labor of Virginia competing with free labor in the manufacture of tobacco. In Tennessee slave labor is competing with the free labor of Pennsylvania in the manufacture of iron. Go to Georgia, and you find them boasting that Georgia is "the Massachusetts of the South."—They take you to their cotton factories and through their various workshops, and you find slaves performing all the labor in every establishment; and I challenge you to study the freight-lists of the line of steamers plying between this city and Savannah, Georgia, and you will find that they carry steadily to Philadelphia coarse cotton fabrics, manufactured by slaves near the cotton fields in the neighborhood of Savannah; and they undersell the Philadelphia mechanic in his own city, because their labor is labor without wages—labor at the hands of people who beget children and whose children are counted as cattle by their owners.

Not only do they interfere with labor of this kind; but I tell you, my friends, the question is pressed upon us by the South for the establishment of *white slavery*. This is no idle talk. They say their institution is no longer safe if it depends upon the doctrine of *African* slavery. This is a necessity of the South. Let me read to you an advertisement taken from the Richmond *Inquirer* of Feb. 27th inst. A runaway "Phil," is advertised as belonging to the estate of Wm. Gooch, and is spoken of as follows:

"The said negro is nearly white, with eyes blue, hair a little curly, is almost 5 feet 10 inches high, not more than 20 years old. It is believed he will endeavor to make his way to a free State, as he can anywhere pass for a white man."

What is the law of the South upon this question? I quote it as given by the same paper, the Richmond *Inquirer:*

"The laws of the Southern States justify the holding of white men in slavery, provided through the mother, they are descended, *however remotely*, from a negro slave."

The first cross is a "half-breed;" the second cross is a quadroon. Trace it in geometrical progression. In the next there is but one-eighth of negro blood, in the next, (only the fourth cross,) there is but one-sixteenth of negro blood; and where the taint is so slight as that, who shall trace it? Who shall discover it? It has reached that point, for many of their slaves have less than one-sixteenth—have but one thirty-second part of African blood in their veins; but so long as the mother is a slave (though she have but one thirty-second part of African blood and the father have none,) the child is still a slave, his condition following that of his mother, on the principle, "*partus sequitur ventrem.*" The doctrine of white slavery is no mere abstract theory of the South; it is becoming a necessity. They must either emancipate their most valuable slaves, because they are white, or they must insist upon the North surrendering all our extensive territory to their "peculiar institution."

Look at it, my fellow citizens, am I exaggerating—("No"). Am I wandering one hair's-breadth from the real state of the case? I ask you. Oh! workingmen of Pennsylvania, to go to your pillows to-night and ponder, as you have never pondered before, upon the issue that is before you in this election. If you are the friends of freedom—if you love the constitution of your country—if you revere the names of its great patriots—if you believe in a superintending and avenging Providence—if you believe in Christianity which teaches you that "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these," (the suffering ones of earth,) "ye have done it unto your great Master"—Oh! think, and think that these matters are connected with your vote in the coming Presidential election—that by your vote you may either say that this institution, which thus degrades humanity, shall be hemmed in to the South of that line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, or that it shall stalk with unabashed front all over the great territories of the West. You shall say whether the laborer shall walk erect, a freeman, putting his wages in his pocket and spending them at his will or whether, in the South, white or black, he shall be the mere creature of his owner, and in the North be reduced by the competition of unpaid labor to a condition scarcely more happy than that of the slave.

Is not the issue a portentous one? Is it not one demanding reflection? Is it not one demanding vigorous action? Oh! my fellow countrymen, let not party names mislead you. Be not deluded by the cry of "Americanism," if it would lead you from the free side of this issue. Americanism is to stand up for the freedom and equality of man. (Immense applause.) Americanism is to govern America by a sound American spirit which will maintain the equality of man and the freedom of man. (Loud cheers.) Be not humbugged, either, by the cry of "Democracy." There was a time when the Democracy of our country claimed to be, and I, at least, believed them to be, "eyes to the blind and feet to the lame"—when I believed they were the friends of freedom, equality and education—when I believed that they strove to give to man the freest and fullest chance to develop himself and provide for the prosperity of his posterity.

But what is the so-called "Democracy" of to-day? I *spurn* the Democratic party of to-day. (A perfect storm of applause, which did not subside for several minutes.) I spurn it, because it tramples and spits upon the graves of the great men who organized it, and libels their great names. (Cheering.) I spurn it, because, as I have shown you from these volumes, it has proved recreant to all the great principles that led it on to victory. (Applause.) I spurn it, because, instead of being the friend of labor and the laboring man, it is attempting to degrade the freemen of the North to a level with the slave of the South. (Cheers.) I spurn and I scorn the sham Democracy of to-day, because it is attempting to extend all over our country a system which makes the child of a woman descended from a slave, a slave, be he as white as white can be—though his blood be Caucasian and his spirit as free as that of Jefferson or of Washington—(Loud applause.) I scorn the Democratic party, because it has silenced its own leaders, or expelled them from its ranks, and placed itself in charge of the Disunion orators of the South. Where is it? It has in the Cabinet of its President, Jeff Davis, a Disunionist from Mississippi, and it has sent through the whole North, stumping in its cause, Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, a Disunionist, Senator Toombs, of Georgia, a Disunionist, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, a Disunionist, because its columns are led on by men who are pledged to dissolve the Union and sacrifice the Constitution of my country. (Applause.) I scorn the so-called Democratic party of Pennsylvania especially, because, having silenced its former leaders, or expelled them from its bosom, it has taken those as its champions and its leaders with whom I have had a life long political battle.

Why, what is this Democracy? It puts me in mind of a knife which a French gentleman of my acquaintance, had, of which he used to boast a great deal. He was a good fellow—a little thick-headed at times, but very kind-hearted. "There," said he, "Mr. K., 's one very good white vich I brought from France vit me. I values him very much, bote because I brought him from France vit me, and because he met vit some accidents and I get him repaired, and he just as good as ever. First, soon after I came to this country I broke ze blade, and I take him to Mr. Schively, in Chestnut street, and he put in a new blade, just as good as the old one; den, a good vile after dat, I broke ze handle, accidentally, and I go to Mr. Schively again, but Mr. Schively moves away, and I go 'round in Second street, to Mr. Richardson, and I get a new handle on—so I have my same old knife just as good as new." (Laughter.) The Democratic party have got a new blade and a new handle, new principles and new leaders, (great laughter,) but it is, they say, the same old party, just as good as new.

My friends, don't believe them—don't believe them. Look for yourselves, think for yourselves, inquire for yourselves. If you have thought of voting either for Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore, pause, ponder and study. Do not take my assertion. Do not take the assertion of any partisan leader. God knows I do not propose voluntarily to become your leader. I did not seek the position in which I stand. I was absent from my home, and far distant when I first heard that I had been nominated. My ready answer was, I cannot accept—I cannot serve; and nothing but a sense of duty has brought me to the mind to serve. But I ask while you listen to me to think—when you leave me to examine the question which I have put before you, and to look to the authorities. If I have made a misstatement, I have made it unconsciously. If I have made a misstatement, I have been misled by the law books that I have studied—by the authority which I bring here, (Benton's Thirty Years' View,) by the various ones which my library furnishes, by which I test it. I have presented to you the histories of the great fathers of the country, without division of party, without division of section, and I ask you to stand by them.

"Well," say some, "you are right in theory, you are right in doctrine; but the Union! the Union! save the Union!" Why the Union is in just about as much danger as the Rocky Mountains. (Laughter.) It would be quite as easy at this moment to dissolve the Rocky Mountains, as it would be to dissolve this Union. Our party is the Constitutional party. (Loud cheering.) We stand where the fathers of our country stood—we stand where the Whig party and the Democratic party agreed in standing, down till the present Administration—(Applause.) And there can be no dissolution of the Union for adhering to that doctrine.

"But," say some, "you have taken up two candidates from the North—two from one section—and Mr. Fillmore says that the South ought not to stand that. They stood it when our distinguished townsman, Richard Rush, ran as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, with John Adams, of Massachusetts, for President. They stood it when Gen. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, ran with Granger, of New York. We stood it when Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, ran with John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. It has been stood so often, that there is no danger of dissolution on that score.

But, our position is this: If we are beaten, we acquiesce—pick our flint, and fire again; (applause) and if we are victorious, *we will see who will dissolve the Union.*—(Vociferous cheers. A voice—"That's it!") Why, there is as much of Andrew Jackson in John C. Fremont as there could be if he were "a chip of the old block," or as there is in any other human being that lives. (Great applause.) "Old Hickory" himself lived upon acorns, and Fremont has tasted a little dog's meat—just as Caleb Cushing has, though Cushing did by mistake.—When on his Chinese mission, he was dining with a Chinaman of rank, and, according to the rules of Chinese etiquette, had to taste of every dish. One he tasted which pleased his palate exceedingly. Wishing to inquire what it was, and being unable to speak the language, said he, supposing it to be duck, "Quack, quack?" "No, no," replied the Chinaman, very promptly; "bow, wow, wow!" (Shouts of laughter.) But when Colonel Fremont went to the Indian council, and they set before him roasting meat; he knew he had to show himself able to do anything and everything; so he went at it with as much alacrity as the hungriest Indian present. He says he did not like it much, but he was in the service of his country, and must not shrink; so he ate it.

Again, see the bearing of Col. Fremont in that terrible expedition which he undertook at his own expense, to explore the Rocky Mountains. His guide had misled him, and on one of the highest peaks, thirteen thousand feet above our level, they were almost blinded by a drift of hard frozen snow, through which they had to walk waist-deep. They gathered their little forces together—he and his thirty-three men, and sheltered themselves for the night. It was the 24th of December. In the morning they made their way back over the peak to get its shelter against the wind. Their mules huddled together as by instinct to keep themselves warm, and fell, one after another, making the nucleus of a snow-bank. Their implements were lost, and such unexpected dangers and difficulties had encompassed them, that despair seemed to be overtaking the men. He rallied their spirits, and he spent that Christmas *reading Blackstone*, to show them that he was not disconcerted, and that he did not feel disheartened by danger. When cut off from all resources, misled by his guide, deceived by one in whom he trusted, with the hearts of his men curdling in their bosoms, and the dumb brutes, who could not be inspired by his bravery, sinking around him, he calmly took up a volume of Blackstone, and by that decision of character, that apparent indifference to the circumstances that surrounded him, he assured his men that their detention was after all but a mere Christmas halt. When they had sufficiently rested, he despatched a detachment on the backward track for assistance, and when they did not return in time, he himself, with knapsack on his back, sought relief and found his poor men maddened with hunger and the effects of the cold. He hurried on, and on and on, until he found relief, and saved the great body of that company of men. We have in him a man who has exhibited the character of Napoleon for energy, the character of Jackson for firmness, for decision, for coolness—a man who has never been President, it is true, but who has never been called to perform any duty, civil or military, in which he has not shown himself "up to the mark"—(long-continued, enthusiastic applause)—a man born in the South, reared in the South, but who has served his whole country—a man familiar with all history, and especially familiar with all American history—the first enlightened man that traversed this region of Kansas—the man who gave not only to America, but to the world, the knowledge—the complete knowledge, I might say—of the Rocky Mountains, their passes, their various scientific disclosures; he revealed them all, and with wonderful rapidity; the man who gave freedom to California, and who represented that State with marked ability for a short time, in the councils of the nation—the man (and mark it,) whom the leaders of the Democratic party one year ago sought to make the candidate of that party for the Presidency. The proof is clear and undoubted, that rather more than a year ago, Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, and other distinguished Democrats, sought to make Mr. Fremont the candidate of the Democratic party. He listened to them, and when he found that they would ask him to approve of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, he said to them, "Never;" that he had been a Democrat; that he owed to the Democratic party all the political preferment he had ever had; that he had no political aspirations, but were the Presidency of the United States twenty times that Presidency, he never would consent to see slavery extended by the abolition or abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line. (Great applause.) He is a man fit for any and for every emergency; and a man behind whom, in the Vice Presidential chair, will stand one of the youngest and ablest jurists of New Jersey—a man who has distinguished himself upon the bench, as a lawyer and a Chancellor, and who has rendered himself eminent in the councils of the nation—a safe man—a cautious man—a firm man. They are both the friends of freedom, and I ask you, let your party predilections hitherto have been what they may, to unite with one common consent and vote for our own old doctrines—vote for the doctrines of Washington, and Jefferson, and Polk, and Harrison, and Taylor—vote for the freedom of the North—for the enfranchisement of labor and the preservation of its freedom—vote for man, as man—vote for Fremont and Dayton, and leave other issues to take care of themselves hereafter. Americans cannot "govern America" until we have a free America to be governed. (Rapturous applause, which continued for some time.)

Table I—Comparison between the States of New York and Virginia.

	New York.	Virginia.
Incorporated into Union,	1789	1789
Area of Territory, sq. ms.	47,000	61,352
Population to sq. m. 1850	66	23
Population in 1790	340,120	748,308
Population in 1800	586,756	880,200
Population in 1810	959,049	974,622
Population in 1820	1,372,812	1,065,379
Population in 1830	1,918,608	1,211,405
Population in 1840	2,428,921	1,239,797
Population in 1850	3,097,394	1,421,661
Free White Pop. in 1790	314,142	442,115
Free White Pop. in 1800	556,039	514,280
Free White Pop. in 1810	918,699	551,534
Free White Pop. in 1820	1,332,744	603,087
Free White Pop. in 1830	1,873,633	694,300
Free White Pop. in 1840	2,378,890	740,858
Free White Pop. in 1850	3,048,325	894,800
Slaves in 1790	21,324	292,427
Slaves in 1800	20,343	345,796
Slaves in 1810	15,017	392,518
Slaves in 1820	10,088	425,153
Slaves in 1830	75	469,757
Slaves in 1840	4	449,087
Slaves in 1850	None.	472,528
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1800	77.0	16.32
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1810	65.22	7.24
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1820	45.06	9.31
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1830	40.58	15.12
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1840	26.96	6.70
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1850	28.14	20.77
No. of Church Sittings, 1850	1,915,179	858,086
Pupils in Pub. Schools, 1850	675,221	67,353
Native free population over 20 years of age, that, in 1850, could not read or write,	30,670	67,383
That is,	1 in 79	1 in 17
Volumes in public libraries, 1850,	1,760,820	88,462
Presidential vote in 1852,	522,294	129,545
Electors of President in 1856	35	15
Representatives in Congress	33	13
Voters entitled to choose one Representative to Congress	15,827	9,965
Value of real estate and personal estate	$1,080,309,216	$389,731,488
Do. to each free person	$316	$411
Product of Manufactures, Mining and Mechanic Arts, 1850	$237,597,249	$28,705,387
Cash value of Farms, 1850	$554,246,642	$28,028,561
Value of Land per acre	$75	$15
Value of Live Stock, 1850	$73,570,499	$33,656,659
Value of Animals slaughtered, 1850	$13,573,883	$7,502,986
Population employed in Agriculture	445,254	318,771
Tonnage employed in Foreign Commerce, 1851	141,546,538	552,933
Miles of Railroad	3,009	1,295
Miles of Canal	989	189

Table II—Comparison between Ohio and Kentucky.

	Ohio.	Kentucky.
Incorporated into Union,	1802	1792
Territory, square miles,	39,964	37,680
Territory, acres,	25,576,960	24,115,200
Population to square miles	49½	26
Population in 1800,	45,365	220,955
Population in 1810,	230,760	406,511
Population in 1820,	581,434	564,317
Population in 1830,	937,903	687,917
Population in 1840,	1,519,467	779,828
Population in 1850,	1,980,329	982,405
Free White Pop., 1800,	45,028	179,871
Free White Pop., 1810,	228,861	324,237
Free White Pop., 1820,	576,572	434,644
Free White Pop., 1830,	928,329	517,787
Free White Pop., 1840,	1,502,122	590,253
Free White Pop., 1850,	1,955,050	761,413
Slave Pop., 1800,	None	40,343
Slave Pop., 1810,	None	80,561
Slave Pop., 1820,	None	126,732
Slave Pop., 1830,	6	165,213
Slave Pop., 1840,	3	182,258
Slave Pop., 1850,	None	210,981
In. of White Pop. pr. ct., 1810	408.26	80.26
In. of White Pop. pr. ct., 1820	151.93	34.06
In. of White Pop. pr. ct., 1830	61.0	19.12
In. of White Pop. pr. ct., 1840	61.8	13.99
In. of White Pop. pr. ct., 1850	30.15	28.99
No. Church Sittings, 1850,	1,457,769	673,528
Pupils in Pub. Schools, 1850,	484,153	71,429
Native Free Pop. over 20 years of age unable to read or write, 1850,	56,958	67,359
That is	1 in 31	1 in 11
No. of Newspapers, 1850,	261	62
Vols. in Public Libraries,	186,828	79,466
Presidential Vote in 1852,	353,428	111,079
Electors of President, 1856,	23	12
Represent. in Congress,	21	10
Voters entitled to choose one Representative to Congress,	16,830	11,107
Value of Real and Personal Estate,	$504,727,120	$301,628,456
Value to each Free Person,	$255	$391
Annual Product of Mechanical Industry,	$62,647,259	$24,588,483
Cash Value of Farms,	$358,758,603	$155,021,262
Value of Land, per acre,	$65	$25
Value of Live Stock, 1850,	$44,121,741	$29,661,436
Value of Slaughtered Animals, 1850,	$7,439,243	$6,462,598
Pop. employed in Agriculture,	272,579	197,738
Miles of Railroad,	2,725	284
Miles of Canal,	921	486

Table III—Michigan and Arkansas.

	Michigan.	Arkansas.
Incorporated into Union	Jan. 26, 1837	June 15, '36
Territory in square miles	56,243	52,198
Population to the square mile 1850	7.07	4.02
Population in 1820	8,896	14,273
Population in 1830	31,639	30,388
Population in 1840	212,267	97,574
Population in 1850,	397,654	209,897
Free White Pop. in 1820	8,591	12,579
Free White Pop. in 1830	31,346	25,671
Free White Pop. in 1840	211,560	77,174
Free White Pop. in 1850	395,071	162,189
Slave Pop. in 1820	None	1,617
Slave Pop. in 1830	None	4,576
Slave Pop. in 1840	None	19,935
Slave Pop. in 1850	None	47,100
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1830	26,487	10,407
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1840	57,491	20,062
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1850	8,674	11,016
No. of Church Sittings 1850	120,117	60,226
Pupils in Public Schools 1850	110,455	8,493
Native Free Population over 20 years of age who are unable to read or write 1850	5,272	16,008
That is	1 in 65	1 in 9
No. of Newspapers 1850	58	9
Volumes in Public Libraries	107,943	420
Presidential Vote in 1852	82,659	19,577
Electors of President in 1856	6	4
Representatives in Congress	4	2
Voters entitled to choose one Representative to Congress	20,735	9,788
Value of Real and Personal Estate	$59,787,255	$39,841,025
Value to each free person	$150	$245
Annual Product of Mechanical Industry	$10,976,894	$607,436
Cash value of Farms	$51,872,446	$15,265,245
Value of Land per acre	$10	$5
Value of Live Stock 1850	$8,008,734	$6,647,969
Value of Animals Slaughtered in 1850	$1,328,327	$1,163,313
Population employed in Agriculture	56,521	26,355
Population employed in Manufactures	6,890	1,173
Miles of Railroad	590	37

Table IV—Massachusetts and South Carolina.

	Massachusetts.	South Carolina.
Incorporated into Union	1789	1789
Territory, square miles	7,250	28,000
Territory, acres	4,640,000	17,920,000
Pop. to the square mile	127½	23½
Population in 1790	378,717	249,073
Population in 1800	423,245	345,591
Population in 1810	472,040	415,115
Population in 1820	523,287	502,741
Population in 1830	610,408	581,185
Population in 1840	737,699	594,398
Population in 1850	994,514	668,507
Free White Pop. 1790	373,254	140,178
Free White Pop. 1800	416,793	196,255
Free White Pop. 1810	465,303	214,196
Free White Pop. 1820	516,419	237,440
Free White Pop. 1830	603,359	255,863
Free White Pop. 1840	720,030	259,084
Free White Pop. 1850	985,450	274,563
Slave Pop. 1790	None	107,094
Slave Pop. 1800	None	146,151
Slave Pop. 1810	None	196,365
Slave Pop. 1820	None	258,475
Slave Pop. 1830	None	315,401
Slave Pop. 1840	None	327,038
Slave Pop. 1850	None	384,984
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1800	1,166	4,000
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1810	1,163	914
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1820	1,098	1,085
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1830	1,683	96
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1840	2,082	47
In. of White Pop. pr. ct. 1850	3,517	587
No. of Church Sittings 1850	692,827	460,450
Pupils in Public Schools 1850	176,475	17,838
Native Free Pop. over 20 years of age, unable to read or write, 1850	1,861	16,460
That is	1 in 446	1 in 17
No. of Newspapers, 1850	209	19
Volumes in Public Libraries	684,015	107,472
Average vote	132,142	4,594
Electors of President, 1856	13	8
Representatives in Congress	11	6
Voters entitled to choose one Representative to Congress	12,013	7149
Value of Real and Personal Estate	$573,342,286	$288,257,694
Do. to each free person	577	1,017
Annual Product of Mechanical Industry	[error in copy]	
Cash Value of Farms	109,076,347	82,431,684
Value of Land per Acre	30	5
Value of Live Stock, 1850	9,647,710	15,060,015
Value of animals slaughtered, 1850	2,500,924	3,502,637
Population employed in Agriculture	87,837	198,363
Population employed in Manufactures	85,176	10,320
Tonnage employed in Commerce 1851	32,415,327	2,081,310
Miles of Railroad	1,140	546
Miles of Canal	100	52

Backing Down.—The Pro-Slavery Administration of Franklin Pierce, is becoming frightened at the outburst of popular opinion at the North in favor of Freedom, and has directed Gov. Geary to release the Free State prisoners, held by the Border Ruffians of Kansas. It is too late however. The hand writing is on the wall. The doom of the oppressors of the sons of Freedom is sealed. The effect is their terror, they may attempt to remedy, but cause remains. At the ballot box in November the North will prove that there is a North—that pro-Slavery aggression may reach a point, beyond which Ruffianism cannot force it. Tyranny in any shape is distasteful to an American citizen. And when it comes in its present form—a form so severe that it is doing great injustice to the British government to draw any parallel between its course to the American colonies, which brought on the Revolution, and the course of administration towards Kansas—that men resist is a fact full of hope, for it indicates that the love of liberty is still alive in the hearts of our people. Whatever struggle we may yet be destined to go through, that spirit is a bright presage for the future, and a sure indication that the government must be brought back to its original intention. So far from being a source of alarm, it should be a subject of sincere congratulation that, while in the old world governments find it difficult to hold the people to social order, in this country the people, firmly attached to law and order, sternly hold the government to the execution of the one and the preservation of the other even when, as in Kansas, they would disregard and violate both.

The Central Fremont Club.—At a regular meeting of this Club held at Hill's Hotel on Monday evening last, it was resolved to procure a suitable place for the future regular meetings of the Club, to be known as the "Fremont Head Quarters." A room has been selected in Thompson's Building, corner of Market and Second sts., in which the members of the Club will meet this evening. L. Bancroft and others will speak on the occasion, while the Rocky Mountain Glee Club will enliven the scene with their songs, and shouts for Freedom. Rally, friends of Free Soil, Free Labor and Free Speech, at Thompson's Hall to-night. Those who are opposed to white oppression, as well as no more nigger States, are cordially invited to attend, enrol their names as members free of charge, and participate in the spirited proceedings. Every manly arm and voice is needed in the present contest, for you are called upon to

"Strike for your altars and your fires;
Strike for the green graves of your sires,
God and your native land!"

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1856.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

We are happy to announce to our readers, that a Union Electoral Ticket will be formed in this State in the course of a short time, which will enable every opponent of the Cincinnati Platform and the extension of Slavery, to vote for it without any sacrifice of principle on any other question he may now or has heretofore advocated.—We give this information to satisfy those who are making inquiry on the subject. The Ticket will be formed and published in time for the Presidential election. This seals the fate of Buchanism and also the fate of *a few conspirators who are now known and who are bargaining to throw the Fillmore vote in Pennsylvania for Buchanan.*—Some leaders may sell themselves, but the honest Fillmore men the rank and file, cannot be sold to Buchanan by corrupt and purchased leaders.

SOUND BUCHANAN DOCTRINE.

The Honest Ground and no Flinching.

A cotemporary truly says that it is time that the Democratic Party should take here, as it has elsewhere, high and clear ground on the *Slavery Question*. Why pretend that slavery is wrong in any sense, when the testimony of all the Buchanan leaders and newspapers in the South, and in certain parts of the North, is in favor of it as a rightful institution? Has not slavery always existed somewhere? Were there not white Serfs in England formerly, as there are in Russia now? Is it not therefore a cowardly evasion of the truth to contend that we should tolerate in this country no slavery but that of negroes? Every man who has travelled in the South has seen hundreds, perhaps thousands of slaves so nearly white, that no one would suspect they had a drop of black blood in their veins. But slaves they are—and of course they must because the laws of the Slave States make no distinction of color, but only of blood. This distinction of blood however, is a false distinction, according to the most able writers and speakers of the great Democratic party in the South—They boldly and honorably declare that slavery should be confined to no particular race of men—that every white laborer—every white mechanic—every white practical farmer—every white working-man, would be better off as a slave than as a free man, and therefore ought to be a slave. Read the words of the highest authorities in the South. The *Richmond (Va.) Enquirer*, the oldest Democratic paper in the Old Dominion, a most able supporter of Buchanan for the Presidency, and of the Cincinnati Platform as the only doctrine that will secure the establishment of slavery in Kansas, and in all the Free Territories of the North—this paper speaks thus on this question. We take *its own fair and forcible words:*

"Until recently, the defence of slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists (for they were mere apologists,) took half way grounds. They confined the defence of slavery to mere *negro* slavery; thereby giving up the slavery *principle*, admitting *other* forms of slavery to be *wrong*.

"The line of defence, however, is now changed. The South maintains that *slavery is right, natural and necessary, and does not depend upon difference of COMPLEXION.* The laws of the Slave States *justify* the holding of WHITE MEN in *bondage*."

"We repeat, is the honest language of the *Richmond Inquirer*, the staunch advocate of Mr. Buchanan, and the organ of his friend Governor Wise, who, with the clear calculation for which he is remarkable, has shown the value of slavery extension to Virginia and proved that slaves now worth one thousand dollars each would be worth from three to five thousand dollars each in California and other parts of the great West, if the good old system could only be extended there.—Suppose all the *white* workingmen of Virginia were also slaves, as the *Enquirer* in the extract above, says they ought to be, it is easy to imagine how immensely rich Virginia would become—that is, her distinguished first families owning black and white slaves, whom they could breed and send to the West for three or five hundred dollars a head!

Another leading press of the good old Democratic party, and a worthy organ of Mr. Buchanan, published in South Carolina, sustains the views we have quoted from the *Enquirer*. It uses this plain, straightforward language on the subject:

"Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the *laboring man*, whether WHITE or *black*. The great evil of Northern *free society* is, that it is burthened with a *servile* class of MECHANICS and LABORERS, *unfit for self-government*, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child; and the Northern States will yet have to *introduce* it. Their theory of government is a delusion."

This is honest. There are no false pretences, no free labor, free soil, abolition stuff, and nonsense in those words. They are the doctrines of our Southern brethren and James Buchanan has no truer friends than they are, and they have no truer friend than he is.

But there is still broader ground on the subject of society, taken by the *Richmond Enquirer*. It says in a recent number,

"Repeatedly have we asked the North, Has not the experiment of universal liberty FAILED? Are not the evils of FREE SOCIETY INSUFFERABLE? And do not most thinking men among you propose to subvert and reconstruct it? Still no answer. This gloomy silence is another conclusive proof, added to many other conclusive evidences we have furnished, that *free society in the long run* is an impracticable form of society; it is everywhere starving, *demoralized* and *insurrectionary*.

"We repeat, then, that policy and humanity alike *forbid the extension of the evils of free society* to new people and coming generations.

"Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men co-exist and endure. The one must give away and cease to exist. The other become universal.

"If free society be unnatural, immoral and unchristian, it must fall, and give away to slave society—a social system old as the world, universal as man."

Another paper published in Virginia, the *South Side Democrat*, a journal distinguished for its faithful support of Mr. Buchanan, thus expresses its honest indignation at the slang about freedom and whatever belongs to it. The editor says:

"We have got to hating everything with the prefix FREE, from *free* negroes down and up through the whole catalogue—FREE farms, FREE labor, FREE society, FREE will, FREE thinking, FREE children and FREE schools—all belonging to the same brood of *damnable isms*. But the worst of all these abominations is the modern system of FREE SCHOOLS. The new England system of free schools has been the cause and prolific source of the infidelities and *treasons* that have turned her cities into Sodoms and Gomorrahs and her land into the common nestling places of howling Bedlamites. We abominate the system, because the schools are free."

The *Muscogee Herald*, a whole-souled Buchanan paper, published in Alabama, has the courage to utter its sentiments in these words:

"Free Society! we sicken of the name. What is it but a conglomeration of GREASY MECHANICS, FILTHY OPERATIVES, SMALL FISTED FARMERS and moon struck THEORISTS? All the Northern and especially the New England States are devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class one meets with is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery; and yet who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body servant. This is your free society which the Northern hordes are endeavoring to extend into Kansas."

Let any candid man reflect on the language of the *Muscogee Herald*, and if he wishes to prevent the lower classes of Northern society—the *greasy mechanics* and *filthy operatives* and *small fisted farmers* of the Free States, from finding a home in Kansas and in the great West, he will do as the *Muscogee Herald* and all the noble and chivalric supporters of Mr. Buchanan in the South are doing;—he will work and vote to elect that great son of Pennsylvania, and secure what our gallant Southern friends desire; he will make Kansas a Slave State, a home "fitted for well-bred gentlemen," not a community where "the prevailing class is mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers doing their own drudgery," as no gentleman farmer ought to do anywhere, or would do if the progressive doctrine of white as well as black slavery, were adopted in our country.

Senator Downs, of Louisiana, puts the matter in a clear light. In one of his fine, bold, democratic speeches, he lately said:

"I call upon the opponents of slavery to prove that the WHITE LABORERS of the North are as happy, as contented, or as comfortable as the SLAVE of the South. In the South the slaves do not suffer one-tenth of the evils endured by the white laborers of the North. Poverty is unknown to the Southern slave, for as soon as the master of slaves becomes too poor to provide for them, he SELLS them to others who can take care of them. This, sir, is one of the excellencies of the system of slavery, and this the superior condition of the Southern slave over the Northern WHITE laborer."

Is not Senator Downs right? Can't our White Working Men see that if they were slaves they would *always* be taken care of? Can't they understand, that if one master should become too poor to keep them, he could sell them to another, who of course would buy and take care of them? What can be plainer? Is not every workingman a thing to be taken care of? And how fortunate the society, where workingmen, white as well as black, can be sold to a benevolent master, who will take care of them as long as they can earn money for him.

We might extend this matter indefinitely. We could show by any number of extracts how honest the Southern Democrats are, proclaiming the principles on which they support their party, and how they rely on the favorite son of Pennsylvania to fulfil the pledges of the Cincinnati Platform, and open the Territories of the West to the institution of Slavery; an institution which they prove is good alike for black and white mechanics, laborers and farmers, placing them in the happy position of slaves, on an equal footing with them, to be bought and sold and properly cared for, without being spoiled by free wages, or free schools, or any of the evils and follies of free society.

Democrats! stick to your party and secure the blessings of slavery to yourselves and your children from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Col. Fremont's Religion.—Next week we will publish a statement from the N. Y. *Evangelist*, being the result of an interview between the Rev. Dr. De Witt, of the Dutch Reformed Church; Professor Henry B. Smith, and R. D. Hitchcock of the Union Theological Seminary; Rev. D. B. Coe, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, and one of the editors of the Evangelist, and Mr. Fremont. It is interesting, as well as conclusive—proving, as it does, that Mr. Fremont is, as he has always been, a staunch Protestant.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"Verbatim" will accept our acknowledgements for his attention. When we received his favor, matter to the same effect was already in type.

A Communication from Pt. Clinton, containing a dollar, suggesting a candidate for Associate Judge, and signed "Many Friends," has been received. The writer will have his money returned by calling at this office. We can make no use of suggestions contained in a communication, to which the writer has not the manliness to append his name.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The October number of this popular Magazine is before us. Godey is a model of punctuality in dispensing his monthly favors. The October number, in its principal illustration, contains a charming fancy, artistically expressed, entitled "The Star of Dawn." The fashion and pattern plates are numerous and interesting to the lady patrons of the Book; the "Editor's Table" is spicy, while the literary contributions are from the pens of well-known and favorite contributors to Godey's Lady's Book. To be had at Bannan's.

Confessions of a School Master.—This useful, moral, instructive little work is from the pen of W. A. Alcott, M. D., and published by H. A. Lantz, Reading. This work, although it will be found interesting to every teacher, is not designed for teachers alone. It is intended, also, for school committees, school visitors, etc. While the author's experience as a school visitor affords instruction in matters pertaining to that responsible office, and while it speaks with a loud voice to negligent parents, we think that the familiar style in which the book is written, and the general novelty of its instructions will secure for it a favorable reception in every family.

"The Banished Son."—This work, by that popular author, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, is now in press, and will be issued by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday next, 27th inst. The work will be furnished in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1 25, or in two volumes, paper cover for $1. The work will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price of the edition in a letter. The purity of style which marks Mrs. Hentz's works, combined with the interest of her plots, have secured for her in this country a wide-spread popularity. If the "Banished Son, and Other Stories of the Heart," possesses the merit embraced in "Linda," "Robert Graham," and others of Mrs. H.'s well known works, we anticipate for it a circulation equal, if not superior to the gems which heretofore have sprung from that lady's pen.

Graham's Magazine.—Watson & Co., exert themselves assiduously to publish a first class Magazine, and we are pleased to observe that they succeed. The popularity, as well as circulation of their capital publication, must be largely on the increase. The October number before us is charming. "The Mother's Pets" is the title of the principal illustration. The Fashion Plate exhibits the ladies in their glorious plenitude of skirts, hoops, etc. "Isabella of Spain" is an illustrated historical sketch. "Shane Faddh's Wedding" is an illustrated humorous story, by Wm. Carleton, characteristic of the Irish peasantry. Caroline C. Fairfield furnishes a home sketch—also illustrated—entitled "Mildred St. John and her Little Cousin." "My Gun and Dog," accompanied by a spirited engraving, is an exciting sporting narrative. The Editor's "Chit Chat," a number of pattern plates, a couple of humorous illustrations, together with a variety of literary matter, sum up the remainder of the contents of Graham for October. Copies can be procured at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTATIONS.

Reported by S. Lewis, of Pottsville Sci. Association.

SEPT. 9th mo. 30 days.	THER'R Mean.	THER'R Highest.	BAR'M Mean.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. Topograph. & Geographical.
Saturd 13	66	77	29.20	Height of Pottsville, (corner of Market & 2d. streets)
Sunday 14	62	73	29.30	above mean tide, 635.967 ft.
Monday 15	66	76	29.25	Distance from Philadelphia
Tuesd'y 16	64	74	29.31	95 miles. Latitude, 40°
Wedn'y 17	69	73	29.31	44' 15". Population in
Thurs'y 18	74	84	29.21	1850, 7,800.
Friday 19	67	72	29.35	

13—Clear; gentle breeze from N. W.
14—Clear; calm.
15—Do.; gentle breeze.
16—Cloudy; " "
17—Clear; " "
18—Foggy morn.; aft. clear—strong breeze.
19—Slightly cloudy—fresh breeze of wind.

Col. C. L. Pinkerton, of Tremont, was on Wednesday last admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law, in the several Courts of Schuylkill County. We learn that the Colonel passed a very creditable examination.

Strawberry Plants.—Those desiring to procure choice Strawberry Plants, will be gratified to learn that Mr. F. F. Merceron, of Montgomery County, will be at the Exchange Hotel in this Borough, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 23d and 24th inst., with a lot, including the "Moyamensing," a new and celebrated variety.

"*The Black Swan,*" a fine vocalist, will give a Concert at the Town Hall, in this Borough, Tuesday evening next. She will be assisted by the "African Mario." We have heard Miss Greenfield, and considered her astonishing. Those who attend on Tuesday evening, will be gratified. She has attracted fashionable audiences wherever she has sung, in this country and Europe.

The Pottsville Brass Band.—The Fourth Annual Ball of this Association will come off on Monday evening, 29th inst., at the Town Hall. The balls of the band have always been of the most delightful character, and the greatest care is invariably exercised by the managers to render everything satisfactory to the participants. As this Ball is for the benefit of a really industrious and meritorious musical association, we hope and believe that the attendance on the occasion of those fond of "tripping it on the light, fantastic toe," will be large. It may be considered the opening Ball of the season.

The Schuylkill County Agricultural Society.—The Fifth Annual Exhibition of this Society will commence at Orwigsburg on Tuesday, the 7th of October, and continue three days. We would impress upon the farming and manufacturing community, the importance of furnishing for exhibition their respective productions. The list of premiums is quite liberal, and should produce active competition among those who feel an interest in all that conduces to the prosperity of the County. Contribute, irrespective of what your neighbor contemplates furnishing. This course will ensure a creditable display and attract to the Fair, thousands from all sections of the Region. The proper spirit need but be exhibited, to place Schuylkill County prominent as an agricultural, as she is first in Coal mining, and in Iron manufacture. We hope that the display on the occasion of the approaching Exhibition of the Agricultural Society, at Orwigsburg will be superior to any that have preceded it.

Union Meeting at Middleport.—Pursuant to a call for a Union meeting of the Opposition to the Sham Democracy, a large number of citizens assembled at Balliet's Hotel on Saturday evening last. The meeting was organized by appointing Daniel Koch, Chairman; Abraham Shaefer and Joseph Miller, Vice Presidents, and J. J. Wright, M. D., Sec'y.

The meeting was then addressed in an eloquent and impressive manner, by Prof. J. A. Eberhart and B. Bartholomew, Esq.

Quite a number of the members of the Sham Democratic party, were present; and true to their principles of opposition to Free Speech and order, continually disturbed the meeting. Prominent among those who conducted themselves in a disorderly manner, was the justice of the peace of that place.

Notwithstanding the annoyance however, the truth penetrated to the convictions of many, and at the close a large number of those present enrolled their names as members of a Union Club. The officers of the Club are, C. Bensinger, President; John Kelechmen and Jos. Balliet, Vice Presidents; Dr. J. J. Wright, Secretary, and B. B. Schuck, Jos. Miller and Martin Bensinger, Directors.

It is a gratifying fact that the Union Club of Middleport, numbers in its ranks twice as many as the Slavocratic Club of that place at *its formation*. When it is remembered that Middleport has been heretofore, almost unanimously Democratic, this may justly be considered quite a triumph. *Three times three for the great Free Principles of the present Contest.* We anticipate a glorious response from Middleport and vicinity first in October, then at the Ides of November.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A meeting to organize this Association, convened in the First Methodist church, on Wednesday evening last, and adopted a Constitution and By-laws, at which time about twenty-five gentlemen gave in their names as members of the Association. According to the Constitution there are two principal classes of members, called active and associate members. Any male member, in good standing of any evangelical Christian church, may be elected an active member of the Association. Any person of good moral character may be elected an Associate member. All members, both active and associate, are to pay annually, in advance, one dollar into the treasury.

Associate members can participate in all the discussions, and other exercises, and enjoy all the privileges of active members, but have no right to vote or hold office.

The Association has stated meetings on the fourth Monday evening of each month, the regular exercises of which are reading essays, and reviews, discussions, conversation and social intercourse and miscellaneous business.

The officers of the Association are to be chosen annually on the fourth Monday evening of September.

The Association also contemplates an annual course of lectures during the fall and winter. The object of the Association is commendable, and its plans are certainly very wise, and calculated, if efficiently carried out, to do much good in such a place as Pottsville. We trust it will meet the hearty approval and receive the cordial and earnest support of every lover of good morals and religion.

Proceedings of Borough Council.—A stated meeting of the Borough Council was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16th. Present—Messrs. Shertle, Evans, Kinsley, Heffner, Derr, Parker, Shoener, Ebert, Carter and Kopitsch.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Com. on Acc., on receipts of Patrick Dunn, was continued.

Com. on Fire App., on procuring new hose for Hydrarian Company, was continued.

St. Com. on repairing Minersville St., was continued.

Com. on Fire App. on improvements at Good Intent Fire Company's house, reported progress and was continued.

Com. on Acc. on accounts of Norwegian Township, was continued.

St. Com. on crossing at Heaton's store, was continued. Same Com. on subject of bridge at Atkins' Furnace, was discharged.

Com. on petition of G. S. Repplier and others, in reference to culvert, was continued.

An amendment reported by the Com. of Markets, to the market laws of the Borough, was tabled, after a warm debate.

Com. on Acc., on account of present Clerk, was continued.

St. Com. on repairing St. Clair Road, was continued.

Com. on Acc., on communication from G. W. Snyder, claiming lot in East Market St., near Railroad, was continued.

St. Com. on petition from Wm. Garret and others, in reference to drain, was continued.

The matter of a crossing at Betz's Hotel, in Centre St., was lost.

A petition in reference to placing a lamp at the corner of Mahantongo and Railroad streets, was referred to Com. of Lamp and Watch.

A resolution was adopted by Council, instructing the Solicitor to act in the matter of the various railway connections, of this County, to see that the spirit of the Legislative act which incorporated them, is fully carried out. This resolution refers particularly to a connection between the Mine Hill and Mt. Carbon Railways, and Valley and Little Schuylkill Railways. These connections, especially the one between Pottsville and Tamaqua, are important to this Borough. If they can be effected, the benefit accruing to the business of Pottsville will be important.

St. Com. was instructed to make necessary improvements in Tremont and East Norwegian streets.

A petition in reference to opening Harrison street, was referred to street Committee.

A petition was referred in reference to repairs needed in Mahantongo street. Matter was referred to St. Com. with power to act.

A statement was received, demanding a remission of the Borough tax on the property occupied by the Catholic priest on Mahantongo street, it being claimed that the dwelling was church property. The matter was referred to Com. on Acc.

Mr. Yardley, from whom a communication was received, in reference to the matter, was on motion, authorized to pave the side-walks from the American House down to his store, and collect the amount incurred in making the improvement from the property owners.

St. Com. was instructed to have pavements in the Borough improved, where it is deemed necessary. Same Com. was instructed to raise the crossing at Centre and Mauch Chunk sts. and across Mauch Chunk st., at that point.

Com. on Survey was instructed to alter the grade of Minersville st.; to establish the grade of High st., to the Borough line, and establish the grade of Ninth st., from Norwegian.

St. Com. was instructed to make necessary repairs in Centre and Second streets.

Bill of Daniel Martin, for work done at Good Intent Engine house, amounting to $44 00, was referred to Com. on Fire Apparatus.

Bill of S. Heffner, for curbing Silliman's and Hughes' property in Market st., amounting to $40, was referred to Com. for collection.

Bill of R. Owens, amounting $14 37 for material furnished and work done, was laid over until next meeting.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

H. Zimmerman, for work,	$57 40
Benj. Ebert, work and material,	4 90
Charles Worman and others, work done,	128 21
D. Sterner, mason work,	5 00
J. Kimpel and others, work done,	102 25
Charles Bull, for blacksmith work,	4 52
Jasper Snell, work, etc.	21 20
Samuel Hartz, services as Clerk,	25 00
	$358 48

An order amounting to $100 was granted S. Heffner on account, for culvert being constructed in Ninth street. The Council then adjourned.

FREMONT FEELING IN ILLINOIS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Elida, Winnebago Co., Ill. Sept. 10th, 1856.

Dear Journal:—The people in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin are nearly of one mind—Free Speech, Free Press, Free Kansas and Fremont. There are not Buchanan men enough for mile-posts. Fillmore is not mentioned here. I have just returned from a tour South, toward the Central part of this State and find the friends of both Fillmore and Gerritt Smith are coming over to Fremont, which will give Illinois to Fremont by a respectable majority. Wisconsin is shaping itself for a majority.

I attended a few days ago one of the most enthusiastic Republican meetings at Beloit, Wisconsin, that ever convened in the North West. It would be vain to attempt to give a correct description of the grand display. About 9, A. M., strings of teams commenced pouring into the Camp, (about 1 mile from Beloit,) and at the hour of 10, A. M., the rush became wonderful. At the head of a delegation appeared: The delegation was composed of two, four and six horse teams, well loaded with intelligent looking gentlemen and ladies: the end did not get in until half past 1. Several strings of delegations were over four miles long, and almost every wagon not only had banners on its horses, but some held by ladies. The large flags floated like sails of a ship held up by long ropes. The small banners had almost every leading idea upon them. I noticed some representing Preston S. Brooks with a club knocking Sumner down; Fremont kicking Pierce out of White House, &c., with innumerable motto, such as "down with Slavery and Northern Traitors;" "Kansas shall be Free;" "Buck and the Ostend circular are no go;" "Badger State good for 10,000;" "The Gallant Pathfinder and conqueror of California," &c., &c.

I never expect to see such a dense mass of people again. The number was variously estimated, but no one could get at it definitely. One tolerably close calculator told me that by an estimate of the number of persons to an acre of ground, he ascertain the e were 60,00 around the three stands, and perhaps 15,000 scattering. But one drunken man was seen on the ground,—and he was a Buchanan man. While Mr. Hawes, of New York, was speaking, this little Buchanan man, (being a ragged, dirty Irishman,) gave the speaker *the lie*, by saying that what the speaker had said was a d——d lie; yelling at the same time that *he* was for Buchanan. Mr. Hawes stopped, and looking down at him, coolly remarked that he presumed that the fellow was the only Buchanan man on the ground, as he saw no one that looked like him, and supposed him to be a good specimen of the party. Mr. H. also said that if he had him by the ears he would hold him up in order that all could see him. As you may imagine, our little champion of Southern Democracy was soon among the missing.

Every attempt, so far to get up a Fremont meeting has been crowned with signal success, especially in the North-West. Twenty-four hours' notice will bring up to the work from 4,000 to 10,000 people. This occurs almost daily. This, I think, is conclusive evidence that the people do not wish to live under mob law any longer. The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, and Martin P. Sweet are stumping the State. Burlingame has been here.

It is amusing to see the many attempts made by the Buchaniers to get up meetings, which have proved almost uniformly failures.

I am astonished that one north of Mason & Dixon's line can be found endorsing the abominations of the present Administration by voting for a continuation of the same platform and party. To know that hundreds can be found of that class is amazing.

I attended the last session of the Rock River Conference of the M. E. Church. I was glad that only one of the Ministers of that Conference was for Ruffianism, yet sorry that even one could be found. Recently, a Presbyterian Minister, (C. S.,) informed me that every Minister of the synod to which he belonged was for Fremont.

The Episcopalian and Congregational Ministers, as well as the rest of the Ministers of the Common Evangelical Church, will give a mighty boost for John C. Fremont.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., was badly wounded during the performance at the Buffalo Theatre, on Monday night. He fell upon his claymore, and the sword being rough and hacked, it sawed through the muscle, leaving a jagged and nasty wound. Fortunately no large vessel was cut, though the wound bled for a time profusely.

The Hon. Lewis C. Levin, ex-M. C., of Philadelphia, gives up the State of Pennsylvania, and admits that Fremont will carry it. He says that Fremont runs in that State very much like Gen. Jackson, and that the enthusiasm in favor of Fremont is unbounded.

The Portland *Eastern Argus*, a Buchanan Organ, speaking of the election in Maine says: "We cannot give the precise aggregate of the voters this year, but as far as heard from, it is increased more than six thousand since *last year* and the vote last year was fifteen thousand greater than any previous vote in Maine."

It has been generally stated that the State election in California would be held on the 3d of September. By a law of California the State election is held every four years, on the same day with the Presidential election—the 4th of November this year—and in other years on the 3d day of September.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Hon. Ephraim Marsh of New Jersey, who presided over the Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore in February last, has formally given in his adhesion to Mr. Fremont upon the ground that the contest lies entirely between the latter and Buchanan, and that he is unwilling to become a party to the extension of Slavery. This gentleman has long been known as an old Whig and as a prominent unwavering friend of freedom in the Territories.

A Woman's Rights Convention will be held in the city of New York, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October, at the Broadway Tabernacle. The names of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Paulina Wright are signed to the call. The objects in view have reference chiefly to the procurements of all kinds of privileges to the feminine gender (pantaloons included). Should they succeed in their efforts, we would advise them to procure their "inexpressibles," and other garments, from the beautiful store of Granville Stokes, No. 209 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sept. 6, '56. 36-4m

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye.—No burning blistering compound could ever have attained the universal favor accorded to this dye, the original, never-failing favorite. Nature is not more true to herself than the brown or black produced in the reddest, grayest or most frowsy hair by it. Made and sold, or applied, at Batchelor's Wig Factory, (in nine private rooms) 233 Broadway, New York. Wm. A. Batchelor is on the box of all genuine, others are imitations. For sale by all druggists throughout the United States.

We Invite our readers to the perusal of Dr. Ayer's advertisements which appear in the columns of our paper. They deserve attention as treating of what interests us all, and from a source which all have long respected. The Doctor is well known as one of the leading Chemists of this country, who devotes his great acquirements to the discovery and manufacture of remedies for popular use. The unparalleled success which has followed his labors, is too well known in this community to need any elucidation from our pen.—*Washington county Observer.*
For sale in Pottsville by John G. Brown. 36-1m

Vertigo, Extreme Languor and Exhaustion will not trouble you after using one bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters. Take half a tea-spoonful regularly one hour before meals—eat moderately—take a short walk before breakfast, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true. Try it; if it fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, Acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of Dyspepsia—if, in a word, it does not make you feel like another being, then endeavor to prevent every friend you have from using it. Sold by John G. Brown, Pottsville.

We would remind the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity that Messrs. Tyndale & Mitchell, Importers of China, Glass and Queensware, 210 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, are now ready with their large and elegant assortment of new goods.
Messrs. T. & M. keep every description of goods in their line, and sell them in large or small quantities to the farmer and the citizen cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere.
We invite our readers to give them a call or send them an order.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bureaux of health, hospitals and dispensaries, have never accomplished half the good that has been achieved through the agencies for the sale of these remedies. Fortunately for the sick, these agencies pervade all countries. Every dwelling, however, should be furnished with the preparations, for they may be suddenly and imperatively required at any hour. If universally and appropriately used in all cases demanding medical treatment the average duration of human life would be increased and the amount of human suffering greatly lessened. The effect of the Ointment on eruptions ulcers, tumors and all kinds of external diseases and injuries, is little short of supernatural.

Commercial Travellers.—Dr. Ayer's business agents are a pleasant annual to us, coming about as regularly as the year. We can say of them what we are sorry we cannot of all such visitors—that they are uniformly *gentlemen*. They are known to us of the press, as able and reliable, accomplished business men, of a character well worthy the benevolent calling in which they are engaged, of promulgating the best remedies for the sick this age affords. Success to you gentlemen, and to your cause, for both deserve success.—*Hartford Chronicle.*
Mr. Nelson who has lately favored us with a call, does ample credit to our brothers views, and we commend him to the cordial reception of our fraternity—long may he wave. For sale in Pottsville by John G. Brown and J. Hughes. 31-2m

To Render a medicine perfectly palatable is certainly a great advance towards the eradication of disease; because there can be no doubt, that one great cause of protracted illness is the natural reluctance we have to swallow medicine conformably to the directions of the physician. Various experiments are therefore resorted to by the medical practitioner in order to disguise the taste of his prescription. Recourse is generally had, in such cases, to those articles of food which the patient is most fond of, and which are commonly at hand. The consequence is, he loathes the sight of them ever afterwards. Now, Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, remedy this objection entirely. The medicine is so completely enshrouded by the coating of sugar, that the pill may be suffered to remain in the mouth a considerable length of time without inducing any symptom of nausea or disgust. Their curative properties are chiefly confined to complaints which originate in impurities of the blood. Hence they strike at the root of disease, and the relief they afford cannot be otherwise than permanent and effectual. They place nature in the very position she occupied at our birth. They cleanse the bowels and purify the blood, promote the insensible perspiration, and restore a healthy action to the heart, the liver, and the lungs. Their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring health, that the proprietor binds himself to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give general satisfaction. 38-2t

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—There never has been a discovery made in Materia Medica, whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so thoroughly and rapidly healed, and decayed parts restored without either scar or defect, than with Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.
In cuts, wounds, sprains and bruises—casualties to which children are constantly subject—the action of the genuine Dalley's Pain Extractor, is ever the same. How much pain and suffering may not thus be prevented!—Moreover, life itself is often dependent upon having at hand the genuine Dalley Extractor, and for particulars of which I respectfully refer to my printed pamphlets, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible.
No case of burns and scald, no matter how severe, has ever yet, in one instance, resisted the all-powerful, pain-subduing and healing qualities of the Dalley's Pain Extractor.
No Pain Extractor is Genuine unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. Clickener & Co., proprietors, and Henry Dalley manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.
All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.
*⁎*The Pain Extractor may be had of all druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States. 34-2m

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Whig, of York county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
DARWIN PHELPS, Am., of Armstrong county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, Rep., of Bradford.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Opposed to the Kansas Nebraska Villainy.

FOR CONGRESS:
JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

ASSEMBLY:
CHARLES FRAILEY, of Pottsville.
JACOB HAMMER, of Orwigsburg.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
GEORGE WIGGAN, of Tamaqua.
JAMES SILLIMAN, of Pottsville.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
JOHN T. SHOENER, of Pottsville.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JOHN F. SELTZER, of East Brunswick.

CORONER:
P. R. PALM, of Schuylkill Haven.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:
JACOB MENNIG, of Wayne.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
ISRAEL REED, of Barry township.

AUDITOR:
ANDREW FOSTER, of Union.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, of Montgomery county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
WM. L. DEWART.

ASSEMBLY:
WM. B. LEBO, of Tamaqua.
GEO. N. WAGENSELLER, of Pinegrove.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
GEO. RAHN, of Ashland.
BERNARD REILLY, of Pottsville.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
THOS. H. WALKER, of Pottsville.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
PHILIP BOYER, of Schuylkill Haven.

CORONER:
T. B. HALE, of Minersville.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:
TOBIAS KREIDER, of Pinegrove.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
AMOS HOFFMAN, of Landingville.

AUDITOR:
GABRIEL MILLER, South Manheim.

Religious Intelligence.

NOTICES.

The Rev. James Cunningham, Presiding Elder of the Reading District, will preach in the 2d M. E. Church upon Sabbath morning next, the 21st inst. at 10½ o'clock.

The First Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pottsville, will be held in the basement of the Second Methodist Church, Monday evening, Sept. 22d, at 7½ o'clock, when the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lyon and 3d street. Divine Service every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville. Rev. William L. Gray, Pastor.—Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Market Street, Pottsville, Rev. J. Talbot Gracey, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYT'N CHURCH, Market street, Rev. William H. Pressly, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square Pottsville, Rev. Daniel Steck, Pastor. Divine service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Minersville road, Pottsville. Rev. Charles Wm. Edwards, Pastor. Divine service in this Church every Sabbath. Morning at 10 o'clock, evening at 6 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 9 A. M. School for small children, to teach them in the theories and doctrines of the Bible, at 1½ o'clock. School for reading the Bible, &c., at 2 o'clock. Singing School at 4 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES.—*September*, 1856:—On Sundays, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
21st—A. M. Lessons, 2d Samuel xii and Luke xx.
P. M. do 2d Samuel xix and 1st Peter v.
28th—A. M. Lessons, 1st Kings viii and Luke xx.
P. M. do 1st Kings viii and 2d Peter i.
29th—St. Michael's and All Angel's Day.
7½ service, Genesis xxxii and Acts xii.
P. M. do Daniel x 5 and Jude 5—16.
Week day service in the Lecture Room each Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. DANIEL WASHBURN, Rector.

MARRIED.

MYERS—REESE.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Talbot Gracey, Thomas F. Myers, of Pottsville, to Elvira L. Reese, of Minersville.

MILNES—ROWLAND.—On the 17th inst., at Cheltenham, Montgomery county, by the Rev. G. Grant, John Milnes, of Philad'a, to Adaline Rowland, daughter of Thomas Rowland, sen., of the former place.

HILL—AYER.—Sept. 16th, inst., in St. James' Church, Schuylkill Haven, by the Rector, Rev. A. Prior, Charles M. Hill, of Pottsville, Pa., and Maria G. Ayer, of Bristol, New Hampshire.

PATTERSON—WEAVER.—On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Washburn, Joseph S. Patterson to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph Weaver, Esq.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD—At Shanghai, China, March 12th, 1856, J. Thomas Bloodgood, son of the late Thomas Bloodgood, of New York city, and step-son of J. Robinson Bleecker, of Haverstraw, Rockland county, New-York.

ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATORR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SARAH THOMAS, late of Branch tp., Schuylkill county, deceased.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tremont, on the said Estate, all persons who are indebted to said decedent are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
THOMPSON A. GODFREY.
Tremont, August 30, '56 36-

ESTRAY.

A STRAY COW came to the premises of the subscriber on the 13th inst.
E. T. WARNER, near Schuyl. Haven.
Sept. 20, '56. 38-1t*

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber on the 29th July, instant, a Red COW, with white face and white spots about the body. The owner is requested to call and prove property, or she will be sold according to law. GEORGE DEDRICH.
Llewellyn, Schuylkill county.
August 30, '56 35-6t*

WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Female Teacher is wanted in one of the Primary Schools of Pottsville. Applications received up to Wednesday, 24th inst., either in person or by letter addressed to
C. LITTLE, Sec'y
Sept. 20, 1856. 38-1t Of Board of Directors.

2000 LABORERS WANTED, on the line of the Union Canal.—Wages, $1 12½. Apply to ROCKAFELLOW, KUPP & CO.
Reading, July 19, '56 29-3m

WANTED.—Ten Competent Male Teachers wanted for the North Manheim School District. Meeting for examination of teachers will be held on the 4th of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the tavern of Mrs. Moyer, (Half-Way House.) Schools to commence October 6, 1856. E. KLEINERT, Sec'y.
September 6, '56 36-4t

GIRARD COAL LANDS.—Proposals are solicited for driving a Tunnel to the Mammoth Vein, in the ravine near Girardville. Also, for building MINERS' HOUSES in the same vicinity.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars learned, at the office, in Pottsville, of
HENRY W. POOLE, *Engineer*,
Agent of Girard Lands of Philadelphia, in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties.
Pottsville, Sept. 6, 1856. 36-tf

MINERS & LABORERS WANTED—At the Lancaster Colliery, Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pa. The completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad opens to us a very large and extensive market for our Coal during the whole year, enabling us to keep our men at work during the winter season.—Persons having boys suitable for working on the breaker, wanted; also, boys for driving inside.
COCHRAN, PEALE & Co., Lancaster Colliery.
September 6, '56 36-

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION of Co-Partnership. The firm doing business under the title of J. W. BOWEN & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by J. W. Bowen.
J. W. BOWEN,
WM. J. BOWEN.
Pottsville Sept. 1, 1856.

Mr. J. W. Bowen having disposed of his interest in the Painting and Papering business to James M. Mudey, the business will be continued by him under the name of MUDEY & BOWEN, who are worthy of liberal public patronage.
Sept. 20, '56 38-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—J. H. MUDEY has associated with him WM. J. BOWEN, under the firm of Mudey & Bowen.
We are prepared to execute all orders for Painting, Glazing, and Papering, at short notice and on reasonable terms. We call the attention of purchasers to our large stock of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Board Prints, &c., including every variety of style and price, which we offer at the lowest city prices. Lettering of every description promptly executed.
MUDEY & BOWEN,
2 doors above the American House, Centre street.
Pottsville, September 20, '56 38-

COPARTNERSHIP.—JAMES M. BEATTY, of the late firm of Beatty & Thomas, has associated with him Theodore Garretson and James B. Beatty, in the Coal business, under the firm of James M. Beatty & Co., who will continue the mining and selling of Coal as usual.
JAS. M. BEATTY,
THEODORE GARRETSON,
JAS. B. BEATTY.
Pottsville, June 28, '56 26

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE copartnership, in the Lumber business, heretofore existing between R. C. & G. Wilson, was this day, (Dec. 1, 1855,) dissolved by mutual consent.
R. C. WILSON,
G. WILSON.
The undersigned have this day, (Dec. 1, 1855,) entered into copartnership in the Lumber business, at their steam saw mill, on the Mahanoy, under the firm of WILSON & ROYER.
R. C. WILSON,
LEWIS ROYER.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber will be received and attended to by R. C. Wilson, at the mill, or Lewis Royer, at Schuylkill Haven. February 16, '56 7-tf

FOR SALE & TO LET.

FIRE BRICKS for Cupolas, Puddling and Blast Furnaces, from the Reading Works, for sale low, at the PIONEER FURNACE.
Pottsville, Jan. 19, 1856 3-tf

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of 2d hand slope Chain for sale, of various sizes from ⅝ inch to 1¼ inches in diameter.
Dec. 8, 1855. 49- E. YARDLEY & SON.

LINSEED OIL, Patent Paint Oil, Varnishes, &c., for sale by J. T. HANNUM.
Schuylkill Haven, August 23, '56 34-

OHIO Mineral Paints, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow—dry and in Oil, and COLORS of every description, for sale by J. T. HANNUM.
Schuylkill Haven, August 23, '56 34-

PRINTING PAPER.—Book & Newspaper, of every size and weight, of superior quality, for sale at Mill prices. E. GARRIGUES, Centre street, Pottsville.
August 9, '56 32-tf

HAMS.—Extra new sugar-cured bagged HAMS, 12 1-2 cents per pound.
CHARLES SMITH,
N. W. corner 6th and Vine streets, Philadelphia.
August 9, '56 32-6t

JUST RECEIVED.—A large assortment of splendid Perfumery, &c., from the Manufactories of Jules Hauel & Co., Harrison and others. All those who want fine Perfumery, call at C. BARLET'S Book and Variety Store.
January 21, 1854 3-tf

TO LET—From the first of October next, the house in Norwegian street, belonging to the estate of John Maddison, deceased, now occupied by Mr. George Brown. For terms, apply to
J. M. BEATTY.
Pottsville, September 6, '56. 36-1m

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story Brick Building, located on Second st., next to the 1st Methodist Church. The house is one of the most desirable in the borough, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. For terms and other particulars, apply to
L. WOMELSDORF.
Pottsville, July 25, '56 30-

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—2 Steam Engines, with steam cylinder 23 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke. 2 Blowing cylinders 62 inches diameter, 6 feet stroke, with Boilers, formerly in use at a Blast Furnace. Would make excellent Pumping or Blowing Engines. One or both will be sold, as desired. Apply to HENRY LONGENECKER & CO., *Shamokin Iron Works, Shamokin, Pa.*, or to GEO. W. SNYDER, *Pottsville, Pa.* 49-3t

NOTICES.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Engineer's Office, Hazleton, until noon, September 27th, for embanking Brushy Hollow Trestling on the Hazleton Railroad, to contain about 75,000 cubic yards.
MARTIN COYELL, Engineer.
Hazleton, Sept. 23, '56.

NOTICE.—Dauphin & Susquehanna COAL COMPANY.—Holders of ten per cent. bonds of this Company, in this vicinity, are requested to forward to the subscriber for payment the coupons due October 1st, endorsing each coupon.
R. W. MASON, Cashier. Coal Spring.
Sept. 20, '56 38-3t Letter address—Harrisburg, Pa.

J. S. A.—Washington Camp, No. 11, "Junior Sons of America" meets every Monday evening, at Mechanic's Hall, (Third story), corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville, Pa.
GEO. J. KREBS, P.
Nov. 10, '55 45-1y CHARLES TAYLOR, R. S.

FOR SALE—A well built three story brick building, in the town of Ashland. The store room and part of cellar are now rented at $200 per annum. It will be sold at a bargain. Apply to John Cowan, Centre street, west of 9th street, Ashland.
September 13, '56 37-3t

NOTICE.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be opened for Navigation on FRIDAY, the 28th inst. No greater draught of water than six feet will be allowed until April 5th.
JOHN R. THOMSON, Secretary.
March 29, 1856. 13-ly

DR. T. P. TRUCKS and R. A. MAINGAY, Mining Engineer, Patentees of the Process of Purifying Mine Water" are now at the Pottsville House" where they will be happy to see those operators who are interested in saving the expense attendant on the destruction of Boilers by mine water.
Pottsville, August 9, '56 32-

ATTENTION BATTALION!—The companies composing the First Regiment Schuylkill county Volunteers will meet for parade and review, on Monday, the 22d day of September, 1856, in the borough of Minersville. The line will be formed in Sunbury st., right resting opposite Shingle's hotel, facing south, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, without further notice. Head Quarters at Captain Christ's. By order of the Colonel,
JAMES WREN, Adjutant.
September 13, '56 37-2t

TO MINERS.—Proposals for driving from 50 to 70 yards of rock tunnel, at the colliery of Geo. S. Repplier, Locust Run, near Ashland; also, proposals for driving a tunnel to the North basin of the Mammoth Vein, at the same colliery, a distance of about 50 yards, through loose ground and rock, will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, October 11th, 1856.
ALEX. W. REA,
Agent for Locust Mt. C. & I. Co.
September 13, '56 37-4t

TO the Coal Trade of Schuylkill Co.—Stated meetings of the operators will be held at the rooms of the Coal Association, in Centre street, over Garrigues's Bookstore, every Tuesday and Friday, from 11 o'clock, A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M. All those interested in the welfare of the Trade are invited to attend these meetings, through which, it is hoped, a permanent establishment of "*The Coal Exchange of Schuylkill county*" may be effected.
S. SILLYMAN, President.
Pottsville, April 19, 1856 16-

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All persons are hereby cautioned against taking any assignment of a certain Coal Lease mortgage given by E. W. McGinnis to Wallace & Rothermel, dated the 29th December, 1853, for Thirty Thousand Dollars, and recorded in Schuylkill county, in Coal Lease Mortgage Book, No. 1, page 42, &c., as the same was duly assigned and delivered to me, in September, 1854—which said assignment has been lost, mislaid, or abstracted from among the other papers.
S. P. HANCOCK.
Philadelphia, August 7, '56 33-

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank with the usual privileges. Said Bank to be called the "Schuylkill Haven Bank," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and to be located in the borough of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county.
BENJ. DELONG, J. D. DEIBERT,
JOSEPH H. SEIFERT, DANIEL SAYLOR,
GIDEON BAST, WILLIAM HUNTZINGER,
SAMUEL H. SHANNON, GEORGE KAUFMAN.
Schuylkill Haven, July 12, '56 28-

TAMAQUA, PA., JUNE 13, 1856.
Messrs. Newell, Sturtevant & Co.—Gentlemen:—Understanding that certain parties are *offering* our Greenwood Coal in the Eastern Markets, we wish you to make it distinctly known that you are our sole agents for the sale and shipment of this Coal from Philadelphia (Philadelphia includes Schuylkill and Port Richmond.)
Yours truly, JOHN & RICHARD CARTER.
St. Clair, Schuylkill county, 16. *June 13th*, 1856.
Messrs. Newell, Sturtevant & Co.—Gentlemen:—I am informed that certain dishonest persons are offering my Coal for sale in New England, and thereby deceiving and injuring purchasers. Now I wish you to make it known that you are my sole selling agents, and that the Johns Coal can only be supplied through you. Yours truly,
WM. H. JOHNS.
June 28, '56 26-3m

TAMAQUA, June 26, 1856.—Messrs. Hayes, Smith & Company, Philadelphia.—Gents:—Yours of 25th inst. is received and contents noted. We have no objection to publish that we contracted to sell to you Twenty Thousand tons of Greenwood Coal, to be delivered at Port Clinton during the present season.—That about Eight Thousand tons have been delivered to you, and that we expect, in good faith, to deliver the balance of the amount called for in the contract. But we are not aware that we have any other *Agent* than Newell Sturtevant & Co., for the sale of our Greenwood, or other Coal, at Philadelphia, or elsewhere.
We only designed, in the circular of Newell, Sturtevant & Co., to cut off those parties at Richmond who were constantly pretending to sell our Greenwood Coal, although they never had anything to do with a ton of that Coal. You were aware that Newell, Sturtevant & Co. were our Agents, and our only Agents, for the sale of the Greenwood Coal—and Newell, Sturtevant & Co. were aware that we had sold you a quantity of the same.
Yours truly, J. & R. CARTER.
August 6, '56 32-2m

COAL.

Peters & Co.,
Black Heath Coal Yard, Broad and Vine Streets.
KEEP constantly on hand White and Red Ash Coal, of all sizes. They are also prepared to receive Coal on yardage, and deliver the same at fair rates.
Philad'a, May 17, '56 20-6m*

ASHLAND COAL.—From L. P. BROOKE & CO.'S Tunnel Colliery.—The undersigned have, in connection with the General Coal Business, taken the agency of the above Coal, and are prepared to receive orders, which may be addressed to Port Carbon or 49 Wall street, New York. CASTNER & YOUNG.
August 11, '55 33-

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE PAYNE has ceased to act for me, as agent for the sale of my Broad Mountain Coal—shipping from my wharf, No. 15, at Richmond, and all orders addressed hereafter, to Mr. WM. L. MAGTIER, 36 Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to Messrs. CHARLES A. HECKSCHER & CO., New York, will be punctually attended to. E. BORDA.
Minersville, May 24, '56 21-6m

ALLEGHENY AND CUMBERLAND COAL, by the cargo, car, ton or bushel—warranted to be of excellent quality. Dealers and large consumers supplied at wholesale prices. Will be delivered at any point along canal or railroad. Address, or apply to THOS. E. CAHILL,
101 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
April 26, 1856 17-ly*

COPARTNERSHIP.—C. F. NORTON and E. V. GLOVER, Jr., of the late firm of Silliman, Norton & Co. have this day associated with them, W. S. ROBARTS, J. WALTON and J. G. VAN DUSEN, of the firm of Robarts, Walton & Co., and their business will be continued under the firm of VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO., at No. 28 Walnut street Pier No. 1, Port Richmond.
Philadelphia, Feb. 9, '56. 6-ly

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day (January 21st, 1856,) entered into copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business, and also for the purchase and sale of Coal, under the firm of W. M. ROGERS & CO.
Offices—208 Broadway, New York, and in Centre street, opposite the American Hotel, Pottsville.
WM. M. ROGERS, New York.
P. D. LUTHER, Pottsville.
February 9, '56 6-tf

Blakiston, Cox & Co.,
DEALERS in and Shippers of Anthracite Coal, White and Red Ash, of superior quality. Wharf No. 2, Richmond. Cumberland Coal, from the Franklin Coal Company's mines, shipped by them at Baltimore.
JNO. R. BLAKISTON, } No. 63 Walnut street, Phila.
WM. P. COX.
GEO. P. NEVIN, No. 4 New street, New York.
March 15, '56 11-3m

PINE FOREST, Black Heath and Diamond Vein Coal.—The subscriber, having made arrangements for a full and regular supply of these well known and superior Red and White Ash Coals is prepared to ship them in good order and with despatch. Orders addressed to me will be executed on the most reasonable terms. A. S. ROBERTS.
Wharf—Locust street, Schuylkill.
Offices—No. 80½ Walnut street, Philadelphia and No. 129 State street, Boston.
Philadelphia, April 5, 1856 14-3m

ASHLAND and MAHANOY COAL.—The undersigned are prepared to receive orders for the celebrated Ashland Coal from the "Pioneer Colliery." From the extensive alterations and improvements made at the Colliery this winter in preparing the Coal, they feel no hesitation in offering it to the trade as an article that can have no superior in the market, both as to quality and freedom from dirt, slate and other impurities. They are also prepared to fill contracts for Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal from their wharves.
BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,
No. 19 Walnut street, Commercial Buildings.
February 9, '56 6-

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The firm, of LOUIS J. BELLONI & SON has this day (May 12, 1856,) been dissolved by mutual consent. The firm of FARRAR & BELLONI has this day (May 12, 1856,) been dissolved, by mutual consent.
The Coal business heretofore transacted by the two named firms has this day been consolidated together and will henceforth be carried on under the name and firm of BELLONI, FARRAR & CO., at the old location—73 Wooster street; 9th street, corner Stuyvesant, 41st street, near Avenue B, and also at No. 35 First street opposite the Coal Exchange.
ROBERT BELLONI,
GEORGE C. FARRAR,
CHARLES BELLONI.
New York, May 31, '56

FIRST CLASS COLLIERY to Let.—The trustees of the York Farm, adjoining the borough of Pottsville, offer to lease that valuable portion of the west end of the estate, which embraces about ... feet of the celebrated *Black Mine Vein, Red Ash*, together with the *Tunnel, Rabbit-Hole, Faust* and other Veins. The west end of this Colliery is at Mount Carbon, where the Mine Hill Railroad passes through the property—the distance to Schuylkill Haven is only ... It is therefore among the *nearest Collieries* to Philadelphia. The superior quality of this Coal generally commands more than the usual market price for the best Red Ash Coal, and the quantity is supposed to be sufficient to supply a first-class colliery for a long series of years. Application for further information and terms of lease to be made to A. RUSSEL, corner Second and Mahantongo streets.
February 2, '56 5-

LEHIGH COAL, at Elizabethport, New Jersey.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh Coal region to the waters of New York Bay, at Elizabethport, New Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the Coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New York, and New England. Formerly, and before the present inland route was opened, the dealers in this city obtained their Lehigh Coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 200 miles, and at a freight of about ... Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about ... The same relative advantages will also be offered to the buyers on the North River and the Sound, in New York, and in all the New England States, during the present season. The subscribers will be the sole shippers of the celebrated South and Beaver Meadow and Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and will be able at all times, to obtain cargoes of it with despatch. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal will be received daily, direct from the mines. In consequence of the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated Coal, to be promptly delivered, should be sent without delay to our office at New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
No. 110 Broadway, New York; ... Philadelphia; 85 State street, Boston.
July 26, '56