TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside in the County, and annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address,	$5 00
Seven " " " "	10 00
Fifteen " " " "	20 00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years's subscription to the *Journal*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square of 14 lines, 3 times,	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
Four lines, 1 time,	25
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☞ Larger Advertisements, as per agreement.

Miners' Journal.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Subscribers to the *Miners' Journal* will be taken for the Campaign, from the first Saturday in July, until after the Presidential Election, at the following rates:

Single subscriber,	$0 50
Five do to one address,	2 50
Eleven do do do	5 00
Twenty-three do do do	10 00

☞ Payable in advance.

OUR NEW LEDGER.

Subscriptions paid to July 1st, 1852, and in advance, during the week ending on Thursday evening last:

Geo. W. Winterstein,	to Jan.	T. 1853,	$2 00
Daniel R. Bennett,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
S. Heilner & Son,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Dr. J. W. Gilfillan,	to July	1, 1852,	4 16
Samuel Kauffman,	to July	1, 1852,	1 00
Steiner & Brother,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Revd. B. McCullough,	to April	1, 1853,	1 25
Jacob Kramm,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Francis Bedford,	to July	1, 1852,	1 75
Abraham Trout,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Henry Mather,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	1 30
Charles Baber,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Henry Shissler,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Capt. D. B. Kershner,	to July	1, 1852,	4 00
Paul Bock,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
John Reush,	to July	1, 1852,	4 00
George Dreibelbis,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Nicholas Jones,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Chas. Focht,	to July	1, 1852,	2 50
Jonathan K. Yost,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Israel Hauser,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	2 65
John Deiter,	to April	1, 1853,	2 30
Jeremiah Focht,	to July	1, 1852,	4 00
John Hartman,	to July	1, 1852,	3 75
William Provance,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	1 25
William Berger,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	1 00
Henry Uren,	to July	1, 1852,	2 50
Rev. J. T. Meredith	to July	1, 1853,	1 67
Thomas M. Day,	to Jan.	23, 1853,	1 00
Lehigh Coal Co.,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	4 00
George Bright,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Isaac Straub,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	2 00
John S. Morris,	to July	1, 1852,	1 00
Daniel Hill,	to July	1, 1852,	1 00
Abraham Meiser,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Farmers' Bank,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
J. I. Dobbins,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
William Weber,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Dr. B. Becker,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
Jacob Hoffman,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	12 00
John Moser,	to Jan.	1, 1853,	2 00
George Mertz,	to July	1, 1852,	2 00
John H. Hill,	to July	1, 1852,	3 00
E. G. Harris,	to July	23, 1853,	2 00

☞ On the first page of to-day's paper will be found an official Report, before referred to by us, respecting the relative values of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals for steam purposes—from the result of several experiments, the preference is unhesitatingly given in favor of the former, for several important reasons. The document is most interesting, especially in this Region—we recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

☞ Run out Again.—Since the first of July we struck off an extra number of *Journals*, sufficient as we supposed to supply the demand, but we were disappointed. The extra number has already been exhausted, and we cannot supply back numbers.—For the last two weeks we have not had a single copy left.

☞ Express Facility.—We are under obligations to the gentlemanly conductors of Howard, Earl & Co's Express, for early copies of the Philadelphia Papers, in advance of the mail *thirteen hours*.

A LOCOFOCO FEAT.

The Tariff Movement Finally Defeated.

Yesterday, (Saturday 17th,) the Tariff got the dog under the fifth rib, inflicting on the friends of that measure a wound from which they will not recover either this or the next session. An ingenious movement was made by Mr. Mace, of Indiana, to introduce a bill for allowing foreign railroad iron to come in free of duty. This might have afforded an opportunity to some of the Pennsylvania Democrats to move amendments, increasing the duty on other species of iron, so as to bring the Tariff of 1846 in that respect, to the standard originally proposed by its framers and its friends. The bill, however, was laid on the table by a decisive vote, reconsidered, and the reconsideration laid upon the table. This will be sad news to the people of Pennsylvania, who had stood manfully by the South in the defence of Southern rights, and who had confidently expected that the South would reciprocate their patriotism, by looking with favor on the growing mining industry of the Keystone State."

Thus says "Observer," of the *Ledger*, one of the oracles of Democracy. This is the deliberate conclusion of Congress, after a lazy session of nearly eight months—the end of all those Locofoco promises, made last Fall to gull the people into their support! Now, since the conclusion is revealed, it is evident, the whole movement, from beginning to end, was a deliberate plan of deception, hatched up by Locofoco brains and carried out by Locofoco votes.

It can easily be recalled—who could forget it?—how the leaders in this County roared about Protection, before the last election; and how they carried mottoes on their banners, proclaiming themselves the only friends of the Tariff and of the country's interests in general, and denouncing all others as traitors; and what flaming speeches they made, for the special benefit of the "bone and sinew" of the Region, promising all sorts of good things, if Bigler were elected, but especially a Protective Tariff, that would fairly tickle every Pennsylvania heart; and how they instructed their foreign speakers, who were not quite "up to snuff," to follow in the wake. Said they,—"The Whigs are powerless—they can never give you a Tariff; *we* have the majority in Congress—only give us your votes to elect our Governor and there is no favor we can ask for Pennsylvania that will be denied us; *we* will prove the real friends of your industrial interests;" these sayings and doings and many more of a similar character are all remembered by our people. And when immediately the election was over and Bigler *was* elected, the people threw up their caps and shouted, in the full expectancy of their hearts, "hurrah for the Locofoco Tariff"—the wind was completely taken out of the Whig sails.

Personally, we had our misgivings, at the time, but we quietly "cleared the track" and bid them "go ahead." As we then stated, we saw and felt every day, more and more, the necessity of some modification of the Tariff, to help our flagging Coal and Iron interests, and so that relief was obtained, we cared but little which party should have the honor. Now, how have these promises been fulfilled?

We had hoped that, though a thorough or even a partial reformation of our entire Tariff laws might be refused, at least the duties on imported Iron and Coal would be somewhat increased, in order to afford some show of protection to Home industry and Home production. But it seems the result of this Locofoco Tariff plot is even worse than our worst suspicions anticipated—not an iota of protection is to be granted. Its friends, after relinquishing, step by step, the ground of their original suit, and after making all possible concessions, for the sake of compromise, finally limit their petition to one article—Iron—and ask for some slight encouragement to its Home manufacture; but alas! for the faith of Locofoco promises, even this is denied, and the last hope of the friends of Protection is cut off.

Now, in all candor and fairness, we ask the people of this Region and of the State,—does such a party deserve your support?—They have deceived you—openly and shamefully deceived you. Last Fall, they made you the fairest promises to secure your votes—that done, they refuse you even the slightest show of that for which your suffrages were given. Hereafter let rule and ruin, in Locofoco hands, be understood as synonymous terms. So long as they hold the balance of power in our Legislative halls, the influence of British gold and the spoils of office will outweigh every consideration for the prosperity of the country. Such men, notwithstanding all their former protestations of devotion to the good of the "dear people," are hardly settled in their official seats, before they become oblivious of their pledges to those who elected them, turn a deaf ear to the petitions of right and justice, and are ready to deal a death-blow to the struggling enterprises of the manufacturer, to crush the laborer to the very earth and to strip the last vestige of governmental protection from every industrial pursuit. But the day of retribution is at hand. The people are beginning to distinguish between their real friends and those who only profess to be. Let the returns of the next Fall's elections show that the much-needed reform is already begun, and that the sins of political tricksters are and must ever be visited upon their own heads, in their everlasting disgrace, in the eyes of an honest people.

By way of a clincher, on this subject, we append the resolutions of the Locofocos of this County, in Mass meeting assembled at the Court House, on the 8th of December last. They are as follows: they may serve to refresh the memory of the people and show the difference between the professions and the practice of the party:

Resolved, That so long as it is deemed expedient to raise Revenue for the support of Government by duties upon importations, the Constitutional limit for such duties is to fix them at the revenue standard; but that in recognising such standard it is consistent with it to make such discriminations within the revenue as will most favor our great industrial interests, and thereby afford to them all possible incidental protection and that it is the duty of Government to make such discriminations.

Resolved, That the great falling off in the production of Iron in the United States within the past few years, and the great increase of the imported article where our own country possesses in unequalled abundance, side by side, all the raw materials necessary for its production, shows that branch of industry to be in such a depressed condition, that if not relieved, both the Government and the people must be dependent upon foreign countries for the supply of this great necessary of a defensive Government and civilized life, while heavy drains must be made upon the coin of the country to pay for the same and all other branches of industry thereby affected.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of the Government to encourage the home production of Iron for a variety of reasons, some of which are peculiar to this article, and that among them are the following:

That Iron is an article indispensable for national defence—for the manufacture and construction of cannon—steam vessels of war, &c., &c.

That the value of Iron is nearly all made up by labor—of manly, invigorating, health giving labor.

That its great utility—and extending use not only makes it a necessary of life, but its value is so great that if paid for by our coin or by our home products (not increased but diminished by its foreign productions) all branches of industry will suffer from the drain on our capital the payment for the imported article must occasion.

Resolved, That we do not seek to violate or change any principle incorporated into the Revenue law of 1846, but to change a single item of its details. For partizans to claim that the Tariff Act of 1846, or any other law, is in all its details perfect, is to arrogate the attributes of God for its framers and to make a claim that cannot exist; and which, when made, shows either a reckless want of patriotism or lack of common sense, or both. Were even by possibility the act of 1846 perfect at the time of its passage, it does not follow that it is so now, as any Revenue Law needs from time to time, undergo modification as the wants of Government, the interests of the people, the ever varying markets of this and other countries shall make expedient or necessary, which is in fact exemplified as regards the bill of 1846, by the passage of the supplement of the last session.

A LOCOFOCO BOLT.

The Locofoco journals lately enjoyed quite a glorification over the disaffection of Messrs. Stephens, Gentry and Company, toward General Scott; we observe that a far more formidable stampede is about breaking out in their own ranks. A card, pronunciamentoing of the Loco Presidential ticket, has recently been circulated, *sub rosa*, at Washington, with the sanction and concurrence of some of the most influential members of the party in Congress. The following named gentlemen, with several others not mentioned, are said to figure prominently in the movement:

Truman Smith, of Connecticut; William Collom, of Tennessee; Israel Washburn, Jr., of Maine; George Briggs, of New-York; S. W. Parker, of Indiana; W. T. Ward, of Kentucky; and H. D. Moore, of Pennsylvania.

These gentlemen will be recognised by our readers as long as the acknowledged leaders of the party—a disaffection gotten up by them must materially distract the forces of our opponents, all of whose services are particularly needed, at this time. We don't wonder at the movement, however, under the circumstances of their nominations—we shall be on the look-out for more fun yet, before the fight is all over.

GENERAL SCOTT ELECTED.

A gentleman at Washington, having means of information from the members of Congress and other sources, of the most ample kind, gives the following as the probable vote of the ensuing election:

For Gen. Scott.		*Doubtful.*		*For Pierce.*	
Vermont,	5	Tennessee,	12	N Hampshire,	5
Massachus's,	13	Maine,	8	Virginia,	15
R. Island,	4	Florida,	3	S. Caroline,	8
Connecticut,	6	Louisiana,	6	Georgia,	10
New York,	35	Indiana,	13	Alabama,	9
New Jersey,	7	Michigan,	6	Mississippi,	7
Pennsylvania,	27	Wisconsin,	5	Texas,	4
Delaware,	3	Iowa,	4	Illinois,	11
Maryland,	8	California,	4	Missouri,	8
N. Carolina,	10			Arkansas,	4
Kentucky,	12				
Ohio,	23				
	153		56		92

This is certainly a liberal calculation, and it elects Scott without a single doubtful State. Tennessee and Lousiana can be put down certain for Scott, and we believe also Georgia, while it is more than probable that every one of the doubtful States will go for Scott than Pierce. The West entertains liberal ideas and favors progress, and will therefore never support a candidate for the Presidency with such narrow and contracted views as Mr. Franklin Pierce endorses.—No wonder Locofocoism is desponding and eating itself up in Congress. Like Belshazzar, they see the hand-writing on the wall, and well they may tremble with fear.

☞ A Pugnacious Whig!—Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, the honorable member of Congress, who declared recently in Philadelphia that he intended "to tear the buttons off of General Pierce's regimentals," made a display of his spunk on Wednesday, in the Pension Office at Washington, by beating with a chair a clerk named Van Wyck, for saying what everybody knows to be true, that "no members of Congress earned their salaries half as hard as the clerks in the departments." The remark was not addressed to Gov. Jones, and he made the assault upon Van Wyck from behind, the latter being entirely ignorant of his approach. It is understood that both civil and criminal suits have been instituted against the valiant "button destroyer."

The above is from the Reading Gazette—and is on a par with the statements of Locofocoism. The person who committed the assault, was not Ex-Governor Jones, whig Senator from Tennessee, but Geo. W. Jones a member of Congress from Tennessee, and a valid Locofoco. When the editor of the Gazette was a whig, he was a pretty decent kind of an editor, but somehow or other, Locofocoism seems to have a degrading effect upon all who embrace its doctrines.

☞ The following Odes have been specially prepared and will be sung, in connection with the ceremonies on the Monument hill, on Monday:

OPENING ODE.

Air—*The Officer's Funeral.*

Hark! 'tis the last knell that's tolling,
How sadly it falls on the ear!
Tears from each eyelid are rolling,
For thy name, Henry Clay, is still dear!
Though the angel of death hath thy hours
All numbered, and now in the tomb
Thou art sleeping—yet still like the flowers
Of Spring time, thy memory will bloom.

Sleep, Patriot; all, all here regret thee,
Who stand by thy cold bier to-day;
Nor shall we forever forget thee,
Nor thy name from our land pass away—
The Country thou lov'dst as a brother,
In her history thy name will enrol,
And we doubt if we e'er shall another,
Like thee, in our lov'd land behold.

The hearts that now mourn for thee sadly,
Will oft to thy history turn,
And point to thy actions right gladly,
While their hearts with affection will burn,
For the Statesman whose name shall in story
Still live until time flies away;
Then wreath'd with the chaplet of glory,
Shall dwell in the bright realms of day!

CLOSING ODE.

Air—*The Mason's Farewell.*

Adieu, a last long fond adieu,
Lov'd Statesman of our native land;
The tears that now thy grave bedew
Are tokens of a mournful band—
And now, although no more we'll see
Thy much lov'd form, or hear thy voice,
Thy name shall live, and memory
Shall turn to thee and then rejoice.

We know that still the "mystic tie,"
Binds friend to friend, though life decay,
E'en should the loved ones fade and die,
Or should the mountains flee away—
Yes, then when all those visions bright,
Which now but Craftsmen here saw,
In that loved home we'll all unite,
Where parting days are "far awa."

Adieu last of the "Patriot Band,"
Should discord rear her horrid form,
Watch, gentle spirit, watch the land,
And from Columbia turn the storm;
Then when we join our kindred dust,
When life's last sand shall mift away,
With Brothers who have kept the *trust*,
We'll join thy spirit, Henry Clay.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

Mr. Bannan:—We are authorized to state that the editorial remarks in the Reading *Gazette*, of last week, with regard to the contracts and affairs between the P. O. Department and the Reading Rail Road and the contractors now carrying the Mail, are untrue from beginning to end. Any person desiring correct information, can satisfy themselves on this point, by applying at the proper quarter. ONE WHO KNOWS.

☞ Short Speeches.—Daniel Webster began his recent speech in the great India Rubber case, in the following simple manner: "If I should detain the Court by the part I have to perform in this discussion for any great length of time, I hope the Court will believe that what I have to say is long only because I *have not time to make it short*."

There is the testimony of the greatest living orator of the world in favor of short speeches. It requires far more talent to make a short speech than a long one. But that is not the opinion of the wind instruments with which the deliberative bodies of this unhappy country are afflicted. It is their conviction that a long speech is the same as a strong speech, and that the power of oratory lies in the lungs and not in the brains. They are so pleased with the sound of their own voices that they think everybody else shares their delight, and they never know when to leave off.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1852.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 41,213 07—by Canal 21,209 01—for the week 62,422 08 tons. Total by Rail Road 927,639 14—do. by Canal 365,621 04 tons.

The shipment is heavy again this week, which shows that the demand continues as active as ever—prices of coal also remain firm here, with an upward tendency—every thing in this region moves on smoothly, and all the collieries are worked to the best advantage to their full capacity.

Both the Rail Road and Canal Companies have ample facilities for transporting all the coal to market that offers. Freights to the East from Richmond have receded some, and dealers are availing themselves of the present opportunity to lay in their supplies. The demand from that quarter is therefore unusually brisk as the quantity sent by Rail Road shows, while to New York it has slackened off a little in the absence of dealers.

The Canal Company have added about forty boats to their stock this season, nearly all of which are of the large class—and the motive power on the Road has been considerably increased also. The facilities of the transporting department are abundant, but it is extremely doubtful whether the collieries can produce more than the average weekly quantity now mined. It is true that there are a number of new collieries in course of preparation, but from all the information we can glean, there will be quite as many levels exhausted as there will be new ones prepared for working this season. The stoppage of all new improvements after the passage of the Tariff of 1846, and the extraordinary increase in the demand last year, (over one million tons) has placed the trade in its present position—but the enterprise of our coal operators is sufficient for almost any emergency, and we apprehend that after this year, there will be no cause for any apprehension of a short supply of coal, at least so far as Schuylkill County is concerned.

We understand that the orders for Coal on the line of the Lehigh Works and Morris Canal, short of tide, exceeds the demand of last year so far, about *one hundred thousand* tons, and probably will reach 150,000 tons during the year, so that less coal from that region will reach tide this year than the quantity sent last year.

By Telegraph.

Port Richmond, Friday, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Rates of freight from Richmond,—

To Boston,	$1 50		$0 37½
To Rhode Island,	1 30		2 00
New Haven,	1 20		2 00
To New York,	95		1 50
Albany,	1 25		90
Washington,	90		1 50
Troy	1 30		

Amount of Coal sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAILROAD.		CANAL.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Pt. C.	12,293 07	284,993 15	10,044 10	183,048 00
Mt. C.	2,372 01	64,010 04	2,002 18	41,269 00
Pt. C.	21,253 18	427,525 12	6,720 11	111,982 16
S. H.	5,294 01	150,540 03	2,441 02	29,301 02
Total,	41,213 07	927,639 14	21,209 01	365,621 04
		365,621 04		
Total,		1,293,260 18		
To same period last year by R. R.				939,999 03
do do do do Canal.				281,317 03
				1,221,316 06
Increase this year, 71,944 12 tons.				

RAIL ROADS.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending Thursday evening:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill & S. H. R. R.	29,069 05	504,047 17
Little Schuylkill R. R.	7,273 03	153,882 15
Mill Creek do	10,966 15	238,365 10
Mount Carbon do	4,534 09	99,834 10
Schuylkill Valley do	12,207 03	202,614 10
Mt. Carbon & Pt Carbon	12,210 12	249,999 05
Union Canal R. R.,	2,239 17	32,198 10
Swatara R. R.	1,249 10	18,583 05

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Sent for the week ending July 10th, 1852.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.,	11,308 04	176,174 01
Room Run Mines,	2,469 07	33,242 11
Beaver Meadow,	1,293 13	19,616 10
Spring Mountain,	4,692 16	60,885 01
Coleraine Coal,	1,259 10	15,549 02
East Sugar Loaf Co.,	329 02	1,760 12
Cranberry Coal Co.,	1,757 08	17,254 02
Hazleton Coal Co.,	4,220 13	50,812 97
Diamond Coal Co.,	1,044 15	14,782 13
Buck Mountain,	3,779 00	63,952 00
Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,	1,551 13	18,001 06
Total.	34,049 06	472,130 05
To same period last year,		460,350 13
Increase this year,		11,779 12

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD UNTIL SEPT. 1, 1852.

	From M. Carbon.	S. Haven,	P. Clinton
To Richmond,	1,60	1,55	1,35
To Philadelphia,	1,60	1,55	1,35

TOLL BY CANAL UNTIL SEPT. 1, 1852.

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia		$0 60
" Mount Carbon,	do	59
" Schuyl. Haven,	do	57
" Port Clinton,	do	50

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

	Philada	N. York.
From Port Carbon,	65	61 65
" Mount Carbon,	63	1 65
" Schuyl Haven,	60	1 60

PLAIN TALK FOR A LOCO.

There is no mistake that the extraordinary appropriations of one people's money since Wm. Bigler has become governor of this State, is awakening even some of the Locofocos to the danger of an overwhelming debt which is threatening us. The last Berks County *Press*, an organ of that party in Old Berks, "speaks out in meeting" after this fashion:

ANOTHER STEP TO THE REAR.

The Appropriation bill of the last session of our State Legislature is one of the most voluminous documents of its kind on record. It is beyond all precedent, the most extraordinary which has ever been conjured up to the amount of its appropriations, not only as to the ordinary expenses of the government, but as to almost everything else within its capacious grasp. Instead of being a bill providing for the expenses of the government, it ought to have had a true title—one expressive of its meaning, and one which would indicate its objects. As we said in our last, it votes away, out of the treasury, the enormous sum of *five millions, one hundred and ninety-two thousand, four hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents*: being an amount far beyond the means of the treasury, and which must necessarily increase our already enormous debt. The title of the bill is a falsehood, because it does not express its true object, and should have read:

"*An Act to increase the State debt, to plunder the State, and to feed the hungry brigands and plunderers who infest the public canals and railroads, and to continue the circulation of poisonous and unconstitutional shinplasters.*"

Emptying the treasury would not satisfy the extravagance of the ruling powers, but the cancellation of the relief notes must be stopped, in order not to interfere with the immense projects and charities contained in the bill, so that we have in the year before us, the doors of the treasury opened to the flow of millions of dollars in channels hitherto unknown; lavished upon State officials in the most reckless manner, and old exploded claims paid probably ten times over, and new ones received to swell the enormous aggregate contained in the bill.—Is this honest or Democratic? We say no! the people say no!! and their voice will be heard in a tone of condemnation which will shake the seats of those official cormorants to stations. Five millions of money, the principal part of it taken from the pockets of the people, for a state like Pennsylvania, with no revenue from importations or any other source but direct taxation, is astounding, and shows an utter disregard of the interests of the people, already suffering from a heavy load of taxation, which none but the most reckless, insane and corrupt would dare to inflict.

☞ *There are now* employed in constructing the North Carolina railroad, 145 men, 403 boys, 360 carts, 50 wagons, 786 horses and mules and 44 oxen.

TO MINING SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Practical Mining Superintendents of Schuylkill county, are invited to attend a Meeting at the house of Mr. Henry Bonnell, in Pottsville, on Saturday, the 31st day of July, inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., in accordance with a resolution of the Mining Association adopted at a meeting held on the 7th.

JAMES DANIELL, THOMAS MARSDEN,
HENRY TONKIN, CHARLES REED,
JOHN TREGAE, Committee.

July 24, 1852. 30-1t*

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &C.

The subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, among which may be found the following, viz:

Roussel's Eau Lustrale Tonique, or Hair Restorative.
Roussel's Treble Extract of Cologne.
Taylor's old size Barnacoes Shaving Compound, a very superior article.
Low's highly perfumed Brown Windsor Soap, so much approved of for washing and shaving.
For sale by B. BANNAN.

July 24, 1852. 30

FARE TO CAPE MAY, $1.

Carriage hire included. Excursion Tickets good to return in 7 days. $1 50—carriage hire included.—Daily Line from DOCK STREET WHARF, at 8½ o'clock.

The new, elegant and swift steamers GEN. McDONALD, Capt. M. C. Pearce, and THOMAS POWELL, Capt. L. Davis, will leave DOCK ST WHARF every morning, (except Sunday,) at 8½ o'clock, for Cape May.

The steamers have large and airy cabins, splendid saloons, and elegant promenade decks, are furnished with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers, are much faster, and not equalled in any respect by any other boat on the route.

Baggage by these boats is regularly checked by the baggage master, and delivered to the owners (or porters sent for it) at the Office of the steamboats, on Jackson street, near the Atlantic Hotel.

Freight not taken on board after 8 o'clock.

G. H. HUDDELL, Agent.

July 24, 1852. 30-2m

POTTSVILLE ACADEMY.

The undersigned having been entrusted with the direction of the Pottsville Academy, takes the liberty of recommending this Institution to the patronage of the public. The Principal, who received his education in the best universities of Germany and Paris, and who has been for several years engaged in teaching the Ancient and Modern languages, the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German and French, the higher branches of Mathematics, as Geometry, Algebra, Surveying, Mensuration and Calculus as well as Natural Philosophy and the principles of Chemistry; whilst Mr. J. T. Schoken, a graduate of Yale College, and a practical Book-keeper, will take charge of the English branches, such as Spelling, Reading, Writing, Composition, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History and Geography. The principles of Book-keeping will be taught and the pupils exercised in the keeping of fictitious accounts by double entry. Even the smallest boys will be faithfully taught by the teachers themselves, and to young men an opportunity will be afforded at their leisure hours, to attend to any of our common Colleges. With a strict discipline shall be combined a respectful and kind treatment of the scholars. Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with boarding on moderate terms, in respectable private boarding houses. The terms of tuition are as hitherto, $24 yearly, for Languages, $8 extra. The year is divided into 2 sessions, the first from the 1st Monday in Sept to New Year, $10, extra $3; 2d, from New Year to the 3d Monday in April, $7 and $2 50 extra; 3d, from thence to the 21 Monday in July, $7, and $2 50 extra; Bills payable at the end of the first month of each session. It is highly important that every scholar should enter the School with the commencement of the first Session.

L. ANGELE, Principal.

July 24, 1852. 30-1y

THE TRIBUNE.

SCOTT LEADS THE COLUMN!—FORWARD!

"*Now, brethren, now is the hour!*"

The publishers of the *New York Tribune* proffer copies of their regular and full Weekly issue (eight large pages, each six columns, of Literature, Politics and News) for the remainder of the Presidential Campaign, commencing with the 7th of August, and closing with Nov. 25th, when we confidently hope to announce their triumph—on the following terms:

1 copy for the 15 weeks	$0 37½
6 copies, to one address,	2 00
10 copies do do	3 00
25 copies do do	7 50

Payment in all cases to accompany the order.

The selection of Winfield Scott for President, and William A. Graham for Vice President, has gladdened our hearts and strengthened our earnest hopes. Our conviction has long been fixed that Gen. Scott is the very man fitted and marked out by his heroic achievements—his inestimable services, at critical periods, in preserving our National tranquility and preventing the effusion of blood—by his unquestioned integrity, his self-devoting patriotism, his conservatism of position and his humanity—to unite the Whig Masses in one enthusiastic, invincible host and lead them on to victory. So believing, we have labored and hoped for his nomination, and we now confidently look to the result to justify our sanguine anticipations.

The Tribune, standing on its own Platform and knowing no other authority but truth, will do its utmost for the election of Scott and Graham; but it will not be absorbed by Political discussion. We have chosen to prefer Campaign subscribers in large sheet rather than a small and cheaper one, because the postage is the same, and because we wish to extend the knowledge of what The Tribune habitually is. The letters of our Associate Bayard Taylor, who next writes us from Syria, the ruins of Nineveh, Constantinople, &c., will appear every week, with reviews of new Books, Proceedings of Congress, and the general Foreign and Domestic News of the Day. If there is another journal in America more valuable or interesting than The Tribune, it is not because more money or labor is spent thereon.

All the Editions of The Tribune are printed in large Quarto form, on a sheet 31 by 43 inches, showing eight large and compact pages of reading matter. About half the Daily is devoted to Advertisements, very few of which appear in our other issues. No ten dollar daily in the world contains more reading matter than The Tribune, which is afforded at $5 per annum, or $1 50 for three months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

One copy (per annum) $3; Two do. $5; Ten do. $20.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

One copy (per annum) $2; Three do. $5; Eight do. $10; Twenty do. (to one address) $20.

*** Payment in all cases required in advance.

Subscriptions for The Campaign Tribune or either of our regular issues, are respectfully solicited. All notes of specie paying banks taken at par and may be remitted at our risk. Please address

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New York.

July 24, 1852. 30-1m

TOWN HALL

IRON AND HARDWARE STORE.

THIS MUSEUM of manufactured wares has lost none of its attractions, and I am now able to offer to the public, either for their inspection or purchase, one of the finest and most useful stock of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE ever offered in the County. With many thanks for the patronage extended to the late firm, I flatter myself able to supply all the wants in my line of business, cheap as the cheapest, with usual promptness and despatch. FRANK POTT.

April 3, 1852. 14-tf

CHEAP CHINA, GLASS, &c.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

Offer to the citizens of Pottsville and its vicinity, the choice of their beautiful and immense stock, in any quantity and of full qualities, of

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, French or English China, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, &c., or Ironstone Ware.

As also GLASS WARE, cut and moulded in great variety, at the very lowest rates.

Hotels, Boarding and Private Houses supplied with the best articles at very cheap prices.

June 5, 1852. 23-1y

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-Burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

Celebrated German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, 120 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled if equalled by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

[FROM THE "BOSTON MED."]

The Editor said, Dec. 22nd,

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"Hoof's Weekly," one of the best Literary papers published, says, Aug. 23—

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent grimbers of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The Hon. C. D. Hyneline, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says:

"Hoofland's German Bitters.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing.

If this medicine were more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver, and nervous system the great majority of real and imaginary diseases arise. If you put them in a healthy condition, and you can bid defiance to epademics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are afflicted indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."

Such testimony as these cures afford (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor, is that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, without which *they are spurious.*

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia; and by respectable dealers generally through the country.

☞ PRICES REDUCED.—To enable all classes of invalids