852. 23-3t

CAPE MAY—SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL will be open on the 10th of June next. The location of this house, and the high and beautiful grounds in front, render it the most desirable of any on the Island.
The Proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received.
W. B. MILLER, Proprietor.
May 29, 1852. 22-1m

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A HOSE CARRIAGE for sale, of modern style, nearly new, and in excellent running order, will be sold cheap. Further information to be had of G. Robins, N. W. corner of Eighth and Green Sts., Spring Garden, Philadelphia County.
June 19, 1852. 25-4t

FOR SALE.—A 12 horse Engine (so called) but in fact equal to a 15 horse—nearly, or quite, as good as new, having been in use a few weeks only is offered for sale, together with breaking rollers and elevators. The subscriber requiring one of double the power, this will be sold worth the money. Apply at the office of the subscriber, Mahantongo St., or at Mr. T. H. Wintersteen's, Port Carbon.
JOHN PINKERTON.
June 19, 1852. 25-tf

FOR SALE.—A Farm of over Twenty acres of land, with a Dwelling house and stable attached—situated one mile from Pottsville, at the junction of Market and Mahantongo Streets. Apply to
JOHN MAGINNIS,
Centre St., Pottsville.
May 29, 1852. 22-tf

FOR SALE.—A TWO STORY Frame Dwelling House, with a basement of stone and a good well of water upon the lot, situated on the North side of Mahantongo Street, Pottsville. Apply to
CLEMENT S. FOSTER
November 8, 1851 45-tf

TO LET.—A large and commodious Office and fixtures, in Bannan's Buildings, opposite the Episcopal Church, Centre Street. Enquire of JOHN BANNAN.
Jan. 24, 1852. 3-tf

FOR RENT.—A ROOM and BASEMENT with Steam Power, suitable for a small Machine Shop for working in Brass, &c. Apply to
B. BANNAN.

FOR RENT.—One Three-story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Centre street, Pottsville, between the American House and the Pennsylvania Hall, consisting of 10 Rooms, with Bath room and cellar, and gas and water in every department. Also 3 offices in Centre street. For terms apply to M. MURPHY,
Penn'a Hall, Pottsville.
Feb. 21, 1852. 8-tf

FOR RENT.—The large, commodious, and well-built Shop, situated on Third Street, immediately in the rear of the house and place of ground now occupied by B. H. Guldin; and the house occupied by Joseph Morgan.—For further particulars enquire of
JOSEPH MORGAN.
Feb. 21, 1852. 8-tf

BOAT FOR SALE.—The Canal Boat "Ben Franklin," carrying 170 tons, in good order. Apply to J. M. BEATTY & SON, Pottsville, or JOSEPH DREIBELBEIS, Schuylkill Haven.
March 6, 1852. 10-tf

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale a superior 6 inch Pump, 6 feet stroke, with 100 yards of 5 x 6 inch pipes, with bolts, rings, &c., all in good order. Also, 35 Drift Cars, 40 inch axle, 8 of which are rigged with double brakes, all of which are in good running order. Also, 60 yards of ¾ inch slope chain. The above will be sold low for cash or approved paper.
CONNER & ROADS,
New-Philadelphia.
April 13, 1852. 15-tf

GREENWOOD LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable building lots in the most central part of the Borough of Pottsville, lately laid out on the Greenwood Estate, are now offered for sale. Apply to
A. RUSSEL, Agent
for the owners, at his office in Mahantango St.
Pottsville, May 2, 1851 18-tf

FOR SALE.—Town Lots on Centre Street, Pottsville, and several small tenements; do. Town Lots in Borough of Schuylkill Haven, also several Tracts of Coal and Timber Lands. Apply to
C. M. HILL,
Real Estate and Coal Agent.
Jan. 3, 1852. 1-tf

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE A 33 HORSE Power Engine in first rate order. For particulars apply to M. G. HEILNER, Esq., or to
HENRY HICKS, Wilmington, Delaware.
Jan. 4, 1851 1-tf

FOR RENT—THE SECOND STORY over T. Foster & Co.'s Shoe Store. Apply to
SOLO. FOSTER.
Aug. 9, 1851 32-tf

OAK LUMBER.—The subscriber, having erected and put into operation, in addition to his Water Mill, a Steam Saw Mill on one of the best tracts of Oak Timber in Schuylkill County, is prepared to saw and deliver timber of all sizes, at the shortest notice. All orders forwarded to the subscriber at Llewellyn, by mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
CHARLES S. COCKILL.
May 1, 1852. 18-tf

LUTHERAN HYMN BOOKS.—The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Lutheran Hymn Books, which he has recently received from the Publisher, bound in different styles, from the plain Sheep to Turkey Morrocco and Velvet extra. For sale at the lowest prices by B. BANNAN.
June 12, 1852. 24—

100 GROSS GILLOTT'S Extra Superfine Steel Pens, assorted, just received at the Subscriber's Book and Stationery Store, and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest city prices.
B. BANNAN.
June 12, 1852. 24—

CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE.—A capital work, 1 volume issued every two months at only 45 cents a volume—published by William & Robert Chambers, of the Edinburg Journal, just published and for sale by B. BANNAN.
April 3, 1852. 14—

NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Undersigned having admitted Mr. Eugene Borda as partner in his Coal and general business, the same will be conducted under the name of RICHARD HECKSCHER & CO., from July 1st, 1852.
RICHARD HECKSCHER.
June 26, 1852. 26-tf

SCHOOL TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax payers of Branch Township, that the subscriber, Treasurer of the District, will attend at the Public House of Philip Kehres, in the town of Llewellyn, on SATURDAY, the 24th of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the School Tax for the school year 1853.
He also gives notice that he will receive the Tax at his office, in Llewellyn, until the 24th of September. After that date, all tax remaining unpaid, will be placed in the hands of the Constable for collection according to law. HENRY REED,
Treasurer of Branch School District.
June 19, 1852. 25-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—ESTATE of PETER E. BREWER, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that letters of Administration on the Estate of Peter E. Brewer, late of New-castle Township, in the County of Schuylkill, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Schuylkill County, to the undersigned, residing in Catawissa township, Columbia County. All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator, without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment forthwith. The administrator would further give notice, that he will be at the house of the Decedent, on TUESDAY, the day of June, 1852, to attend to all those holding claims or owing the said deceased. C. G. BROBST, Adm'r.
June 12, 1852. 24-6t

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that I have applied to the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they have appointed MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hear me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, when and where they may attend if they think proper.
ANDREW J. RHOADS
June 12, 1852. 24-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Stichter & Esterly, Hardware Merchants, was dissolved on the 20th of May, inst., by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment without delay to George H. Stichter, who is duly authorized to settle the Books, and those having claims, to present them to him for settlement. All accounts not settled by the first of July, will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons. The business will be continued at the old stand by D. L. Esterly. GEORGE H. STICHTER.
DANIEL L. ESTERLY.
May 29, 1852. 22-6t

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of Administration to the Estate of Joseph Reinoehl, late of the Borough of Pinegrove, County of Schuylkill, Penn'a, deceased, have been issued by the Register of the said County, to the subscriber, residing in Pinegrove, in the County aforesaid, all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them for settlement to W. H. REINOEHL, Adm'r.
May 29, 1852. 22-6t

NOTICE.—Coal Dealers', Builders' and others, Steam *Portable* Hoisting and Pumping Engines for sale. These Engines are intended for Hoisting of every description. Coal Building materials, and Pile driving. Also for Pumping water from Quarries, &c. Two horses can draw the Engine on any good road, without shifting the machinery. You are invited to call at the manufactory, No. 13, Drinkers' Alley, near 2d and Race Streets, and judge for yourselves. A. L. ARCHAMBAULT
April 24, 1852. 17-3m

NOTICE.—LABORERS, MINERS AND OTHERS, who wish to purchase lots in Trevorton at private sale, will find an Agent on the Premises, in the town of Shamokin. Labor on the Railroad will be taken in payment of lots. One half the wages of the laborers will be advanced in cash.
D. M. BOYD, Agent
June 8, 1850 23-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT assessment No. 7 has been made by the Directors of the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company, on all Premium notes in force, on the 25th day of April 1851, and early payments of the same are particularly requested, that the claims of sufferers may be promptly paid.
JNO. CLAYTON,
Receiver for the County of Schuylkill.
Pottsville July 12, 1851 28-tf

GROCERIES, &c.

FRESH SALAD OIL, for sale by SILLYMAN & SHIPMAN.
June 19, 1852. 25-tf

PROVISIONS AND FISH—Superior Hams, Trowbridge & Beatty's cure, Shoulders, Pickled Salmon, Mackerel, Prime Lard, English Cheese, N. York do, Burlington Herring, Scaled do. For sale low, by A. HENDERSON.
June 5, 1852. 23-tf

MOLASSES.—Lovering's best Syrup Molasses, Golden do do, Heavy Sugar House Molasses, Medium do do, New Orleans do, Cuba do. For sale low, by A. HENDERSON.
June 5, 1852. 23-tf

SUGARS.—Lovering's crushed pulverized and fine Sugars, Stuart's B Sugars, New Orleans and Cuba Sugars, Sugar House Sugars, For sale low, by A. HENDERSON.
June 5, 1852. 23-tf

TEAS! TEAS!!—Imperial Tea, No 1 and Souchong Teas, of various grades, Powchong do do do, English Breakfast Tea, superior article. For sale low, by A. HENDERSON.
June 5, 1852. 23-tf

COFFEE.—Old Government Java Coffee, Laguira do., Prime Rio do. For sale low, by A. HENDERSON.
June 5, 1852. 23-tf

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICE OF EGGS.
June 14, 1852.
EGGS, 13½ Cents per dozen—Prospects very poor.
BUTTER, 17 cents per pound—Fair.
Corrected weekly by C. ROSENBERRY & CO.
Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers, No. 136 SECOND street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—Merchants who send their Eggs to us, will receive quick and good returns. All enquiries by Mail or otherwise will be punctually answered by C. R. & Co.
May 22, 1852.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—T. F. BEATTY & CO. have just received a very choice assortment of Green and Black Teas. Also, Lewis's celebrated Sugar Cured Hams, Evans & Swift's cured Dried Beef, Pickled Salmon, Fine Salad Oil, Cornena, Baker's Broma, Pickles in Jars, Prunes, Figs, Farina, Cocoa and Chocolate. Leavitt's pure Concentrated Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Nutmeg, &c., &c.
May 8, 1852. 19-tf

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—5,000 Sacks Liverpool Ground, (or Ground Alum,) 3,000 sacks Ashton's fine, 10,000 bushels Turk's Island, 12,000 and 20 lbs. Dairy Bags. Constantly on hand and for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALEXANDER HERR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Salt, No. 38 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
Feb. 7, 1852 6-6m

DRY GOODS, &c.

PUBLIC ATTENTION IS INVITED to a New and Elegant Summer Goods, now unpacking at T. F. BEATTY & CO'S Old Established Store, corner of Centre and Norwegian Street, consisting of Recherche Patterns of Silk Tissues, Silk Grenadines, Bareges, Mouslin DeBoie, COUP D'ETAT and other rich fancy materials for Dresses, Mouslin De Bage, Barege De Laines, Brilliantines, Lawns, American and English Printed Calicoes, in great variety.
May 8, 1852. 19-tf

CARPETS! CARPETS!!—T. F. BEATTY & CO. have just received an entire new stock of Carpetings, Imperial Three Ply, Super Ingrains, Rag Carpets, Common do, Venitian in all widths, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS and MATTINGS in every width at Manufacturers' prices.
May 8, 1852. 19-tf

SCOTT ALMANACS FOR 1853.—The subscriber will have for sale, in a few days, a lot of Scott Almanacs for 1853, by the gross, dozen, or single copy, German and English: Send in your orders.
B. BANNAN.
June 26, 1852. 26—

FRESH TURNIP SEED.—30 lbs. Fresh Turnip seed, by the pound, half or quarter pound, single paper, just received and for sale at
B. BANNAN'S
Seed and Variety Store
June 26, 1852. 26—

SAFETY LAMPS AND WIRE GAUZE.—The Subscriber has just imported from England, a lot of working Safety Lamps, made of the best Wire, strong and durable. Also, Wire Gauze for repairing Lamps, all of which will be sold much cheaper than usual. B. BANNAN.
June 26, 1852. 26—

NOTES AND DRAFTS, Foreign and Local Paper bought at fair rates at the Exchange and Collection Office of J. F. WHITNEY,
Next door to Miners' Bank.
April 24, 1852 17—3m*

WAVERLY NOVELS.—Vol. 1 Abbotsford Edition—complete in 12 volumes, and now publishing—printed on fine white paper, from the latest English editions, embracing the Author's latest corrections. Prefaces and notes, neatly bound in cloth gilt back.
Treatise on a Box of Instruments and the Slide Rule for the use of Gaugers, Engineers, Seamen and Students, just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.
June 19, 1852. 25—

THE MAMMOTH.—The double sheet pictorial Brother Jonathan for the 4th of July, 1852, containing numerous elegant cuts, illustrative of the Battles of the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, a fac simile of the original Draft in the hand writing of Thomas Jefferson, with the alterations by John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, Portraits of the 13 Presidents of the United States, the Autographs and Biographies, fac similes of the signatures of the Generals of the Revolutionary Army, with Biographical notices—a variety of reading matter, humorous and otherwise, illustrated, and portraits and biographical notices of a number of distinguished artists, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by B. BANNAN.
June 19, 1852. 25—

NEW MUSIC.—SONGS: The old moss-covered Mill, Dreams of Home, The Chalet Horn, What shall I call thee? Answer to call me pet names.
WALTZES. The Lone Store, Katrine, Azalea, Homage to the U. States,
POLKAS. What's That, Souvenir de Thillon, Girard House, Engagement, Rosa's, Donation, Jaell's Favorite Bohemian.
AIRS, &c. Hungarian Song, Attila, Orlando Gallop, Third Meditation, FOR GUITAR—SONGS: Old Time as he buried, Beautiful Hours, My Dreams are now more of thee, Lonely and Sad, Nelly Bly, How can I leave thee? Katy Darling, Kate Conner, Old Aunty Brown, Forgive but don't forget, Hope and the Rose, The Lily Bells, One kiss of thine.
Pieces not on hand, obtained to order.
B. BANNAN.
June 19, 1852. 25—