Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

In our issue before the assembling of the Republican Convention at Chicago, we took occasion to predict that the action of that Convention, both in the formation of its platform of principles, and in the selection of the candidates to stand upon it, would be eminently conservative, and satisfactory to the mass of the Republican party. The prediction has been verified in the nominations for President and Vice President of ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

Probably a more intelligent, influential, Union-loving, and really conservative Convention never assembled in this country, than the one which placed in nomination Lincoln and Hamlin. The harmony which marked its proceedings, and the enthusiasm which greeted the results of its labors, are happy signs of the thorough organization of the party, and presage victory at the election in November.

There was no feature of the proceedings more pleasing; no scene more interesting than that, in which the friends of William H. Seward, acquiesced cheerfully in the decision of the Convention, and pledged their hearty support of the ticket. Mr. Seward was a prominent candidate for the nomination; many thought that he had well earned the right to the distinction; all knew that he had been most unjustly and untruthfully assailed by the Democracy; his ability as a statesman, and his integrity as a man are unquestioned even by the bitterest of his political enemies; and his fealty to, and love of the Union, are based on the Constitution. It is not surprising therefore, that such a man should be honored and loved, and severely as for the moment his friends felt their disappointment, they will doubtless emulate his noble example and give their hearty support to the man who, for reasons satisfactory to the Convention, has been preferred as a standard bearer in the present contest.

Mr. Seward was not rejected by the Convention because he is inferior to Mr. Lincoln in any respect, or because he is less a lover of Freedom. The fact is, that both were formerly old-line Whigs; both at an early day of its existence joined the Republican party, and both have highly distinguished themselves as its advocates and defenders.—But when the delegates came together and compared votes, it was found that there were States which it was doubtful whether Mr. Seward could carry, but which it is morally certain will cast their vote for Mr. Lincoln—this State and Illinois being among them.

Mr. Lincoln, (whose first name by the way, is Abram, not Abraham,) is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Hardin county, in that State, on the 12th of February, 1809. His father died when Abram was but six years old, leaving his family poor, and they soon after removed to Southern Indiana. Mr. Lincoln is emphatically a self-made man.—He was in turn a farm laborer, a workman in a saw mill, and a boatman on the Mississippi. At the age of twenty-one he migrated to Illinois, locating near Springfield the State capital. Here he worked on a farm as hired man his first year; the next year he was a clerk in a store; then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen captain by his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; he was chosen the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate, before the people, of Whig principles; was a Whig candidate for elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the central district of Illinois in 1846, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for re-election; and in 1849 withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession till 1854. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U. S. Senator before the Legislature chosen that year; but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska Democrats, who was elected. In the Presidential campaign of 1856 his name headed the Fremont electoral ticket of Illinois.

Though recently active in politics, Mr. Lincoln has kept himself singularly free from their corrupting influence, and it can be said of him, with perfect truth, that his bitterest political opponents have always acknowledged the high integrity, the spotless purity, and unwavering honesty of his character. Among all classes in Illinois the *soubriquet* of "honest Abe" is habitually used by the masses, and the New York *Tribune* but does Mr. Lincoln justice when it says of him that "this rude designation, invented by unerring popular instinct, expresses the entire and confident affection which the heart of the masses feels for Mr. Lincoln wherever he is known; it declares the popular certainty that his is a nature of sterling stuff, which may always be relied upon for perfect integrity and constant fidelity to duty." To this high personal character, may be added a moderation and conservative tendency of mind, which will make him acceptable to our very best citizens, to Whigs and Americans as well as to Republicans. And should the Democratic Convention nominate a man of ultra views or filibustering tendencies, the more conservative of the Democrats may find Mr. Lincoln worthy of their confidence.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the nominee for Vice President, is at present United States Senator from Maine, is well known as a gentleman of equally high personal character and of solid abilities. He is but a few months younger than Mr. Lincoln, having been born in August of the same year. He is a lawyer, but for the last twenty years has been in public life. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the legislature of Maine, and for three of those years he was the Speaker of its House of Representatives. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected for the following term. In 1847 he was again a member of the State Legislature, and the next year was chosen to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the death of John Fairfield in the United States Senate. In 1851 he was re-elected for the full term in the same body, but resigned on being chosen Governor of Maine in 1857. In the same month he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, Mr. Hamlin was a member of the Democratic party. Thenceforward he gave his support to the Republican party, of which he has ever since continued a faithful and distinguished leader.

The Opposition in Pennsylvania, to a corrupt and tyrannical Democracy, has but to organize thoroughly throughout the State, and maintain that organization unbroken, to ensure a glorious victory first in October for our candidate for Governor, ANDREW CURTIN, and then in November for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. For a long series of years this country has been kept in a continual state of agitation by the machinations of the Democratic party to keep in power; compromises have been made between Freedom and Slavery, only to be broken when no longer useful to the latter; Democratic Administrations have arrayed all the influence, patronage, and even bayonets of the Federal power, to force a hated institution upon free territories; while Free Trade has been enacted to please the slave power, and our workmen have suffered. Assuredly, the people of Pennsylvania have a long and bitter account to settle with the Democratic party, and we are much mistaken if the day for it is not near at hand. Let each man but do his duty, and Pennsylvania will cast her vote for Freedom and Protection next Fall to the tune of twenty thousand majority.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In our last we published the proceedings up to the second day, and had barely time before going to press, to announce that Abram Lincoln of Illinois, had been nominated for the Presidency.

We will now give a synopsis of the proceedings of the third and last day, in which the nominations for President and Vice President were made.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

FOR MR. SEWARD.

Maine	10	Texas	4
New Hampshire	1	Wisconsin	10
Massachusetts	21	Iowa	2
New York	70	California	8
Pennsylvania	1½	Minnesota	8
Maryland	3	Kansas	6
Virginia	8	Nebraska	2
Kentucky	5	Dist. of Columbia	2
Michigan	21		
Total			173½

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Maine	6	Ohio	8
New Hampshire	7	Indiana	26
Massachusetts	4	Illinois	22
Connecticut	2	Iowa	2
Pennsylvania	4	Nebraska	1
Virginia	14		
Kentucky	6	Total	102

For Mr. BATES—Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 7; Maryland, 8; Delaware, 6; Missouri, 18; Texas, 2; Iowa, 1; Oregon, 5.—Total, 48.
For Mr. CAMERON—Pennsylvania, 47½; Virginia, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 1.—Total, 50½.
For Mr. McLEAN—Rhode Island, 5; Pennsylvania, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ohio, 4; Iowa, 1.—Total, 12.
For Mr. CHASE—New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; Kentucky, 8; Iowa, 1; Ohio, 34; Nebraska, 2.—Total, 49.
For Mr. WADE—Connecticut, 1; Kentucky, 2.—Total, 3.
For Mr. DAYTON—New Jersey, 14.
For Mr. READ—Rhode Island, 1.
For Mr. FREMONT—New Hampshire, 1.
For Mr. COLLAMER—Vermont, 10.
For Mr. SUMNER—Kentucky, 1.
Whole number of votes, 465
Necessary to a choice, 233

The second ballot was then taken.

Mr. Cameron's name was withdrawn.

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

New Hampshire	9	Delaware	6
Vermont	10	Kentucky	9
Rhode Island	3	Ohio	14
Pennsylvania	48	Iowa	5

The whole vote for Mr. Lincoln was 181.

FOR MR. SEWARD.

Massachusetts	22	Kentucky	7
New Jersey	4	Texas	6
Pennsylvania	2½	Nebraska	3

The whole vote for Mr. Seward was 184½.

Bates	35	Cameron	2
McLean	8	Dayton	10
Chase	42½	C. M. Clay	2

The third ballot was then taken amid excitement, and cries for "The ballot." Intense feeling existed during the ballot, each vote being awaited in breathless silence and expectancy.

FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Massachusetts	8	Maryland	9
Rhode Island	5	Kentucky	13
New Jersey	8	Ohio, (Applause)	29
Pennsylvania	52	Oregon	4

This gave Lincoln 230½ votes, or within 1½ of a nomination.

Mr. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, then rose and corrected the vote of Massachusetts, by changing four votes and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by 2½ majority.

The votes of several States were then changed for Mr. Lincoln, until the result of the third ballot was announced:

Whole number of votes cast, 466
Necessary to a choice, 234

Mr. Abram Lincoln received 354, and was declared duly nominated.

The States still voting for Seward were Massachusetts, 8; New York, 70; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, ½; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 12; Wisconsin, 10; California, 3—total, 110½.

Mr. Dayton received one vote from New Jersey, and

Mr. McLean half a vote from Pennsylvania.

The result was received with renewed applause.

When silence was restored, Wm. M. Evarts came forward to the Secretary's table and spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION: The State of New York, by a full delegation, with complete unanimity in purpose at home, came to the convention and presented its choice—one of its citizens, who had served the state from boyhood up, and labored for and loved it. We came here, a great state, with, as we thought, a great statesman, and our love of the great republic from which we are all delegates. The great republic of the American Union, and our love for the great Republican party of the Union, and our love of our statesman and candidate, made us think we did our duty to the country, and the whole country, in expressing our preference and love for him. But, gentlemen, it was from Gov. Seward that most of us learned to love Republican principles and the Republican party. His fidelity to the country, the constitution and the laws, his fidelity to the party and the principle that majorities govern; his interest in the advancement of our party to its victory, that our country may rise to its true glory, induce me to declare that I speak his sentiments, as I do the united opinion of our delegation, when I move, sir, as I do now, that the nomination of Abram Lincoln of Illinois as the Republican candidate for the suffrages of the whole country for the office of Chief Magistrate of the American Union be made unanimous."

At the afternoon session, a large banner was brought on the platform by Pennsylvania, bearing the inscription, "Pennsylvania good for 20,000 majority for the People's Candidate, Abe. Lincoln." It was received with loud applause.

At 5½ o'clock order was obtained, and the President announced the business before the Convention to be a ballot for Vice President.

Mr. Wilder of Kansas named John Hickman of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carter of Ohio named Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts named N. P. Banks of Massachusetts.

Mr. Smith of Indiana named Cassius M. Clay.

Mr. Lowrey of Pennsylvania named Gov. Reeder of Pennsylvania.

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

FOR HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Maine	16	Ohio	46
New Hampshire	10	Indiana	8
Vermont	10	Michigan	8
Massachusetts	1	Illinois	2
Rhode Island	8	Wisconsin	5
Connecticut	5	Iowa	6
New York	35	Minnesota	6
New Jersey	6	Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	11		
Maryland	8	Total	194
Delaware	2		

FOR CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Connecticut	3	Michigan	4
New York	9	Illinois	2
New Jersey	1	Wisconsin	5
Pennsylvania	4½	Minnesota	1
Maryland	1	Nebraska	1
Delaware	3	Dist. of Columbia	2
Virginia	23		
Kentucky	23	Total	101½
Indiana	18		

FOR JOHN HICKMAN.

Massachusetts	1	California	6
Connecticut	3	Minnesota	1
New York	11	Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	7	Kansas	6
Maryland	1	Nebraska	5
Delaware	1		
Missouri	9	Total	58
Illinois	2		

For Gov. REEDER—Massachusetts, 1; New York, 2; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 24; Illinois, 16; Iowa, 1; Total, 51.
For N. P. BANKS—Massachusetts, 20; Connecticut, 1; New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 3½; Missouri, 9; Iowa, 1; Oregon, 1. Total, 38½.
For HENRY WINTER DAVIS—New York, 8.
For SAM HOUSTON—Texas, 6.
For WM. L. DAYTON—3.
For Mr. REED of Pennsylvania—1.
Total, 461. Necessary to a choice, 232.

The second ballot was then taken.

Massachusetts withdrew the name of Mr. Banks, and cast 26 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Gov. Reeder, and cast 54 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

New York cast 70 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

The result of the vote was announced as follows:

Hamlin	367	Clay	86
Hickman	13		

The result was received with tumultuous applause.

Mr. Giddings offered the following:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with those men who have been driven, some from their native states and others from the states of their adoption, and are now exiled from their homes on account of their opinions; and we hold the Democratic party responsible for the gross violations of that clause of the constitution which declares that citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges, and immunities of citizens of the several states. Adopted.

The following were announced as the National Committee for the next four years, Pennsylvania alone unfilled:

Maine	C. J. Gillman	Kentucky	C. M. Clay
New Hampshire	G. G. Fogg	Ohio	Thos. Spooner
Vermont	L. Brainard	Indiana	S. Meredith
Mass.	J. Z. Goodrich	Missouri	Asa S. Jones
Rhode Island	T. G. Turner	Michigan	Austin Blair
Connecticut	Gideon Welles	Illinois	N. B. Judd
New York	Edwin D. Morgan	Texas	D. Henderson
New Jersey	Downing Duer	Wisconsin	Carl Schurz
Maryland	Jas. F. Waggoner	Iowa	A. J. Stevens
Delaware	N. B. Smithers	California	D. W. Cheeseman
Virginia	Alfred Caldwell	Kansas	Wm. A. Phillips
Minnesota	John McCusick	Nebraska	O. H. Irish
Oregon	W. C. Johnson	Dist. of Col.	J. Gerhards

The Convention then adjourned sine die, with nine hearty cheers for the ticket.

The following is the platform as adopted. An amendment that the prelude to the Declaration of Independence be made the preamble to the platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First.—That the history of the nation during the last four years has established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second.—That the maintenance of the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and shall be preserved.

Third.—That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion so often made by the Democratic members of Congress without rebuke, and with applause from their political associates. And we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendance, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth.—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of her political faith depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth.—That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempts at the enforcement everywhere, by land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth.—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable, to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partizans; while the present startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh.—That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with its contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; that it is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth.—That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth.—That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth.—That in the recent vetoes by their Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in these Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh.—That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth.—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imposts, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we recommend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth.—That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty. And we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth.—That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights to citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home and abroad.

Fifteenth.—That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth.—That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the whole country, that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as a preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth.—Finally having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their approval and support.

THE TARIFF.

As our readers are aware, the House has sent to the Senate, a fair, judicious, satisfactory Tariff bill. If it should be passed, confidence will be re-established; manufactures will again spring into active life; our people will once again have remunerative employment; the Government will again have money without being compelled to have recourse to borrowing, and the country will become prosperous. To the Senate therefore, we look, in the hope that this measure of relief will be accorded us.

As this subject is at this time, very interesting, we make the following extract from the Washington letter of the Philadelphia *North American*, dated "May 22":

"The friends of the tariff are determined either to compel the democracy to aid them in providing sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of government, and the interest on the public debt which this Administration has created, by passing the bill which the opposition matured and carried through the House of Representatives, or to go before the country on the issue of refusing that fair and necessary provision. Gen. Cameron took occasion yesterday, when presenting an imposing petition on this subject, to say very emphatically to the Senate, that he intended to have a distinct and conclusive test on the bill which had been sent from the House, in order that the people of Pennsylvania might see who were really in favor of protection, and who were against it in that chamber. His object was to relieve the question from all doubt or equivocation, and to let the record speak in such terms that no deceptions, such as had been practised on former occasions, could be repeated. His constituents had suffered great injustice and injury, and it was time they should understand whether the professions which were so freely made for local effect, on the eve of every election, had any claims to sincerity whatever.

This is the proper spirit, and it is demanded now more than ever, by the shameful and barefaced impositions which have been repeated in Pennsylvania by the democratic leaders in and out of Congress. This Administration has been over three years in office, with large democratic majorities in both branches of the last Congress, and yet, with all the professed friendship of the President for a tariff, the first practical step was never taken to obtain a modification of the present odious and imperfect law, which was passed by the power of a democratic Senate, where it originated. Mr. Buchanan sent milk and water messages to Congress, and yet retained a Secretary of the Treasury who openly ridiculed his arguments and controlled legislation against his timid and halting recommendations. Such is the aid and comfort which Pennsylvania received from a Pennsylvania President, and that, too, with one of his own instruments, Mr. Glancy Jones, at the head of the Ways and Means in the House. Mr. Buchanan could find means enough, and very questionable ones, as the evidence before the various committees of investigation shows, to subdue a majority against Lecompton, and to force it through the last House of Representatives, but he could not raise his arm or his voice in behalf of the suffering interests of his native State, after being elected by the most solemn pledges to protect them. These are historical facts which cannot be disputed, and are told without bias or feeling.

A change in the tariff is not only required, in justice to the great industrial interests which have been prostrated by defective, capricious and bungling legislation, but it is absolutely needed as a revenue measure. What is the state of the treasury now, and what are its prospects for the coming year? It is utterly impossible to obtain any correct idea from Mr. Cobb's last report, which seems to have been contrived with the express purpose of concealing the true condition of the department, and which has suppressed from the account current at least $9,000,000, in order to create imaginary balances on the first of July and for the next fiscal year. Take the present year as an illustration. We are now midway in the fourth quarter. Adopting the returns of the three quarters already received, and Mr. Cobb's estimate for the current one, and the receipts would be as follows:

Customs,	$55,947,670 62
Public Lands,	2,000,000 00
Miscellaneous,	1,002,774 83
	$58,950,445 45

Contrast these receipts with the expenditures for the same period, which, upon the same basis,

Are	$67,802,818 52
Deduct receipts,	58,950,445 45
Year's deficit,	$8,852,373 07

That is the rate of progress at which we are now going, and, owing to the compulsory retrenchments made by the Opposition in the last Congress, the speed down the declivity is much checked.

In the face of these figures, and the experience of the last three years, Mr. Cobb has the complacency to estimate that the expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year—from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1861—will not exceed $54,452,475. But to do this he ignores entirely the estimates from other departments, amounting to $9,606,250 05, all the private bills which may pass Congress, and the contingent public objects which must involve large outlay. These are excluded as unworthy of consideration. The Committee of Ways and Means have reduced his estimates $1,230,017 83 for the next year, and yet they are fully persuaded that even with this reduction the actual expenditures will exceed his figures fully $10,000,000.

The imports of the present year will exceed the enormous sum of $412,000,000, or nearly $50,000,000 more than in 1857, when a financial explosion was the result of excessive importations, from which the country is only now beginning to recover. Cotton, it is true, is high, and the production is large, but that is no basis for estimating the nation's prosperity. Look at the condition of the great west, where there is no currency, and hardly a living remuneration for agricultural products. Yet with these extravagant imports, sufficient revenue is not obtained under the present tariff to meet the current expenditures of government. Mr. Cobb estimates that $60,000,000 will be derived from customs during the next fiscal year, but he does not explain that, to reach that point, the imports must expand to $448,641,000, being about $15 per head for a population of thirty millions, or 33 per cent. more than the average of 1857, and 40 greater than that of 1836! Such facts are well calculated to startle the country and to make reflecting men inquire what must be the ultimate consequences of such a reckless system?

When this Administration came into office, in March, 1857, they found a balance in the treasury of $17,710,714, and a public debt of some $29,000,000. The tariff of 1857 went into operation almost simultaneously. Let us see how the two worked together, and what results they have produced. Within the first year the whole balance in the treasury was absorbed, and the debt increased to $44,910,777. On the 1st of July, 1859, the debt had increased to $58,754,699, and on the 1st of May, 1860, to $65,681,099, according to the best information which can be obtained. It is thus demonstrated that the deficit in the revenue under the tariff of 1857 is over $52,000,000.—Since Mr. Buchanan became President, we have been going behind at the rate of $17,000,000 a year, and issuing treasury notes to pay our creditors.

Such is the policy which our Administration, professing to be in favor of a hard money currency, has introduced and illustrated at the cost of the American people. No candid man of any party can examine the facts which are here presented, without being astounded, and certainly not without being convinced that a radical change in our revenue system is absolutely needed, to provide means for carrying on the government, and maintaining the public credit. The interest on the present debt is within a fraction of $4,000,000 a year. That debt must either be increased, or a tariff must be passed which will meet the necessities of the treasury. The alternatives are a wise and sound policy, which will revive our prostrate industry, secure a home market to agriculture, start the wheels of enterprise, and furnish ample revenue, or new loans to oppress the energies of our people still more, and build up a mammoth debt for posterity to redeem. The Opposition have planted themselves on a fair tariff, and will stand there, leaving the responsibility with the democratic majority of the Senate.

CHEERING.

The Entire Opposition to the Corrupt Democracy Rallying to the Support of Lincoln.

The wisdom of the action of the Chicago Convention is exemplified, in the hearty manner in which the entire Opposition in rallying to the support of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.—Wearied with the corruption and misgovernment at Washington, men of all parties are eager for a change. Misrepresentation as far as the principles of the Republican party are concerned, has had its day, and now is little heeded by men of thought. A new era is dawning. The Chicago Convention, by its platform and its candidates, has placed the party in a position where it appeals with a new confidence to the country, and may well cherish the hope of commanding almost universal support.

A most impressive indication of what is to be looked for in this respect is to be found in the following carefully-considered article from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, a journal of great ability and influence, which, in 1856, supported Mr. Fillmore. It places the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns and thus comments upon it:

"The Republican party approaches the attainment of power, and with its growing consciousness of strength comes a new sense of responsibility. At Philadelphia, in 1856, it was vehement, intemperate, fanatical, because only by appealing to the passions of men, arousing their prejudices and inflaming their zeal could it acquire that hold on the popular attention necessary to the building up of a new political organization. That work is done. The same party which in 1856 denounced Slavery as a relic of barbarism and affirmatively declared for its prohibition in all the Territories of the United States, which rested itself on this one issue alone; which was all at sea upon other and most vital questions of political economy, and presented no claim upon the suffrages of the sober-minded and conservative; this same party, we say, has met at Chicago during the week just closing, and enunciated a political creed so definite in all its matters of real importance; so free from sectional denunciations; so true to the old standard of the relations which should exist between the North and the South; that it appeals strongly to the confidence and support of those who have hitherto stood aloof from an organization which seemed—and under certain management was—dangerous to the perpetuity of our beloved Union of States. That danger no longer exists. The Chicago Platform contains no insult to the South; demands nothing which should not be yielded in a free government; protests strongly for the maintenance of State rights and the security of the domestic institutions of separate sovereignties, and brings us back once more to the Fathers on those other grand questions of political economy which relate to our revenue and the general duty of Government to foster and give safety to commerce.

"Of candidates we have little to say. Mr. Bates and Mr. Cameron would have come within the scope of that wish we have so often expressed—that the Chicago Convention would unite the Opposition by presenting a platform and candidate worthy of conservative support.—We have often said that only at Chicago could the union, for 1860, be effected. We labored at Syracuse in 1858, and which we were instrumental in accomplishing in our local politics be effective. In the hope that this might prove true we withold our support from the noble but hopeless ticket nominated at Baltimore, until the field of view should be more open.

"The result is before the people. Abram Lincoln of Illinois is the standard bearer. So far as the Opposition is concerned, the choice rests between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bell. For the latter, all conservatives have a respect so sincere, and affection so earnest, that only a strong political necessity could lead them to refuse him their votes. But what prudent man, wishing to cast his vote where it will tell against the iniquitous power now enthroned at Washington, can honestly say that he expects to attain that end by voting for Mr. Bell in this State? The fates have so ordered that not even his acknowledged purity of statesmanship can meet its reward, and though we and all those who think with us, should lend our every energy to his support, it would result only in failure, or worse than that in a Democratic triumph.—Where, then, lies the path of duty? Mr. Lincoln is nominated by a powerful party. His success is more than possible. If he is not personally objectionable, if there is no reason in the man himself, why he should not merit the support and endorsement of honest national men, then it is the plain duty of every old Whig and American who hopes to do anything for his country in this campaign to come up squarely and pledge to Abram Lincoln that aid and comfort which a true man's help can give. His colleague on the ticket the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, is a statesman of cultivation and experience. No man can doubt his ability and adaptation to the place, or would fear to see the reins of the executive office placed in his hands in event of the death of the President.

"With such views of the Chicago platform and nominations, with the knowledge that the little strength belonging to John Bell in this State is already diminished by a considerable secession to Sam Houston, and with the Old Whig hatred of Democracy, nursed in with our mother's milk, and as strong to-day as in 1844, in our hearts, we conceive it to be our duty to place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns, as a pledge that we will extend to them such honorable and faithful support as may belong to our position and influence."

While not agreeing with the view here expressed of the Philadelphia platform of the position of the Republican cause in 1856, we commend the noble spirit of patriotism, and the calm estimate of the exigencies and duties of the day which are exhibited by the *Advertiser*. There can be no doubt that the same spirit and the same judgment will control the course of conservative men in all quarters. The only hope of putting down extravagance, corruption and misrule, and of restoring to their rightful supremacy in the Government the time-honored principles of the Fathers lies in the success of the candidates nominated at Chicago.

MR. BENJAMIN of Louisiana, delivered a telling speech in the Senate on Tuesday.—"Independent" the Washington correspondent of the *North American*, thus speaks of it:

"Mr. Benjamin's speech yesterday, was by far the most damaging to Mr. Douglas that has yet been delivered in the Senate, and is destined to increase the hostility against him at the South. In fact, it is now evident that there is no possibility of reconciliation between these factions, and no ground of compromise which will be mutually acceptable. The breach widens every day more visibly, and cannot be closed by any of the temporary expedients which have been hitherto tried. Mr. Pugh, in replying to Mr. Benjamin, took occasion to say that the seceders from the Charleston Convention ought not to be admitted at Baltimore, and that the friends of Douglas would sit there, if necessary, until the 4th of March next. Let us hope they will adhere to this patriotic resolution. Such patience will be serviceable and edifying under all the circumstances.

The most effective point made by Mr. Benjamin was in comparing parts of Mr. Douglas' article in Harper's Magazine, with extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, to prove that the former had appropriated much of the reasoning of the latter, without any acknowledgment whatever. He was frank enough to admit, too, that after a careful perusal of Mr. Lincoln's speeches, he was induced to regard him as far more conservative than he had supposed, and intimated pretty broadly that the rights and interests of the South would be safer in his hands than those of the Senator from Illinois, who had forever forfeited its confidence and favor.

A. B. NIMSON and Patrick McHugh have been appointed by U. S. Marshall Yost to take the census of Carbon county.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The School Department at Harrisburg, furnishes to the *Telegraph* the following list of County Superintendents elected by the respective conventions on the first Monday in May, with the salaries fixed, and the number of schools in each county. No *official* returns have yet been received from the counties of Blair, Centre, Clearfield, Green, Venango and Westmoreland:

Counties.	Superintendents.	No. of Schools	Salaries.
Adams,	John C. Ellis,	141	$500
Allegheny,	A. T. Douthett,	476	1,000
Armstrong,	John A. Calhoun,	207	400
Beaver,	T. C. Carothers,	154	500
Bedford,	George Sigafoos,	176	500
Berks,	John S. Ermentrout,	313	1,000
Blair,	John Mitchell,	120	600
Bradford,	Charles R. Coburn,	353	1,000
Bucks,	Simon S. Overholt,	234	500
Butler,	Eugene Ferrero,	202	800
Cambria,	Thomas A. Maguire,	137	800
Carbon,	Thomas L. Foster,	87	400
Centre,	Thomas Hollihan,	160	500
Chester,	W. W. Woodruff,	303	1,000
Clarion,	John G. M'Gonagle,	139	550
Clearfield,	Jesse Broomall,	125	1,000
Clinton,	Jesse H. Berry,	89	600
Columbia,	Lewis Appleman,	152	400
Crawford,	Samuel P. Bates,	151	600
Cumberland,	D. K. Noell,	189	500
Dauphin,	Samuel D. Ingram,	197	550
Delaware,	C. W. Deans,	89	800
Elk,	C. R. Early,	40	400
Erie,	L. W. Savadge,	281	800
Fayette,	J. V. Gibbons,	202	500
Forest,	Geo. W. Rose,	7	185
Franklin,	Philip M. Shoemaker,	208	600
Fulton,	William A. Gray,	64	500
Greene,	No returns.	151	
Huntingdon,	Robt. M'Divitt,	167	800
Indiana,	S. P. Bellman,	210	500
Jefferson,	Samuel M'Elhose,	116	550
Juniata,	John B. Porter,	91	500
Lancaster,	David Evans,	448	1,250
Lawrence,	Stephen Morrison,	135	500
Lebanon,	Henry Houck,	149	750
Lehigh,	Tilghman Good,	183	500
Luzerne,	Abel Marcy,	360	800
Lycoming,	Hugh Castles,	206	500
M'Kean,	Warren Cowles,	73	450
Mercer,	John A. M'Candless,	237	500
Mifflin,	Azariah Smith,	90	600
Monroe,	C. S. Detrick,	122	556
Montgomery,	Robert Cruikshank,	219	950
Montour,	William K. Butler,	62	500
Northampton,	Wm. D. C. Rodrock,	200	700
Northumberland,	Jacob Ulp,	119	557
Perry,	Lewis B. Kerr,	151	400
Pike,	Philip F. Fulmer,	43	215
Potter,	Seth Lewis,	94	500
Schuylkill,	J. K. Krewson,	240	1,000
Snyder,	Samuel Alleman,	96	400
Somerset,	J. J. Stutsman,	182	500
Sullivan,	Hallech Armstrong,	49	500
Susquehanna,	Benj. F. Tewksbury,	250	700
Tioga,	H. C. Johns,	227	900
Union,	D. Heckendorn,	74	500
Venango,	C. H. Dale,	179	500
Washington,	Isaac H. Longdon,	266	800
Warren,	Wm. F. Dalrymple,	148	600
Wayne,	Elias O. Ward,	163	700
Westmoreland,	S. S. Jack,	272	800
Wyoming,	Jacob DeWitt,	59	500
York,	A. R. Blair,	327	1,000

TOOMBS ON SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Toombs made one of his powerful speeches against Squatter Sovereignty, completely riddling the doctrine, and holding it up to general contempt. He proved that the uniform practice of more than half a century had been for Congress to exercise complete power over the Territories, and cited the authorities to show that this power had been used in various forms, all acknowledging its absolute jurisdiction. His argument went to demonstrate that Congress ought to afford protection to Slavery in the Territories, inasmuch as we were bound by treaties which subsequent laws had recognized, to protect the person and property of those who became citizens by the transfer of French, Spanish and Mexican Territory.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. June, 1860. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The present number will be found unusually varied and readable. It opens with a good, sound article "On the Future of American Railways," by Thomas C. Clarke, C. E. "In a Fog," is a lively little story by E. H. House. "A Short Campaign on the Hudson," by F. Sheldon, and "Clarian's Picture," by Edward Spencer, are also pleasant reading in the story-telling line. Miss Prescott contributes a poem entitled "The Granadan Girl's Song." "Chess," by M. D. Conway, will interest all lovers of that game. "Model Lodging Houses in Boston," by Chas. E. Norton, gives much valuable information in a very lucid, agreeable style. "The Representative Art," by Adam Badeau, is a readable bit of theatrical criticism. "Roba di Roma," by W. W. Story, is continued in an interesting vein. "Japan," by E. H. House, will give great satisfaction just at this time, as it presents a very good condensed account of all that is known of the newly opened nation. "The Professor's Story" sparkles along with all its wonted vivacity and genial freshness. "The Sphynx's Children," by Rose Terry, presents a group of portraitures faithfully and vividly drawn. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, have by their enterprise and liberality, added to the reputation of the *Atlantic*. We are gratified to note the increasing popularity of this truly national publication. Copies can be had at Bannan's store.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May, contains the following:—War and Progress in China; Munich and its School of Christian Art; Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land; Indicial Puzzles—Elizabeth Canning; Wellington's Career—Part II.; The Mill on the Floss; Narcissus; the Snow-drops; A Feuilleton, and Switzerland and French Annexation. The American publishers of this sterling magazine, are Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860.—May.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes
26 SATURDAY,	4 34	7 20	Full M. 5 2 8 m
27 SUNDAY,	4 33	7 21	Third Q. 12 2 45 ev
28 MONDAY,	4 33	7 22	New M. 20 1 50 ev
29 TUESDAY,	4 32	7 23	First Q. 27 3 2 ev
30 WEDNESDAY,	4 31	7 24	
31 THURSDAY,	4 31	7 25	
1 FRIDAY,	4 31	7 24	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

May.	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
19—Saturday,	62	65	63	clear.
21—Monday,	52	50	49	cloudy.
22—Tuesday,	53	64	62	"
23—Wednesday,	65	69	67	clear.
24—Thursday,	67	71	69	"
25—Friday,	65	73	57	"

Matz's Hotel is finished. It looks well.

The weather is superb, and crops of every description, look well.

The Council in Committee of the Whole, took a look at the Borough streets, etc., yesterday morning.

We have heard it intimated that the Washington Artillerists are likely to participate in the Philadelphia Japanese reception.

An assistant United States Marshal was here this week, and took down to Philadelphia a couple of men charged with counterfeiting.

E. A. Beatty is selling Carbon Oil from Venango County. This oil is extracted from the earth, and when purified, is said to be a fine article for burning.

We invite attention to the Sheriff's sale of dry goods, etc., to commence on Tuesday next, at the store of Peter F. Bellow, in Norwegian street, this Borough.

Ratification Meeting.—On the 5th proximo there will be a grand rally in this Borough to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin, and to fairly open the campaign in Schuylkill County.

Deputy Marshals.—United States Marshal Yost, has appointed the following deputies to take the census of Schuylkill County:

Gideon Whetstone, J. Wynkoop, W. G. Johnson, John Stanton, J. P. Powers, M. Brannigan, F. Northerner, John Brown, A. Schandding.

Excursion Tickets.—Excursion tickets are to be issued from the different stations on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to all members of the Lutheran Synod, which meets in Philadelphia in June. These tickets are to be good from the 1st to the 9th of June inclusive.

The compensation that the Assistant Marshals will receive for taking the Census is two cents per head for the population reported; the same for each death; fifteen cents for each industrial establishment; and ten cents for each farm, of which they report the statistics.

Robbery of the Catholic Church.—The gang of burglars which has infested the Borough of late, is bold in its operations. On Tuesday night an entrance was effected into the Roman Catholic Church, Mahantango street, and the altar robbed of a silver chalice, cup, etc., valued at fifty dollars.

This week the flour mill of Ruch & Evans, was entered and robbed of fifty pounds of flour.

A series of bolder robberies it seldom has been our lot to record.

We learn that an unsuccessful attempt was made to enter the millinery store of Miss Lucy Dorman, on Thursday night.

Another Burglary.—On Sunday morning last, it is supposed about 1 o'clock, the store of E. McDonald, Centre street, above Market, was entered and robbed of some two hundred dollars worth of shawls. Entrance was effected by means of a ladder and rope, over a large door at the rear of the building. A dog in the store barked, but it seems did not molest the burglars. This act was even more daring than the burglary at Mrs. McDonald's and is undoubtedly, the work of parties from abroad *skilled in store-breaking*.—Our citizens should take additional precautions to secure their premises, with bolts and bars.

Change of Time.—A new time-table for the morning trains from Pottsville and Philadelphia, on the Reading Railroad, will go into effect on Monday next, 28th inst. The *down* train will leave Pottsville at 9 A. M., instead of 8.30 as at present, pass Reading at 10.45 (now 10.20) and arrive in Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M., or 25 minutes later than by the present arrangement.—The *up* train will leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M., instead of 7.30, as at present, pass Reading at 10.45 (now 10.15) and arrive in Pottsville at 12.30 noon, or 25 minutes later than by the time-table now in force.

The York Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which T. A. Godfrey of Pottsville is agent, has been in operation for over seven years, and have made no assessments and yet have paid losses amounting to over $12,000 during that period, of which over $10,000 have been paid for losses sustained in this County. This Company has become very popular, as there is probably not another mutual company in the State that has been so successful. The accumulated cash capital is said to be sufficient to meet all losses for three years to come under the ordinary calculation for losses according to the amount at risk.

Supposed Murder of a Canal Boat Captain.—We observe by the Philadelphia papers that the body of Martin Cusick, captain of a canal boat carrying coal between this region and Philadelphia, has been found floating in the Schuylkill at that City, near where the boat lay. James Burns, a hand employed on the boat, is suspected of knowing something of the manner in which Cusick came to his death, and he is under arrest. Cusick's family reside in Philadelphia.

Since the above was penned we learn from the Philadelphia papers that the coroner's jury in the case, rendered a verdict of "accidentally drowned," and Burns was discharged from custody.

An Important Bit of Legislation.—Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, who have not posted themselves in the Revised Penal Code of the laws of Pennsylvania, adopted at the late session, have a fact to learn. By that code their powers have been materially circumscribed. In future, a list of criminal offences, hitherto bailable by them, can only be bailable by the Courts. The list of offences whose adjudication is removed from the power of the Aldermen, comprises arson, rape, mayhem, robbery or burglary, and in all such cases bail can only be received by the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, or one of its Judges, and the Mayor or Recorder of a city. *As this is the letter of the code, Section 7, page 53, of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, parties interested should remember the fact.*

Interesting Temperance Meeting.—There was a very interesting meeting of the friends of the Temperance cause, held in the room of the Sons of Temperance in the Town Hall, on last Wednesday evening. Mr. Moses Zweizig, of Hamburg, delivered a very neat address upon Temperance, showing the great sin of intemperance and how to prevent it. His remarks were logically and forcibly illustrated, and attentively listened to, all present feeling they had been instructed. Short addresses were also made by Messrs. Chichester, Edwards, Lawrence and Wentz, calling forth frequent applause. The room was comfortably filled, but it is to be regretted that so few of the "foes of temperance" were present, as it is possible they might have been induced to throw off their allegiance to king alcohol and enlist under the banner of temperance.

The seventeen years locusts will it is said, make their appearance this season. Already quite a number have been uprooted here by swine, and eaten, in some cases it is stated, with fatal effect to the pigs. Speaking of these locusts which we observe are spreading over a large extent of country, the Newark *Mercury* of Wednesday, says:

"We were shown, yesterday, several specimens of the Cicada Septendecim, supposed by many to be the seventeen year locusts, collected on the premises of John H. Landell, in the *western* part of the city. These curious visitors are now perforating the ground in multitudes, their holes being generally about half an inch in diameter and from four to eight inches deep. A portion of those submitted to our inspection were taken from ground sixteen inches deep, and which had not been disturbed by spade or plow for years. They are found most numerous around the roots of the cherry tree. Near the apple, pear and peach trees, but few are found, and generally on the shady side. They are well formed, and measure in many instances, when taken from the ground, an inch and a half in length. Not as many are found in deeply trenched ground, or when it is hard and firm, and none are found around trees newly planted. Those found by Mr. Landell were nestled at the bottom of a lump of earth perforated with holes like a honey comb."

Military.—The various regiments, and battalions, attached to the First Brigade, Sixth Division, U. P. M., were inspected and reviewed during the present week. The First Regiment paraded on Monday, and made a very fine appearance. The Scott Artillery of Schuylkill Haven, and Washington Light Infantry of Pinegrove, attracted much attention. The weather was unpropitious during a portion of the day, and interfered somewhat with field evolutions. Some 250 men were in line, and were inspected by Major James Nagle, and reviewed by Brigadier General Reifsnyder and Major General Wynkoop.—The Second Regiment was inspected and reviewed at Tamaqua on Tuesday. The Third at Port Carbon on Wednesday. The Minersville Battalion on Thursday. The Ashland Battalion on Friday. The Fourth Regiment will be inspected and reviewed to-day in Upper Mahantongo township.

There are in this County, twenty-eight companies, with an effective strength, rank and file, in round numbers, of one thousand men. There are few counties in the State that surpass this in military strength, and if Adjutant General Wilson did our companies justice, there are several in this County that would have the new and improved government fire-arms. We have been treated shabbily in this respect, and we are not surprised that General Wilson is anything but popular with the military of Schuylkill County. "How not to do it" seems to be a favorite motto with the Adjutant General.

The Man Who Joined the Masons.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Mr. Frizzle joined the Masons,
And went home so late at night,
He was forced to hear a lecture,
A report of which we'll write.

"Mr. Frizzle," said his lady—
With a tongue that ne'er was tamed—
"You have joined those horrid Masons,
And you ought to be ashamed!

"I am bound to know your secret,
And, to win it from your heart,
I'll out Heenan Johnny Heenan,
In the pugilistic art.

"Tell me, now, and tell me truly—
Mr. Frizzle, don't you dodge!—
All about the hocus-pocus,
Which is practiced in a lodge.

"You are silent, Mr. Frizzle,
And uneasy on your seat;—
You've been toasted o'er the coals, sir,
Like a slice of bread, or meat.

"Did you swear, while you were squirming
O'er the embers, like an eel,
That you'd be a loyal Mason,
And the secrets ne'er reveal?

"Tell me quickly, Mr. Frizzle;"
Mr. Frizzle quickly tell;—
In this room there is an odor,
And 'tis sulphur that I smell.

"Oh! you wicked, wicked creature,
Very well I understand
That the one whose foot is cloven
Takes a Mason by the hand!"

Mr. Frizzle felt determined
That his tongue he would control;
But, as shaking hands with Satan
Was repulsive to his soul,

He exclaimed: "My dear, you never
Should abuse your husband so;—
You shall have the Masons' secret,
If that secret you would know."

Then the wife bowed down to listen,
And he whisper'd in her ear;
"What I'm now about to tell you,
You must never mention, dear.

"When a man becomes a Mason,
This he swears, and this is all;—
I will ever buy my CLOTHING
At the MAMMOTH TOWER HALL."

"Is it so?" said Mrs. Frizzle;
"Then no longer I'll be mad;
Your connection with the Masons
Shall my heart make ever glad.

"Not a word against the Order
From my lips shall ever fall;
For your habits must be good, sir,
When you clothe at Tower Hall."

A complete and well assorted stock of Spring and Summer Clothing now on hand, unsurpassed in style and workmanship, to which the attention of wholesale and retail buyers is invited, at

BENNETT & CO.'S
Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar,
518 *Market street, between 5th & 6th, South side,* PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The unequalled success that has attended the application of this Medicine in *Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial Affection, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Incipient Consumption*, has induced many physicians of high standing to employ it in their practice, many of whom advise us of the fact under their own signature:

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry recommended by Physicians.

AUBURN, Sept. 6, 1858.
S. W. FOWLE & CO.—*Sirs*:—I most cheerfully add my testimony in favor of the Balsam. We have used it in our family, in Pulmonary affections, Coughs and Colds, and esteem it a most valuable remedy, and have recommended it in various complaints of this nature with invariably happy results. W. B. LYNCH, M. D.

MANSFIELD, TIOGA CO., PA., Aug. 1858.
Gentlemen:—Having used in my practice the last four years, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with great success, I most cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. H. D. MARTIN, M. D.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., July 17, 1858.
Gentlemen:—After using Dr. Wistar's Balsam for a long time, I can say from repeated observation that I regard it as one of the best kind of Cough medicines, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted. W. H. WEBB, M. D.

BROWNSVILLE, N. Y., July 18, 1858.
Gents:—Having sold Wistar's for two years past, and having used the same myself with great success, I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with Asthma or Consumption. A. A. GIBBS.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by John G. Brown, J. C. Hughes, and Henry Saylor, Pottsville; C. & L. Huntzinger, Schuylkill Haven; H. W. Provost, Minersville, E. J. Fry and McGuigan & Fowler, Tamaqua; H. Shissler, Port Carbon, Paul Barr, Pinegrove; G. Reagan & Son, Tuscarora; Charles Marsh, New Philadelphia; Jonas Robinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Irvin, St. Clair; E. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport; and by dealers everywhere.
May 12, '60 20-4t

Perry's Japanese Polishes, & Leather Preserving Compounds!—Need no rubbing—produces a beautiful gloss, and will preserve the leather one-third longer.
Perry's Japanese Polish for Patent Leather Boots.
Perry's Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish, 25 cents.
Perry's Japanese Waterproof Polish, 25 cents.
Perry's Japanese Harness Polish, 25 cents.
Perry's Japanese Polish for Iron Goods, 50 cents.
Perry's Japanese Furniture Polish, 25 cents.
For sale everywhere.
Wholesale Depot for Pennsylvania, at E. H. HUNT & CO.'S, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Phil'a.
May 26, '60 21-3m

Holloway's Pills.—The progress of natural decay consequent upon increasing age may be greatly retarded by the occasional use—and especially in the Spring and Fall—of this great vegetable tonic. The wear and tear of the vital machinery in protracted illness necessarily shortens life, at the same time that it robs existence of its value. The sick, therefore, who desire a long and pleasant sojourn on the earth, should lose no time in bringing their disordered systems into conformity with the laws of health, by a course of this unequalled purifier, regulator and restorative. No matter what organ is affected, Holloway's Pills are sure to reach and subdue the disease which disturbs its action. This assertion has for its basis the testimony of all classes in all parts of the civilized world.

The Female Organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effects as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which would, without it, be certain to prostrate them.
Sold by all druggists. 20-1m

Gift (?) Enterprises seem to be pervading all classes of business. A baker in New York cooks up a silver half-dollar in every hundredth loaf. Thus his bread, like Spring shad, "hath a *silvery taste*." And in some of our country papers we notice advertisements of *gift clothing* stores located in this city, (yet strange to say, the parties have neglected to advertise in the city papers,) where a gold watch will be put in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons. Indeed, some of our clothing dealers ought to give gold watches with their suits to make the clothing worth the price. But whatever others may do, CHAS. STOKES'S *One-Price*, under the "Continental," cannot afford to give gold *shirt-studs* with *vests*, or *gold watches* with *coats*, as we give the value of the purchaser's money in the clothing itself; and parties in want of jewelry, we would recommend to some respectable jeweler as more legitimate to trade, and more creditable and advantageous to the purchaser. 20-

Mexican Mustang Liniment.—Its intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprain, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. SMITH, Ridgefield, Conn." S. Leitch, Esq., Hyde Parke, Vt., writes that "the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin,) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors,
20-4t New York.

GRANVILLE STOKES'S
Gift Clothing Emporium,
"One Price and No Abatement,"
No. 607 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a NEW SYSTEM OF GIFTS *with each Garment Sold*. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and ONE PRICE, (*lower than the lowest,*) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a GIFT, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters, and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, *guaranteed*, at

GRANVILLE STOKES'S
"One Price Gift Clothing Emporium,"
No. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
May 12, '60 19-6m

Religious Intelligence.

A STATED meeting of the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society will be held on Monday evening next, (28th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock, in the English Lutheran Church, (Rev. Mr. Holman,) in Market street. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mecaskey.

UNION PRAYER MEETING is held every Sunday, from 4 to 5 P. M., in the 2nd Methodist Church, Market street.

NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville. Rev. J. W. MECASKEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square, Pottsville. Rev. SAMUEL A. HOLMAN, 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.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building, Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COLT, Pastor.—Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantango st. ELDER R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Meeting for Religious Enquiry, Monday Evenings. Lecture and Prayer, Wednesday Evenings. Social Prayer and Conference, Friday Evenings. Pews Free.

TRINITY CHURCH SERVICES. May, 1860.—The hour of Morning service is 10 o'clock.

27th—Whitsunday or Pentecost.—Deuteronomy XVI. to V. 18, Acts IV to V. 36. Isaiah XI and Acts XIX to V. 21.

28th and 29th—Monday and Tuesday, Whitsun Week.—Genesis XI to V 10 and 1st Cor. XII. Numbers XI—and 1 Cor. XIV to V 29. 1st Samuel XIX Verse 18 &c., and 1 Thess. V. Deuteronomy XXX and Galatians V.

30th—Ember Day.—Prayer for candidates for ordination. D. WASHBURN, Rector.

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the JOURNAL.

MARRIED.

POTTS—SINCLAIR—On Sunday, the 13th inst., at Tamaqua, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, CHARLES P. POTTS to SALLIE E. SINCLAIR, both of Pottsville.

MILLERLEALA—SNYDER—On the 16th inst., by Rev. C. S. Haman, CHARLES MILLERLEALA to SARAH SNYDER, both of Wayne township, Schuylkill county, Pa.

BECK—GASKILL—In Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, May 17, 1860, by Rev. Mr. Long, JOHN O. BECK, formerly of Pottsville, to MRS. MARY GASKILL, daughter of Robert Kennedy, of Philadelphia.

BUCK—STERLING—On Sunday, the 13th inst., at Tamaqua, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, PETER E. BUCK to ANNIE E. STERLING, both of Pottsville.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

CUMMINGS—SCHULTZ—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. D. M. Kauffman, Pastor of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, of Schuylkill Haven, Mr. DAVID CUMMINGS and ELIZABETH SCHULTZ, both of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, Pa.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—In this Borough, on the 20th of May, MARY WILLIAMS, wife of Reese Williams, aged 56 years.

TROUTMAN—Suddenly, on Friday morning, 11th inst., in Philadelphia, MRS. SARAH TROUTMAN, formerly of this place, in the 79th year of her age.

DETWEILER—In Schuylkill Haven, on the 17th inst., CHARLES WESLEY, only son of Isaac C. and Eliza Detweiler, aged 3 years, 3 months and 26 days.

BICKEL—In Orwigsburg, on the 22d of May, CATHARINE ANN BICKEL, wife of William M. Bickel, and daughter of John Schall, Esq., aged 33 years and 4 months.

Unparalleled Enterprise!
CHARLES STOKES
OPENED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1860,
824 Chestnut Street, a New and Fresh Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, with CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS of the latest styles. For Customer Trade, having secured the world renowned Broadhein-Cutter, bids fair to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. A leading principle connected with this New Opening, is "One Price and No Abatement" for CASH.
E. T. Taylor, (late of 607 Chestnut Street,) Principal Salesman.
Philadelphia, January 28, '60

WANTED.

8 TEACHERS WANTED.—An examination of applicants for 3 male and 5 female teachers for our schools, will be held in the brick school house in Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday, June 16, 1860, at 8 A. M.
J. K. Krewson, Esq., County Superintendent, will be present and conduct the examination.
School terms, 10 months.
By order of the Board, H. W. BOWMAN, Sec'y School Board.
Schuylkill Haven, May 26, '60

WANTED.—The Lehigh Valley Iron Company, want to purchase an Engine from 10 to 20 horse power, with pumping and hoisting fixtures. Any person having one to dispose of will please name price and where it can be seen. Address, R. S. LEVAN, Superintendent, Laubach P. O., Northampton County, Penna.
May 12, '60

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased of John Miller and Benjamin R. ..., Esq., of Auburn, all their right, title and interest, they have in a contract with the Minersville Water Company, and that all proceeds therefrom are my property. I have also appointed and authorized Benjamin R. ... as my Superintendent, in finishing the same. GEORGE K. BERGER.
Auburn, May 23, '60

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator to the Estate of THOMAS DAVIS, late of St. Clair, Schuylkill county,—All persons indebted to the same are hereby required to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, to JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Administrator, St. Clair, April 14, '60 15-6t

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals will be received until June 13, 1860, for the construction of a Bridge over the Mill Creek, on Fourth street, in the Borough of Port Carbon. Plans and specifications may be had of either of the Committee.
H. GUITERMAN, J. B. SESSINGER, PATRICK HORN, Com. on Highways.
Port Carbon, May 16, '60 20-2t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration de bonis non, &c., on the estate of Richard Carter, deceased, late of the borough of Tamaqua, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Schuylkill County, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims will present them to JAMES CARTER, Administrator de bonis non of Richard Carter, deceased, residing at Tamaqua.
May 5, '60. 18-6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of ... BITLER, deceased, late of the township of Union, of Schuylkill, have been granted to them. All persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to PHILIP M. BARROS, JOHN M. ZIMMERMAN.
May 12, '60 19-6t

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a sale or letting of the opening and making of a new Public Road, in the township of Butler, county of Schuylkill, on FRIDAY the 8th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the house of the subscriber in said township. The said road beginning at the ... nation of Centre street, at the western boundary of the borough of Ashland, thence running south ... and one half degrees west to the line dividing the counties of Schuylkill and Northumberland, ... point southward of and neighboring to the ... Locust Dale. WILLIAM MYERS.
Gordon, May 19, '60. 20-2t

FOR SALE & TO LET.

A SECOND HAND FORCE PUMP, for sale by GEORGE BRIGHT, Centre street, and examine it. [Pottsville, May 12, '60

FOR RENT.—A Dwelling House in Morris's Addition. Apply to JAMES ... Pottsville, Feb. 18, '60. 7-tf

CONSTANTLY on hand, T Rails, mining purposes, at reduced prices, for cash. HAYWOOD ... Pottsville, Dec. 26, '5

FIRST RATE OYSTERS at ... 50 cents per hundred. A No. 1 Article ... cents per hundred. T. C. B... Pottsville, November 19, '59

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON, Cor. Centre & Mark...
Feb. 18, '60

LOTS IN MAHANOY FOR SALE.—Apply to FRANK CARTER, ... Street, between Market and Norwegian, Pottsville; or at the office in Mahanoy City. April 21, '60

FOR RENT—A Store Room and Dwelling House, on Centre street, above the Exchange Hotel. Also, several small dwelling houses, and a basement on Centre street. Apply to J. W. ROSEBERRY. Pottsville, May 19, '60

FOR SALE.—Two 50 Horse Engines—geared together—for hoisting and pumping, 200 yards of 14 inch pipes, and working barrels, 500 yards of wire rope,—a lot of chain. One 20 horse Engine, and rollers, screens, &c., for breaker. Also, drift cars, wagons, cart and sled. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CHAS. M. HILL, Real Estate Agent, Mahantango street, Pottsville. February 12, '60 7-tf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—One 60 horse Engine, with boilers and all complete machinery for pumping water. One 30 horse Engine, and Rollers, with all the necessary machinery for breaking Coal. About 1300 feet of 16 inch pipes, with pumps, connecting irons, &c. Two chains, wire rope, &c. Apply to A. RUSSEL, Office—corner of Mahantango and Second streets, Pottsville, March 21, '60

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Soap Factory carried on by Huntzinger & Co., located in Norwegian street, near the Railroad, Pottsville, in the centre of business. Everything is complete for carrying on the manufacture of Soap and Candles, which are now extensively used in this County than any other part of the State, affording a desirable opportunity of carrying on a profitable business. Terms will be made liberal to a satisfactory purchaser. Apply to MARY SHANER, Pottsville. April 28, '60

FOR LEASE.—IMPORTANT TO COAL OPERATORS.—The Big Mountain Improvement Company offers to lease one or more ... celebrated Big Mt. White Ash Coal, situated on the east end of their lands, on Gearhart's Run, 2 miles from Shamokin Gap, 20 miles from Sunbury, and immediately on the Carbon Run Railroad. There are two openings made on veins 8 feet thick. Parties wishing to lease a valuable operation, can see the veins, ascertain terms of lease, &c., by calling on the subscriber at Shamokin. H. VAN GASKEN. Shamokin, May 19, '60. 20-tf

FOR RENT.—The spacious Garden known as the "Lanthesaume Nursery," in the borough of Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pa., is offered for rent on easy terms. There are about ... ground contained, with a number of Peach, Apple and other fruit trees thereon. Also a two story Cottage Dwelling, with a well of never-failing water, the door located in the centre of the Nursery. There are also two new glass Hot Houses, with heaters in perfect order, thereon. The whole is enclosed with fence, and will be let cheap if application is made. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, call in person or address C. F. SHINDEL, Tamaqua, Schuylkill ... May 19, '60 20-3t

FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON VERY EASY TERMS.—A modern built 2 story double dwelling house, and lot 80 feet by 200 in a beautiful and rural situation, on Centre Turnpike, Schuylkill Haven, opposite the residence of ... Esq., and commanding from every part of the house and grounds one of the finest views this county affords, a number of trees, comprising the best varieties of apple, pear, cherry, quince, plum and apricot—also, Delaware, Concord, Rebecca, Isabella and Catawba grape vines, all set out last Fall, and are now in a flourishing condition. Price, $3500. Apply to E. T. WARNER, Schuylkill Haven. May 19, '60

COLLIERY TO LET.—The celebrated LUKE FIDLER COLLIERY, situate near Shamokin, in the Shamokin Coal Basin, and on the line of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad, is offered to let upon the completion of the improvements now in progress.

There are 2 veins of Red Ash Coal opened on the property, each 7 feet thick. The coal is of a superior quality, and has attained a high reputation wherever it has been introduced. It is highly valued and commands a ready sale in Baltimore and intermediate places, to which it is sent both by railroad and canal. A market has also been opened for this coal in the North and Northeast, for shipment to the East it may be taken to Delaware City, and, upon the completion in June next of the extension of the Mine Hill Railroad to connect with the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad, it can be shipped at Richmond.

These veins will yield from three to four hundred thousand tons above water level. There are other veins of White, Red and Gray Ash Coal on the property, which are easily accessible. The capacity of the breaker is 60 thousand tons per annum.

The colliery can be examined on application to C. Cleaver on the premises.

For further particulars apply to A. M. EASTWICK, No. 221 Vine St., Philadelphia.
April 7, '60. [March 10, '60 10-tf

FIRST CLASS COLLIERY TO LET.—The Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company offer to let to an approved party, on favorable lease, their "Locust Summit Colliery," situated in the Locust Mountain at "Locust Gap," within 300 yards of the north boundary of the Mahanoy coal basin. It possesses both physical and mechanical facilities for mining, preparing, and shipping coal at the minimum cost, unsurpassed in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. It has a breast of the hardest, purest "Locust Mountain" coal of 600 feet above water level, and 16 to 18 feet in thickness.

The outside improvements are nearly new, first-class capacity, and every way complete—they embrace the most approved improvements in machinery for raising and handling coal, with the least amount of labor and wastage; with schute or bin room sufficient to hold over 2500 tons of coal, divided to suit the preparation of the several sizes in demand. There are two levels or gangways driven into the Locust Mountain on the vein aforesaid—a water level, and a first counter—of the aggregate length of 842 yards, in which breasts opened to mining, and from which only 3000 tons of coal have been taken, leaving a large quantity opened for immediate operations without any additional dead work. It has access to the markets of Baltimore, and intermediate places by both railroad and canal, and to the north and northwest by the Sunbury and Erie and Williamsport and Elmira railroads. By the first of July next at the latest period, it will have an outlet east to Philadelphia and New York, by the extension of the "Mine Hill" railroad to Locust Gap, which is now in active progress of construction. It will thus be seen that the coal of these mines will have several outlets to the markets east, west, north and south, and to all intermediate points of distribution and consumption, an advantage possessed by few coal operators in this country.

Persons desiring further information will please address WM. H. MARSHALL, Agent, Shamokin, Northumberland county; or I. S. HESTON, President, Bucks county, Pa.
April 14, '60