MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—*Dr. Johnson.*

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

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HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philad'a.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, medicines furnished free of charge.

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EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
January 14, '60 2-1y

SANFORD'S
Liver Invigorator,
NEVER DEBILITATES.
Is Compounded Entirely from GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgement guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify,) in 20 minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

Price—One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—
SANFORD'S
Family Cathartic Pills,
COMPOUNDED from Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, Air-Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the Bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden colds, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. DOSE—1 to 3.

CATHARTIC PILLS

Price—3 Dimes.

The LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all large towns.

S. T. W. Sanford, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

Retailed in Pottsville by HENRY SAYLOR; and in Tamaqua by E. J. FRY. [Sept. 10, '59 37-1y

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters!

THE Proprietors and Manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery—the consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over half a million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a God-send to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article.

A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorants that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

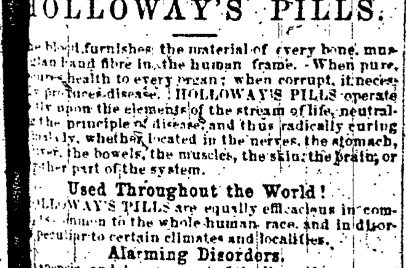
All those persons to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the Stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION!—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America and Germany.

For sale by John G. Brown & Son, Pottsville; ... Barns and G. J. & J. S. Lawrence, Minersville; ... Fremont; Kitzmiller, Steel & Co., Pinegrove; ... Donaldson. [Dec. 3, '58 48-1y

HEALTH OR SICKNESS!
Choose Between Them.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

Used Throughout the World!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders.
Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.
When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

Delicate Females.
All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her child's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements
The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

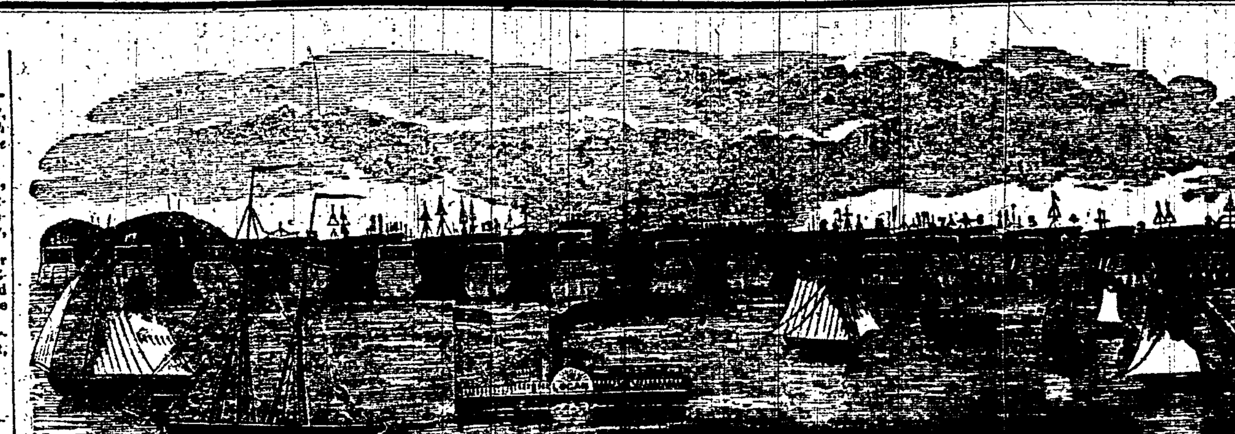
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:
Asthma, Dropsy, Inward Weakness, Bowel Complaints, Debility, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Lowness of Spirits, Colds, Female complaints, Piles, Chest Diseases, Headaches, Stone and Gravel, Costiveness, Indigestion, Secondary Symptoms, Dyspepsia, Influenza, Diarrhoea, Inflammation, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds.

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
'59 50-1year

GREEN HOUSE POTS,
FOR PLANTS, not in use, purchased by B. BANNAN.



Terminus of the Philad'a & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.—Piers for the shipment of Anthracites.

Pier No. 1.
VAN DUSEN, NORTON & CO.,
DEALERS IN BEST QUALITIES OF
RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.
OFFICES: 203 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 53 Liberty street, New York. 5 Doane street, Boston.
CUMBERLAND COAL.
Also, sole Agents for the *Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.* ['58-42

Pier No. 2.
BLAKISTON & COX,
SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF
WHITE ASH, RED ASH and TREMONT SCHUYLKILL COAL; FRANKLIN COMPANY'S CUMBERLAND COAL; also, HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
OFFICES: 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 4 New street, New York. 17 Doane street, Boston. ['58-42

Pier No. 3.
BAUM, OGLE & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
RAINBOW COAL.
First Quality Red Ash Coal,
OFFICES: No. 113 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 70 State street, Boston. No. 166 Broadway, New York. ['58-44

Pier No. 13.
HAYES & GODSHALL,
SHIPPERS OF
RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.
WHARF NO. 13, PORT RICHMOND.
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal at Retail.
YARD—Corner 23d and Arch streets.
OFFICE—103 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-42

Pier No. 5.
TYLER, STONE & CO.,
DEALERS IN VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF
Red and White Ash
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,
AND
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.
OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 9 Washington Building, Providence. 169 Broadway, New York.
PIER NO. 5, PORT RICHMOND. ['58-42

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LEWIS ROTHERMEL,
DEALER AND SHIPPER OF COAL,
Offers for sale by the Cargo, the best qualities of
RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.
Also, LEHIGH and CUMBERLAND COAL.
WHARF NO. 15, RICHMOND.
OFFICES: 318 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 11 Doane street, Boston. ['58-42

Pier No. 9.
J. J. SINNICKSON. E. V. GLOVER.
SINNICKSON & GLOVER,
SHIPPERS OF
SCHUYLKILL WHITE AND RED ASH,
ALSO,
Lehigh and Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: No. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Old State House Basement, Boston.
WHARF NO. 9, PORT RICHMOND, Philad'a. ['59-8

Pier No. 11.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE BEST VARIETIES OF
Anthracite & Bituminous Coals.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. 86 State street, Boston.
Pioneer Shippers from Elizabethport, of LEHIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN, HAZLETON AND COUNCIL RIDGE COALS. ['59-13

Pier No. 7.
JOHN R. WHITE.
SHIPPER OF
SCHUYLKILL Coal,
WHARF NO. 7, PORT RICHMOND.
OFFICES: No. 316 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 300 West Thirteenth st., New York.
October 16, '58 42-

Pier No. 10.
BANCROFT, LEWIS & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED ASHLAND COAL,
FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—79 Cedar street. Boston Office—25 Kilby street. [Oct. 23, '58 43-

No. 12.
Noah Sturtevant.—Jos. Maxfield.—Chas. Wannemacher.
N. STURTEVANT & CO.,
DEALERS IN THE VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF
ANTHRACITE COAL,
INCLUDING THE BEST VARIETIES OF
RED & WHITE ASH SCHUYLK'L & LEHIGH COALS;
ALSO,
Piedmont Company's and Georges Creek CUMBERLAND COAL.
OFFICES: No. 110 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 25 Kilby street, Boston. No. 128 Broadway, cor. of Cedar st., N. York.
Shipments from wharves Nos. 12 & 18, Port Richmond, Elizabethport, N. J., Baltimore, Md., and Alexandria, Va. [April 16, '59 16-

Pier No. 14.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
BROAD MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH AND SUPERIOR RED ASH COALS.
OFFICES: 45 South street, New York. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-43

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.
Shipping WHARVES for ANTHRACITE COAL, AT GREENWICH, **Delaware River, Philadelphia.**

Wharf No. 1.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
ROMMEL, POTTS & CO.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 110 Broadway, New York. State Street and Merchants' Row, Boston.

Wharf No. 2.
REPPLIER & BRO.
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth Sts., Philada. 35 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

DAVIS PEARSON & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN
RED ASH COAL,
OFFICES: No. 138 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York. No. 11 Doane Street, Boston.
WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE.
DAVIS PEARSON, PHILA. GIDEON BAST, ASHLAND.

CHAS. MILLER. N. P. GORDON.
Wharf No. 3.
CHAS. MILLER & CO.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF COAL.
WHITE ASH,
From the PINE KNOT and MT. LAFFEE COLLIERIES;
RED ASH,
From their PHOENIX COLLIERIES.
CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS.
OFFICE:—No. 105 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 9, '59 15-1y

GEO. S. PATTERSON & BROS.,
DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN
Locust and Broad Mountain White Ash
COAL.
Also, RED ASH, from the Peach Mountain and Palmer veins. Flour and Feed taken in exchange for Coal.
EDW. B. PATTERSON,
WM. F. PATTERSON,
Office & Warehouse, Railroad street, Pottsville, Pa.
GEO. S. PATTERSON,
Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa.
July 23, '59 30-1y

COAL. COAL. COAL.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.
OFFICES:
205 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA.
110 Broadway, NEW YORK.
86 State street, BOSTON.

Wholesale Dealers in the best varieties of DOMESTIC COALS—*Sole Proprietors of Wolf Creek Colliery, capable of producing over* 150,000 *tons a year of the celebrated* DIAMOND, (*Red Ash,*) and BLACK HEATH, (*White Ash.*)

ALSO,
Exclusive Agents for the sale of the purely genuine Locust Mountain Coal from the Locust Dale Colliery of Geo. C. Potts & Co., all of which will be shipped direct to New York, via Canal, or coastwise, via Greenwich Piers, (below Navy Yard, Philadelphia.)

ALSO,
At Philadelphia, from Pier No. 11, Port Richmond.
The choicest qualities of RED and WHITE ASH COALS from Schuylkill County, selected with special care, and shipped under our personal superintendence.

At Elizabethport, N. J.
LEHIGH SPRING MOUNTAIN and COUNCIL RIDGE COALS.

From Baltimore, Md.
The celebrated HAMPSHIRE BITUMINOUS COAL.

At Jersey City, N. J.
(*via Lehigh and Morris Canals.*)
The very superior WILKESBARRE COAL, from the *Baltimore Vein*, taken from the "Adjourned Improvement and Coal Company's Estate," near Wilkesbarre; also, the COUNCIL RIDGE COAL; both of which, for steam purposes and for family use, are *unsurpassed*.

We hold certificates, from our offices, from parties who have used and fully tested these Coals, and pronounce them the BEST ANTHRACITE Coals for steam in use, producing no clinker, less ashes and greater blaze, than any other kinds now before the public.
May 15, '59 20-

CONNER & PATTERSON,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Locust Mountain Coal.
J. J. CONNER, *Ashland,* J. S. PATTERSON, *Pottsville,*
Schuylkill County, Pa. ['59-27-1y

JONES & COLE,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
TAMAQUA WHITE ASH COAL,
From the Reevesdale and Buckville Collieries.
OFFICE—No. 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Coal forwarded from Port Clinton by Reading Railroad, or in Boats by Schuylkill Canal. ['59-20

Coal! Coal! Coal!
Stout, Van Wickle & Martin,
OFFICES: Room 26 Trinity Building, (111 Broadway,) New York. 157 Burnet Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
Shippers of the following named Lehigh Coals, viz:
From Elizabethport and Trenton.
HAZLETON,
MILNES'S SPRING MOUNTAIN,
McCREARY'S NORTH SPRING MOUNTAIN.
From New Brunswick and Perth Amboy.
HAZLETON,
MILNES'S SPRING MOUNTAIN,
McCREARY'S NORTH SPRING MOUNTAIN,
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH,
BUCK MOUNTAIN.

Sole Agents in New York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City, for the sale of the celebrated BUCK MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL (RED ASH). This Coal is unsurpassed for generating Steam, and is almost exclusively used on the Delaware River Steamboats. A single experiment will satisfy any engineer of its superiority as a steaming Coal; and it is a very desirable article for family use.

ALSO, Sole Agents for the sale of the Philadelphia Coal Company's EMPIRE COAL, from the Wilkesbarre Basin. This Coal is quite *free-burning*, and will be found a very desirable article for both summer and winter use.
May 5, '59 18-

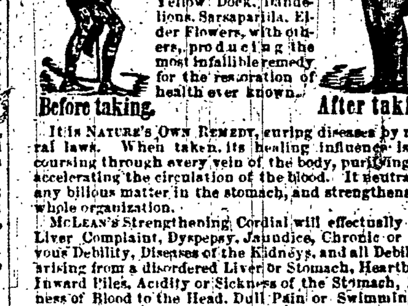
Pier No. 15.
PLINY FISK,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF
Coal Hill Pink Ash Coal.
OFFICE:—Pottsville, Penn'a. [43-1y

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Black Heath Coal.
Also, dealers in other first qualities of
White and Red Ash Coals.
No. 136 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
February 27, '60 9-1y

I. F. VOORHIES,
MINER AND SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED
Lewis Vein Red Ash Coal,
From the "NEW DUNCAN COLLIERY."
He mines no other Coal—which assures its purity.
Cargo sales by JOHN SHAY, Agent
For I. F. VOORHIES,
No. 11 Pine street, New York.
Pottsville, March 12, '59 [June 5, '58 23-1y] 11-

McLEAN'S
Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.
THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

This CORDIAL is Distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs, and barks, known to the mind of man, viz:—Bloodroot, Blackroot, Wild Cherry Bark, Yellow Dock, Dandelions, Sarsaparilla, Elder Flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.



Before taking. After taking.

It is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLEAN'S Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Debilities arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or chills and fever).—It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

There is no mistake about it.—This Cordial will never fail to cure any one of the above diseases if taken per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

Over *half a million of bottles* have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer Weakness or Debility, when *McLean's Strengthening Cordial* will cure you?

To the Ladies.—Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich, rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again.—Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

For Children.—We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat and robust. Delay not a moment—try it and you will be convinced.

It is delicious to take.—Every country merchant should not leave the city until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION!—Beware of Druggists, or Dealers, who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash (which they can buy cheap) by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning (fasting) is a certain preventative for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
J. H. McLEAN,
Sole Proprietor of the Cordial; also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment!
The best Liniment in the world, for man or beast.
Another remarkable cure performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Read for yourselves:
Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue, on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot; and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Bruises, Sprains, Stiffness in the Joints or Muscles, Swellings, Sore Throat, Earache or Toothache, Wounds, Fresh Cuts, Sores, Burns, Scalds, Pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horses and Cattle, it is an infallible remedy for Chafes, Galls, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Lameness, Spavin, Sweeny, Splint, Fistula, Bruises, Swellings, Wounds, Rattlesnake Bites, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every country merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, Proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
For sale in Pottsville, by J. G. BROWN, Centre st.
For sale in Philadelphia, by DR. H. SWAYNE & SON, No. 8 South 7th street. 54-1y

INSURANCE.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.—Office, No. 311 Walnut Street, above Third, Philadelphia. Will insure against loss or damage by fire on BUILDINGS, either perpetually or for a limited time, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and MERCHANDISE generally. Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freight. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.
DIRECTORS:
Jacob Esher, Peter Sieger,
D. Luther, Lewis Audenried,
Jno. R. Blakiston, Dr. Geo. N. Eckert,
Joseph Maxfield, Davis Pearson,
Wm. F. Dean, J. E. Baum.
JACOB ESHER, *President.*
WM. F. DEAN, *Vice President.*
W. M. Smith, *Secretary.*
JOHN CLAYTON has been appointed agent for the above Company in Schuylkill county, to whom persons desiring Insurance can apply.
Sept. 3, '59 36-

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Authorized Capital—$10,000,000.
Paid up Capital, Surplus, and Reserved Funds,
$5,000,000.
Liability of the shareholders unlimited.
Having been appointed Agent in this District by the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, and for other reliable Fire and Life Insurance Companies of Philadelphia, I am prepared to receive applications for Insurance against Fire, on every description of building and property.
Coal Operators would find it advantageous to insure their colliery structures in reliable Companies, for which I act as Agent.
Parties desiring Insurance are respectfully invited to call at my office, where particulars will be given, together with the respective circulars of the Companies, and detailed statements of their present condition.
HORACE P. SMITH,
Centre street, above Norwegian,
Or at Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville, Pa.
REFERENCES:
Philadelphia. *Pottsville.*
John Tucker, Esq., John Shippen, Esq.,
James Dundas, Esq., Geo. W. Snyder, Esq.,
John R. White, Esq., Hon. James H. Campbell,
David Jayne, M. D., Hon. C. W. Hegins,
Richard S. Smith, Esq., E. M. Palmer, Esq.
January 29, '59 5-

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Office No. 408 Chesnut street, the first door East of the Custom House.
CAPITAL $300,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Continue to make insurances on lives on the most favorable terms.
The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.
The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly or quarterly.
The company add a BONUS periodically to the insurances for life. The first Bonus, appropriated in December, 1844, the second Bonus in December, 1849, and the third Bonus in December, 1854, which additions make an average of more than 60 per cent., upon the premiums paid, without increasing the annual premium.
MANAGERS:
Thomas Ridgway, John A. Brown,
Robert Pearsall, John R. Latimer,
Thomas P. James, John R. Slack,
Frederick Brown, John C. Mitchell,
George Taber, Isaac Barton,
Henry G. Freeman, Seth J. Comly,
Isaac Starr.
Pamphlets containing table of rates and explanations, form of application and further information can be had at the office. THOMAS RIDGWAY, President.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
The subscriber is agent for the above Company in Schuylkill County, and will effect Insurances, and give all necessary information on the subject.
June 25, '59 25- B. BANNAN.

INDEMNITY.
THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, near Fifth street.
DIRECTORS:
Charles N. Bancker, George W. Richards,
Thomas Hart, Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner, Adolphe E. Borie,
Samuel Grant, David S. Brown,
Jacob R. Smith, Morris Patterson.
Continue to make Insurance permanent or limited on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.
The Company have reserved a large contingent Fund, which, with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the insured. Since their incorporation, a period of 18 years, they have paid upwards of *one million, two hundred thousand dollars,* losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
CHAS. G. BANCKER, Secretary.
The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSEL, Agent.
Pottsville, Jan. 11, 1858 2-tf

HOTELS.

FEGER'S HOTEL,
(Formerly Pottsville House,)
Cor. of Centre and E. Mahantango Sts.
'60 15-1y] JOS. M. FEGER, Prop'r.

JONES' HOTEL,
Chestnut Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Sts.,
Philadelphia.
[17-3m] Terms, $1 50 per day. A. GAGE, Proprietor.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL.
The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have taken, enlarged and entirely refurnished the old established and popular tavern-stand at the corner of Centre and Mahantango streets, known as the "White Horse Hotel," formerly kept by ex-Sheriff Matz, and more recently by Joseph M. Feger. The stabling attached to the house is commodious.
Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, and they hope to secure a fair share of public patronage. WILLIAM J. MATZ,
JESSE DRUMHELLER.
Pottsville, April 7, '60 14-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Chestnut, bet. Fifth & Sixth Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
$1 50 per Day.
The undersigned having renewed their lease for a term of years, have entirely refitted the house, having painted, carpeted and refurnished throughout. The location of this House is unsurpassed, being upon the widest and most pleasant part of Chestnut street, (directly opposite the old State House,) near the places of amusements, the jobbing houses of Market and Third streets, convenient to the City Railroad, the cars of which run to all parts of the City for five cents fare.—The rooms are large, well lighted, have superior ventilation, and have been refurnished with a care for comfort.
We are supplied daily with pure milk, cream, fruits and vegetables from a farm belonging to us, and which is managed exclusively for the Hotel. The proprietors of the American assure their friends and patrons that no pains will be spared to make the appointments of this Hotel complete, and its Table compare favorably with the best houses in the Union.
Aug. 20, '59 34-3m WYATT & HEULINGS.

MANSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THE undersigned having leased the above establishment of the MISSES LEE, for a term of years, respectfully solicits the friendship and patronage of their numerous friends; and also those who were his patrons for the three years he was landlord of the Surf House.
A large improvement is now being built on Pennsylvania Avenue for family rooms, which will add much to the comfort of visitors, making a front on that delightful Avenue of 150 feet, with 10 feet piazzas the whole length—and a front on Atlantic Avenue also of the same extent.
Much pains have been taken to select first-class cooks, bakers, and ice cream makers, with orderly, competent and attentive servants.
Invalids or persons in delicate health, will be furnished rooms with fires, also hot or cold salt water baths in the house when required.
Families can have private tables if required, and meals served at such hours as they may direct.
Pennsylvania Avenue is the first North of the depot, and one of the most desirable in the city; on it is the Presbyterian Church, and many private cottages. The Friends and Lutherans propose erecting churches on it also.
The "Mansion House" will be ready for company on the 5th of April inst., and remain open Summer and Winter; and the undersigned hopes that he is sufficiently known as a caterer to satisfy the public that no house will excel his in good living, and while undivided attention will be given to every comfort and pleasure of the guests, his charges will be most reasonable.
Respectfully, ISAAC THAYER.
April 7, '60 14-

Stichter & Thompson,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
IRON, TOOLS, &C.
Corner Centre and Market, "Sign of the Saw,"
POTTSVILLE, PA.
January 29, '59 5-tf

IRVING'S WORKS—New Revised Edition.
THE complete works of Washington Irving—new revised edition—printed on tinted paper, with illustrations, in 21 vols.
THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by the author of Adam Bede.
ABORIGINAL AMERICA, by Jacob Abbott, illustrated with maps and engravings, being the first of a series of volumes on American history.
POPULAR ASTRONOMY, a concise elementary treatise on the sun, planets, satellites and comets, by O. M. Mitchell.
Just published and for sale by B. BANNAN.
May 12, '60 19-

IRON WORKS.

BOILERS AND STACKS.
The subscriber is prepared to execute orders for the above articles, with dispatch, at the old place of business, *Coal Street, below Norwegian.* 20 Steel boilers always on hand. Also, the manufacturer of
COAL AND OTHER SHOVELS.
Of the best material and workmanship. Repairs promptly attended to. Fans for mining ventilation always on hand. JABEZ SPARKS.
Pottsville, August 27, '59 35-1y

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,
Port Carbon, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
T. H. WINTERSTEEN announces his readiness, from the complete outfit of the above named establishment, to supply all orders in his line of business—such as for Steam Engines, Railroad and Drift Cars, Pumps, Coal Breakers, Castings and Machinery of every pattern. He warrants his work to give satisfaction, and accordingly solicits patronage at home and abroad. Jan. 27, 1858 4-1y

POTTSVILLE ROLLING MILL.
THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing various sizes of Colliers' Rails, weighing 22, 29, 28, 30, 32 and 40 pounds per yard. Also, large Rails of the most approved patterns, weighing 45, 50, 56 and 60 pounds per yard. From the experience of the past 5 years, we feel confident of making Rails unsurpassed in quality by any mill in the country. All business communications addressed to Messrs. Yardley & Son, Iron Factors, Pottsville, will meet with prompt attention. JNO. BURNISH & CO.
June 20, '57 25-

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
Steam Car Factory, &c.
NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of SNYDER & MILNES, will be continued by the subscriber in all its various branches of Steam Engine building, Iron Founder, and manufacturer of all kinds of Machinery, for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Cars, &c., &c. He will also continue the business of Mining and Selling the celebrated *Pine Forest White Ash* and *Lewis* and *Spohn Veins Red Ash Coals,* being sole proprietor of these Collieries.
January 21, 1857 3-tf GEORGE W. SNYDER.

PALO ALTO ROLLING MILL.
The subscribers beg leave to announce to their friends and the public generally, that their new Rolling Mill at Palo Alto is now complete, and in full operation, and that they are prepared to furnish T rails of various patterns, weighing from 22 to 70 lbs. per yard. Also, different sizes of flat, square and round merchants' bar iron.
Orders for rails or bar iron are respectfully solicited, and will meet with prompt attention if left either at the Rolling Mill, GEORGE BRIGHT'S Hardware Store, Centre street, or at their office, corner of Second and Market streets. HAYWOOD, LEE & CO.
Jan. 1, '57 1-tf

TO COAL OPERATORS & MINERS.
Pioneer Boiler Works.
The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the business community to his Boiler Works, on Railroad street, below the Passenger Depot, Pottsville, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture
BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Smoke Stacks, Air Stacks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Drift Cars, &c., &c. Boilers on hand.
Being a practical mechanic, and having for years devoted himself entirely to this branch of the business, he flatters himself that work done at his establishment will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Individuals and Companies will find it greatly to their advantage to examine his work before engaging elsewhere. JOHN T. NOBLE.
Nov. 21, '57 47-tf

ASHLAND IRON WORKS.
The subscribers are now fully prepared to furnish, at the Ashland Iron Works, Steam Engines and Pumps of any power and capacity, for mining and other purposes, Coal Breakers of every size and pattern now in use, together with castings and forgings of every description. Coal and Drift Cars of all sizes and patterns, large Truck and Horse Cars—all furnished at the shortest notice. The subscribers flatter themselves that, inasmuch as every member of the firm is a practical mechanic, they will be able to furnish machinery that will compare favorably with any in the Region. All orders directed to L. P. GARNER & BROS., Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
L. P. GARNER,
MICHAEL GARNER,
JOSEPH GARNER.
Ashland, May 10, '57 19-

BEAVER MEADOW IRON WORKS.
Brice W. Hudson respectfully informs the public that he is now sole proprietor of the Beaver Meadow Iron & Brass Works, and is fully prepared to manufacture, at this establishment, Steam Engines of every size; Pumps, Railroad and Drift Cars; and every other description of Iron and Brass Castings suitable for the Coal mining or other business, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Blowing Cylinders for Blast Furnaces and Machine work in general.
Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch at the lowest prices. All work furnished by them warranted to perform well. They would solicit the custom of those who may want articles in their line in this vicinity. All orders will meet with immediate and prompt attention.
Beaver Meadows, January 1, '59 1-

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
Pottsville, Pa.
THOS. & JAS. WREN respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their New Machine Shop and Foundry erected between Coal and Railroad streets, and fronting on Norwegian street, where they are prepared to execute all orders for machinery of Brass and Iron, such as Steam Engines, all kinds of Gearing for Rolling Mills, Grist and Saw Mills, Single and Double acting Pumps, Coal Breakers, Drift Cars, all kinds of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs for Flat and T Rails, Frogs, Switches, &c., all kinds of cast and wrought Iron Shafting. Being practical mechanics, and having made the demands of the Coal Region their study for years, and all kinds of Machinery in their line of business, they flatter themselves that work done at their establishment will give satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms.
THOMAS WREN, JAMES WREN.
Nov. 22, '57 47-tf

PINEGROVE IRON WORKS,
Pinegrove, Schuylkill County, Pa.
This establishment is now under the Superintendence of JOHN Y. WREN, Esq., formerly of the well known firm of J. Wren & Bros., of Pottsville.
Mr. Wren's experience as a Master Machinist, extending through a period of many years, during which time he has been concerned in the erection of some of the largest iron-works in the United States, will be a sufficient guarantee of the character of the work turned out of this establishment.
All orders, by mail or otherwise, for steam engines of any power with their connections, machinery for blast furnaces, rolling mills, forges, grist mills, saw mills, machinery for using single and double acting pumps, breakers, drift cars will receive prompt attention.
Connected with the works is a large steam car factory, capable of turning out large orders at short notice. The cars made at this establishment are second to none in the State for durability, while the style of plate wheel manufactured and extensively used is superior, and worthy the attention of Railroad companies. By strict attention to business, in all its details, the proprietor hopes the Pinegrove Iron Works may receive a share of public patronage. JAMES L. NUTTING,
JOHN Y. WREN, Proprietor.
Master Machinist and Supt.
March 12, '59 11-

MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
MORRIS & JONES & CO.,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
Market and Sixteenth Streets, Philadelphia,
Have always on hand and for sale
BEST ENGLISH REFINED IRON—Full assortment of "Bagnalls," and other favorite brands. BEST AMERICAN BARS—ordinary sizes, or rolled to order for bridge purposes, &c., &c. PENNSYLVANIA BOILER PLATE—Promiscuous sizes, or cut to required size. BOILER RIVETS—Dover brand, made in solid dies. BEST ENGLISH CAR AXLES—American and English. FLUE & SHEET IRON—for covering schutes, &c. AMERICAN & SCOTCH PIG IRON. RAILROAD IRON—T rails and flat bars suitable for mines, turnouts, &c. JUNIATA, ENGLISH & NORWAY SLIT RODS, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS—For bridges, cars, and machinery purposes generally. CAST, SHEAR, MACHINE and BLISTER STEEL. Also, an extra quality for taps and dies. The above, together with a full assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails and Spikes, to which the attention of dealers, railroad companies, engineers, miners, founders and machinists is invited. [Jan. 28, '60 4-1y

TAMAQUA IRON WORKS.
Carter & Allen,
Iron Founders, Machinists, Boiler and Machinists' Tool Makers and Car Builders.
The subscribers are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Stationary Engines, and machinery for collieries, blast furnaces, mills, &c. Extensive facilities and practical experience in the business warrant them in taking the largest contracts at the lowest prices.
Particular attention is called to Ivens & Allen's New Style Patent Winding Machinery, by which the Slope or Shaft rope or chains run on the top of both drums in double ways.
This arrangement, it is confidently believed, will save in the wear and tear of ropes or chains, the price of the machinery in five years; and for fast winding, simplicity of construction and durability, it cannot be surpassed. We also recommend the new car wheel, invented by Mr. Lucien H. Allen. This wheel can only be had at our works, and has stood the test of the several severe winters past, triumphantly; not a single wheel having been broken since its introduction. We are now placing it under the cars of some of the principal Railroad Companies in the country.
We would also call the attention of the public to the Tamaqua Car Shop, connected with the above works, and recently erected for the manufacture of Railroad, Drift, Freight Cars and Trucks, and furnished with all the latest improvements, so that they are thus enabled to execute work much cheaper and with more despatch than heretofore.
All work guaranteed. Persons wanting anything in our line would do well to give us a call.
CARTER & ALLEN.
April 24, '58 17-

M. W. BALDWIN & CO.,
ENGINEERS,
Broad and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, Penna.,
Would call the attention of Railroad Managers, and those interested in Railroad Property, to their *System of Locomotive Engines,* in which they are adapted to the particular business for which they may be required; by the use of one, two, three or four pair of driving wheels; and the use of the whole, or so much of the weight as may be desirable for adhesion; and in accommodating them to the grades, curves, strength of superstructure, and rail and work to be done. By these means the maximum useful effect of the power is secured with the least expense for attendance, cost of fuel, and repairs to Road and Engine. With these objects in view, and as the result of a twenty-three years practical experience in the business by our senior partner, we manufacture *five different kinds of Engines,* and several classes of sizes of each kind. Particular attention paid to the strength of the machine in the plan and workmanship of all the details. Our long experience and opportunities of obtaining information enables us to offer these engines with the assurance that in efficiency, economy and durability, they will compare favorably with those of any other kind in use. We also furnish to order, wheels, axles, bowling or low moor tire (to fit centres without boring,) composition castings for bearings; every description of Copper, Sheet Iron and Boiler Works; and every article appertaining to the repair or renewal of Locomotive Engines. M. W. BALDWIN,
January 28, '58 1-11 MATTHEW BAIRD.

Poetry.

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

THE FLOWERS OF GOD.

"Consider the lilies of the field."

The welcome flowers are blossoming,
In joyous troops reveal'd;
They lift their dewy buds and bells
In garden, mead, and field;
They lurk in every sunless path
Where forest children tread;
They dot, like stars, the sacred turf
Which lies above the dead.

They sport with ever playful wind
That stirs the blooming trees,
And laugh on every fragrant bush,
All full of toiling bees.
From the green marge of lake and stream,
Fresh vale and mountain sod,
They look in gentle glory forth—
The pure, sweet flowers of God.

They come, with genial airs and skies,
In summer's golden prime,
And to the stricken world give back
Lost Eden's blissful clime.
Outshining Solomon they come,
And go full soon away,
But yet, like him, they meekly breathe
True wisdom while they stay.

"If God," they whisper, "smiles on us,
And bids us bloom and shine,
Does He not mark, oh, faithless man!
Each wish and want of thine?
Think, too, what joys await in heaven
The blest of human birth,
When rapture, such as woos thee now,
Can reach the bad on earth!"

Remember of a fallen race!
Most merciful of kings!
Thy hallow'd words have clothed with power
Those frail and beauteous things.
All taught by Thee, they yearly speak
Their message of deep love,
Bidding us fix for life and death,
Our hearts, our hopes above.

Biographical.

From the Chicago Press & Tribune.

"HONEST OLD ABE."

The People's Candidate for President.

Biographical Sketch of Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln is a native of Hardin county, Kentucky. He was born on the 12th of February, 1809.—His parents were both from Virginia, and were certainly not of the first families. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or '2, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, while he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were respectable members of the Society of Friends, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. Descendants of the same stock still reside in the eastern part of that State.

Mr. Lincoln's father, at the death of *his* father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in 1816. The family reached their new home about the time the State was admitted into the Union. The region in which they settled was rude and wild, and they endured, for some years, the hard experience of a frontier life, in which the struggle with nature for existence and security is to be maintained only by constant vigilance. Bears, wolves and other wild animals still infested the woods, and young Lincoln acquired more skill in the use of the rifle than knowledge of books. There were institutions here and there known by the flattering denomination of "schools," but no qualification was required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin' and cypherin'," as the vernacular phrase ran, as far as the rule of three. If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard, and regarded with an awe suited to so mysterious a character.

Hard work and plenty of it was the order of the day varied, indeed, by an occasional bear hunt, a not unfrequent deer chase, or other wild sport. Of course, when young Lincoln came of age he was not a scholar. He could read and write, and had some knowledge of arithmetic; but that was about all; and as yet he had but little ambition to know more of what was to be found in books. His attainments otherwise were not to be despised. He had grown to be six feet four inches in stature, was active and athletic, could wield the ax, direct the plow, or use the rifle, as well as the best of his compeers, and was fully up to all the mysteries of prairie farming, and fully inured to hardship and toil. Since he arrived at age he has not been to school. Whatever his acquirements are, they have been picked up from time to time as opportunity occurred, or as the pressure of some exigency demanded.

At twenty-one he removed to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon county, in active labor on a farm, where he and a fellow laborer, (named Hanks,) SPLIT THREE THOUSAND RAILS, in the year 1830. It will be interesting to the millions before whom he is now placed as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of a free people, to know that he once was a *flat-boat*, on the Ohio River. The anecdotes which he sometimes relates to his friends of his maritime experiences before the introduction of steam on the Western rivers, are indescribably laughable. From Macon county he went to New Salem, in what is now Menard county, where he remained about a year. Then came the Black Hawk war. A company of volunteers was raised in New Salem and the surrounding country, and young Lincoln was elected captain—a success which, he has since said, gave him more pleasure than he has ever since enjoyed. He served with credit during the campaign, and became popular. Returning to Sangamon county, he learned the art of surveying, and prosecuted that profession until the financial crash of 1837 destroyed the value of real estate and ruined the business—the result of which was that young Lincoln's surveying apparatus was sold on execution by the sheriff. Nothing daunted by this turn of ill luck, he directed his attention to the law, and borrowing a few books from a neighbor, which he took from the office in the evening and returned in the morning, he learned the rudiments of the profession in which he has since become so distinguished, *by the light of a fire place.*

About this time the Whigs of his county conferred upon him a nomination for the Legislature. He was successful in this and three successive elections, by triumphant majorities. While a member of the Legislature he first gave indications of his superior powers as a debater, and he increased, by frequent practice, his natural faculty for public speaking. He improved industriously the opportunities that were here offered of self-cultivation. From the position of a subaltern in the ranks of the Whig party, a position that was appropriately assigned him by his unaffected modesty and humble pretensions, he soon became recognized and acknowledged as a champion and a leader, and his unvarying courtesy, good nature and genial manners, united with an utter disinterestedness and abnegation of self, made him a universal favorite.

During his legislative period he continued his law studies, and, removing to Springfield, he opened an office and engaged actively in practice. Business flowed in upon him, and he rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. He displayed remarkable ability as an advocate in jury trials, and many of his law arguments were masterpieces of logical reasoning. There was no refined artificiality in his forensic efforts. They all bore the stamp of masculine common sense; and he had a natural, easy mode of illustration, that made the most abstruse subjects appear plain. His success at the bar, however, did not withdraw his attention from politics. For many years he was the "wheel horse" of the Whig party of Illinois, and was on the election ticket in several Presidential campaigns. At such times he canvassed the State with his usual vigor and ability. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and exerted himself powerfully in his behalf in 1844, traversing the entire State of Illinois, and addressing the public meetings daily until near the close of the campaign, when becoming convinced that his labors in that field would be unavailing, he crossed over into Indiana, and continued his efforts up to the day of election. The contest of that year in Illinois was mainly on the tariff question. Mr. Lincoln on the Whig side, and John Calhoun on the Democratic side, were the heads of the opposing electoral tickets.—Calhoun, late of Nebraska, now dead, was then in the full vigor of his powers, and was accounted the ablest debater of his party. They stumped the State together, or nearly so, making speeches usually on alternate days at each place, and each addressing large audiences at great length, sometimes four hours together. Mr. Lincoln, in these elaborate speeches, evinced a thorough mastery of the principles of political economy which underlie the tariff question, and presented arguments in favor of the protective policy with a power and conclusiveness rarely equalled, and at the same time in a manner so lucid and familiar and so well interspersed with happy illustrations and apposite anecdotes, as to establish a reputation which he has never since failed to maintain, as the ablest leader in the Whig and Republican ranks in the great West.

In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and served out his term, and would have been re-elected had he not declined to be a candidate. He steadily and earnestly opposed the annexation of Texas, and labored with all his powers in behalf of the Wilmot Proviso. In the National Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he advocated the nomination of General Taylor, and sustained the nomination by an active canvass in Indiana and Illinois.

From 1849 to 1854 Mr. Lincoln was engaged assiduously in the practice of his profession, and being deeply immersed in business, was beginning to lose his interest in politics, when the scheming ambition and grovelling selfishness of an unscrupulous aspirant to the Presidency brought about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That act of baseness and perfidy aroused the sleeping lion, and he prepared for new efforts. He threw himself at once into the contest that followed, and fought the battle of freedom on the ground of his former conflicts in Illinois with more than his accustomed energy and zeal. Those who recollect the tremendous battle fought in Illinois that year, will award to Abraham Lincoln fully three-fourths of the ability and unwearying labor which resulted in the mighty victory which gave Illinois her first Republican Legislature, and placed Lyman Trumbull in the Senate of the United States. The first and greatest debate of that year came off between Lincoln and Douglas at Springfield, during the progress of the State Fair, in October. We remember the scene as vividly as though it transpired yesterday; and in view of the prominence now given to the chief actor in that exciting event, it cannot fail to be interesting to all.

The affair came off on the 4th day of October, 1854.—The State Fair had been in progress two days, and the capital was full of all manner of men. The Nebraska Bill had been passed on the previous 22d of May. Mr. Douglas had returned to Illinois to meet an outraged constituency. He had made a fragmentary speech in Chicago, the people filling up each hiatus in a peculiar and good humored way. He called the people a mob—they called him a rowdy. The "mob" had the best of it, both then and at the election which succeeded. The notoriety of all these events had stirred up the politics of the State from bottom to top. Hundreds of politicians had met at Springfield, expecting a tournament of an unusual character—Douglas, Breese, Koerner, Linder, Trumbull, Matteson, Yates, Codding, John Calhoun, (the order of the Candle Box,) John M. Palmer, the whole house of the McConnells, Singleton, (known to fame in the Mormon war,) Thos. L. Harris, and a host of others. Several speeches were made before, and several after, the passage between Lincoln and Douglas, but that was justly held to be the event of the occasion.

We do not remember whether a challenge to debate passed between the friends of the speakers or not, but there was a perfectly amicable understanding between Lincoln and Douglas, that the former should speak two or three hours, and the latter reply in just as little or as much time as he chose. Mr. Lincoln took the stand at two o'clock—a large crowd in attendance, and Mr. Douglas was seated on a small platform in front of the desk. The first half hour of Mr. Lincoln's speech was taken up with compliments to his friend Judge Douglas, and dry allusions to the political events of the past few years. His distinguished friend Judge Douglas had taken his seat, as solemn as the Cock-Lane ghost, evidently with the design of not moving a muscle till it came his turn to speak. The laughter provoked by Lincoln's exordium, however, soon began to make him uneasy; and when Mr. L. arrived at his (Douglas's) speech pronouncing the Missouri Compromise, "a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb," he opened his lips far enough to remark,—"A first rate speech!" This was the beginning of an amusing colloquy.

"Yes," continued Lincoln, "so affectionate was my friend's regard for this compromise line, that when Texas was admitted into the Union, and it was found that a strip extended north of 36 deg. 30 min., he actually introduced a bill extending the line and prohibiting slavery in the northern edge of the new State."

"And you voted against the bill," said Douglas.

"Precisely so," replied Lincoln; "I was in favor of running the line a *great deal farther south*."

"About this time," the speaker continued, "my distinguished friend introduced me to a particular friend of his, one David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania." [Laughter.]

"I thought," said Douglas, "you would find him congenial company."

"So I did," replied Lincoln, "I had the pleasure of voting for his Proviso, in one way and another, about forty times. It was a Democratic measure then, I believe. At any rate, General Cass scolded honest John Davis of Massachusetts soundly for talking away the last hours of the session, so that he (Cass) couldn't crowd it through. *Apropos* of Gen. Cass; if I am not greatly mistaken, he has a prior claim to my distinguished friend, to the authorship of Popular Sovereignty. The old General has an infirmity for writing letters. Shortly after the scolding he gave John Davis he wrote his Nicholson letter—"

Douglas (solemnly)—"God Almighty placed man on the earth, and told him to choose between good and evil. That was the origin of the Nebraska bill!"

Lincoln—"Well, the priority of invention being settled, let us award all credit to Judge Douglas for being the first to discover it."

It would be impossible, in these limits to give an idea of the strength of Mr. Lincoln's argument. We deemed it by far the ablest effort of the campaign—from whatever source. The occasion was a great one, and the speaker was every way equal to it. The effect produced on the listeners was magnetic. No one who was present will ever forget the power and vehemence of the following passage:

"My distinguished friend says it is an insult to the emigrants to Kansas and Nebraska to suppose they are not able to govern themselves. We must not slur over an argument of this kind because it happens to tickle the ear. It must be met and answered. I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern *himself*, but," the speaker rising to his full height, "*I deny his right to govern any other person* WITHOUT THAT PERSON'S CONSENT." The applause which followed this triumphant refutation of a cunning falsehood, was but an earnest of the victory at the polls which followed just one month from that day.

When Mr. Lincoln had concluded, Mr. Douglas strode hastily to the stand. As usual he employed ten minutes in telling how grossly he had been abused. Recollecting himself he added, "though in a perfectly courteous manner"—abused in a perfectly courteous manner! He then devoted half an hour to showing that it was indispensably necessary to California emigrants, Santa Fee traders and others, to have organic acts provided for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska—that being precisely the point which nobody disputed. Having established this premise to his satisfaction, Mr. Douglas launched forth into an argument wholly apart from the positions taken by Mr. Lincoln. He had about half finished at six o'clock, when an adjournment to tea was effected. The speaker insisted strenuously upon his right to resume in the evening, but we believe the second part of that speech has not been delivered to this day. After the Springfield passage, the two speakers went to Peoria and tried it again with identically the same results. A friend who listened to the Peoria debate informed us that after Lincoln had finished, Douglas "hadn't much to say"—which we presume to have been Mr. Douglas' view of the case also, for the reason that he ran away from his antagonist and kept out of his way during the remainder of the campaign.

During this exciting campaign Mr. Lincoln pressed the Slavery issue upon the people of Central and Southern Illinois, who were largely made up of the emigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, with all the powers of his mind. He felt the force of the moral causes that must influence the question, and he never failed to appeal to the moral sentiment of the people in aid of the argument drawn from political sources, and to illuminate his theme with the lofty aspirations of an eloquence, pleading for the rights of humanity. A revolution swept the State. For the first time a majority of the Legislature of Illinois was opposed to the Democratic Administration of the Federal Government. A United States Senator was to be elected in place of General Shields, who had yielded to the influence of his less scrupulous colleague, and against his own better judgment had voted for the Kansas Nebraska act. The election came on, and a number of ballots were taken, the almost united opposition voting steadily for Lincoln, but the anti-Nebraska Democrats for Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln became apprehensive that those men who had been elected as Democrats, though opposed to Judge Douglas, would turn upon some third candidate, of less decided convictions than Judge Trumbull, and possibly elect a Senator who had little or nothing in common with the then inchoate Republican party. To prevent such a consummation, he went personally to his friends, and by a strong persuasion, induced them to vote for Trumbull. He thus secured, by an act of generous self-sacrifice, a triumph for the cause of right, and an advocate of it on the floor of the Senate, not inferior, in earnest zeal for the principles of Republicanism, to any member of that body.

Some of his friends on the floor of the Legislature wept like children when constrained by Mr. Lincoln's personal appeals to desert him and unite on Trumbull. It is proper to say in this connection, that between Trumbull and Lincoln the most cordial relations have always existed, and that the feeling of envy or rivalry is not to be found in the breast of either.

From his thorough conviction of the growing magnitude of the slave question and of the need of a strong effort to preserve the Territories to freedom, Mr. Lincoln was among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party, although the public opinion around him was strongly adverse to that movement. He exerted himself for the organization of the Republican forces in Illinois, and attended the first Republican Convention held in the State. This was in Bloomington in May, 1856. His speech in that Convention was of surprising power and eloquence, and produced great effect. In the contest of that year, Mr. Lincoln was at the head of the Illinois electoral ticket, and labored earnestly, though vainly, to wrest that State from the grasp of the pro-slavery Democracy, with the walking magazine of mischief, as Douglas has been appropriately called, at its head.

We need not refer to the Great Campaign of 1858, so fresh in the recollection of all readers, farther than to subjoin the result of the vote on members of the Legislature, to wit:

For Abraham Lincoln, 125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas, 121,190

By reason, however, of the flagrant apportionment of the State in Legislative Districts, by which a majority of the members are always elected by a minority of the people, Mr. Douglas was, as is well known, returned to the Senate.

In private life our candidate is literally unimpeachable. Among all who know him his most acceptable and at the same time appropriate *sobriquet*, is that by which he is most widely known—

"HONEST OLD ABE."

LINCOLN AS HE IS.

Ten thousand enquiries will be made as to the looks, the habits, tastes, and other characteristics of Honest Old Abe. We anticipate a few of them.

Mr. Lincoln stands six feet and four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular but gaunt and wiry; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his height; his lower limbs are not disproportioned to his body. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forward and his hands clasped behind his back. In matters of dress he is by no means precise. Always clean, he is never fashionable; he is careless, but not slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and, at the same time, simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark gray eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kindly sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full grown men and Presidents are made. His hair is black, and, though thin, is wiry. His head sits well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. It nearer resembles that of Clay than that of Webster; but it is unlike either. It is very large, and, phrenologically, well proportioned, betokening power in all its developements. A slightly Roman nose, a wide cut mouth, and a dark complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-beaten, completes the description.

In his personal habits, Mr. Lincoln is as simple as a child. He loves a good dinner, and eats with the appetite which goes with a great brain; but his food is plain and nutritious. He never drinks intoxicating liquors of any sort—not even a glass of wine. He is not addicted to tobacco in any of its shapes. He never was accused of a licentious act in all his life. He never uses profane language. A friend says that once, when in a towering rage, in consequence of the efforts of certain parties to perpetrate a fraud upon the State, he was heard to say "They shan't do it, d—n 'em!" but beyond an expression of that kind, his bitterest feelings never carry him. He never gambles; we doubt if he ever indulges in any games of chance. He is particularly cautious about incurring pecuniary obligations for any purpose whatever, and in debt he is never content until the score is discharged. We presume he owes no man a dollar. He never speculates. The rage for the sudden acquisition of wealth never took hold of him. His gains from his profession have been moderate, but sufficient for his purposes. While others have dreamed of gold, he has been in pursuit of knowledge. In all his dealings he has the reputation of being generous but exact, and above all, religiously honest.

He would be a bold man who would say that Abraham Lincoln ever wronged any one out of a cent, or ever spent a dollar that he had not honestly earned. His struggles in early life have made him careful of money; but his generosity with his own is proverbial. He is a regular attendant upon religious worship, and though not a communicant, is a pew-holder and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church in Springfield, to which Mrs. Lincoln belongs. He is a scrupulous teller of the truth—too exact in his notions to suit the atmosphere of Washington as it now is. His enemies may say that he tells Black Republican lies; but no man ever charged that, in a professional capacity, or as a citizen dealing with his neighbors, he would depart from the Scriptural command. At home he lives like a gentleman of modest means and simple tastes. A good-sized house of wood, simply but tastefully furnished, surrounded by trees and flowers, is his own, and there he lives, at peace with himself, the idol of his family, and for his honesty, ability and patriotism, the admiration of his countrymen.

If Mr. Lincoln is elected President, he will carry but little that is ornamental to the White House. The country must accept his sincerity, his ability, and his honesty, in the mould in which they are cast. He will not be able to make as polite a bow as Frank Pierce, but he will not commence anew the agitation of the Slavery question by recommending to Congress any Kansas-Nebraska bills. He may not preside at the Presidential dinners with the ease and grace which distinguish the "venerable public functionary," Mr. Buchanan; but he will not create the necessity for a Covode Committee and the disgraceful revelations of Cornelius Wendell. He will take to the Presidential Chair just the qualities which the country now demands to save it from impending destruction—ability that no man can question, firmness that nothing can overbear, honesty that never has been impeached, and patriotism that never despairs.—*From the Chicago Press and Tribune, May 23.*

Political.

OUR PROSPECTS.—The most cheering advices pour in from all sections of the country, relative to the prospects of success for the Chicago ticket. Wigwams are in the course of erection all over the country, and in those sections where rails are easily procured the fronts are laid up with handsomely split rails. The prevailing opinion is that a repetition of the political scenes of 1840 is about to take place. The Democrats already aver that it is to be another hard cider campaign. Even Douglas himself begins to waver and intimate that he believes the chances of the Democracy are so slight that he has no desire for the nomination at Baltimore. He says that "ABE LINCOLN is an honest man, and his personal friend," and adds that if they are both candidates, no matter which is successful, the other will be on the best of social terms at the White House, or else things must change very much in the future from what they have been in the past. As for the Southern Democrats, they give up the contest, and declare that Lincoln must be our next President, unless they can manage to throw the election into the House and Senate, of which they have but little hope.—Some of Mr. Douglas' most sanguine friends have acknowledged that they see no chance for Douglas after the late speech of Benjamin. He certainly made out a very strong case against the Senator from Illinois of playing fast and loose.

While all these facts give the Republicans good reasons for confidence in success, they should by no means induce them to relax their efforts. Aside from the distractions and divisions in the enemy's camp, we have a strong case in the integrity of our principles and the consistency with which we have maintained them. The measures which the Republicans have advocated and passed through the House during the last and present Congresses, are very popular throughout the Northern States. And while this is true, it is equally true that the Southern Democrats have universally voted against them.—Take for instance, the Pacific Railway; Southern men will only vote for the Southern or Texan route, which is by far the most circuitous and lengthy, as well as impracticable after you get west of El Paso. Another instance is the Homestead Policy and the Ten-Year Reserve and Pre-emption Bills, for the benefit of poor laboring men who wish to become actual settlers. Practical legislation for these purposes meets the fiercest opposition from Southern Democrats in both Houses, with one or two honorable exceptions.

These things being true—and an appeal to the record will corroborate that fact—what reason can Democrats have for hoping to carry a single Northern State? What free labor State can afford to support the policy which is advocated by the present Democracy as described in Davis' resolutions?

THE *Philadelphia Journal* will not make any headway by calling us names. That concern knows perfectly well that the organization it is now supporting cannot begin to carry Pennsylvania—cannot poll within Fifty Thousand of the vote for Lincoln and Hamlin; and that the only possible result of running it is to divide the Opposition and strengthen the Sham Democracy. It knows that at least three-fourths of all the Opposition journals in the State are for Lincoln and Hamlin, and that the Bell ticket will not be voted at all at half the polls in the State. It knows that among the main fuglemen of the Bell movement are the very chaps who sold out the State to the sham Democracy in '56, and took the cash in hand for the service, and tried to sell it again in '58, and took the pay, but could not deliver the goods. Every intelligent politician understands this matter, and the *Journal* can make nothing by mystifying it. Pennsylvania gave Fremont nearly twice as many votes as Filmore in '56, when thousands honestly believed that Filmore would get the larger number, and voted for him accordingly; now every man must understand that each vote for Bell is half a vote for the Sham Democracy. We presume those who incline that way will go the whole hog this year.—Outside of Philadelphia, the Bell ticket cannot poll one-twentieth of the total vote; and well its backers know it.—*New York Tribune.*

The *Tribune* is right. It is well known throughout Pennsylvania, that the Bell movement is a humbug, intended to help the Sham Democracy. It is a repetition of the stale '56 trick, by which no intelligent man can be deceived.

THE *Montgomery* (Ala.) *Confederation* thus gives the record of the leading secession delegates from the Charleston Convention from that State. It says:

"No one can be deceived as to what are the objects of the Charleston Convention. Listen to what their men say:

'I want the Cotton States precipitated into a revolution.'—WM. L. YANCEY.

'If I had the power, I would dissolve this Government in two minutes.'—J. T. MORGAN.

'Let us break up this rotten, stinking, and oppressive Government.'—GEORGE GAYLE.

'Resistance! Resistance to death against the Government, is what we want now.'—DAVID HUBBARD."

So we could go on throughout the whole catalogue, including "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," but there are enough to convict this crowd of revolutionary intentions.

THE *Illinois State Journal*, published at Springfield, the home of Lincoln, says:

"The Democratic organs, the *Register* among them, are so well satisfied that Mr. Lincoln is to be the next President of the United States, that they are already busily engaged arranging his Cabinet. Of course all their speculations are the merest guess work, but they are at least straws which go to show it is the expectation even of the Democracy that Mr. Lincoln will have the naming of the next Cabinet officers. These expectations will be fully verified in November next."

THE Democracy is grumbling at the Republican Tariff plank! yet that party has no Tariff plank at all. They are difficult to please, truly. Now we are satisfied with the Tariff plank. It is Protective enough to suit us, and if it suits the New York *Evening Post*, because it does not protect one interest at the expense of another, why then, all are satisfied. Where's the flaw, then, pray?

THE Chicago *Press and Tribune* hears from every part of Illinois "the welcome news that the men who permitted themselves to be drawn into the Fillmore delusion of 1856, whereby Fremont was defeated and Buchanan elected, are making all convenient haste to give in their adhesion to the Chicago nominations."

THE Troy blacksmith who made 240 shoes in ten hours, has been beaten. James H. Simpson of Plessis, Jefferson County, turned out in the short space of eight hours 243 horse shoes, which were pronounced good.—*New York Tribune.*

At Gordon in this County, there is a blacksmith named Lewis Hause, who recently made 230 horse shoes in 6 hours and 59 minutes. We consider Mr. Hause, in this line, the champion of the United States. If he can be beaten, we should like to see the man produced.