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.

VOL. XXXVI. | SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1860. | NO. 32.

TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 25 if not paid within six months—and $2 50 if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

Three copies to one address, (in advance,)	$5 00
Seven do do do	10 00
Fifteen do do do	20 00

Club subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance, and sent to one address.

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS:

The JOURNAL will be furnished to Carriers and others at $3 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

Clergymen and School Teachers supplied with the JOURNAL at $1 in advance.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing, and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the Office of the MINERS' JOURNAL, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the county such as

Books, Pamphlets, Bills of Lading, Large Posters, Railroad Tickets, Hand Bills, Paper Books, Articles of Agreement, Time Books, Bill Heads, Order Books, &c.,

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPE is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed expressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer ourself, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice.

BOOK BINDERY.

Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled to order at shortest notice.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, 50 cents for one insertion—subsequent insertions, 25 cents each. 3 lines one time, 25 cents—subsequent insertions, 12½ cents each. All advertisements over 3 lines, for short periods, charged as a square.

MONTHS.	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
Three lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
Four lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
Five lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
Six lines,	1 25	2 25	2 50	4 00	6 00
Seven lines,	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
Eight lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
Nine lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
ALL OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
One square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Three squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Four squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00

**Larger space for short periods, as per agreement.

Business Notices, $1 each—accompanied with an advertisement, 50 cents each.

Advertisements before Marriages and Deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with changes, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00

Space to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

Without changes, at the rates designated above.

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent advance on these prices. All cuts will be charged the same as letter-press.

No Trade advertisements received from Advertising Agents abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these prices, unless by special agreement with the publisher.

Marriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notices, 25 cents; without notices, no charge.

All notices, except those of a religious character and for educational purposes, will be charged 25 cents for any number of lines under 10. Over 10 lines, 4 cents per line additional.

Proceedings of meetings not of a general or public character, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion.

To facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines make a column—164 lines a half column—and 82 lines a quarter column. 2952 words make a column—1476 a half column—and 738 a quarter column. All odd lines over each square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for one time, and 8 cents per line for three times.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertising to their own business. Agencies for others, sale of Real Estate, &c., are not included in business advertisements.

MEDICINAL.

SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator, NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT 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, 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 Diarrhœa, 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.

**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.

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 invigorators 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, diarrhœa, 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.

**Also, for sale by John G. Brown & Son, Pottsville; J. Kear, Burns and G. J. & J. S. Lawrence, Minersville; L. Eckel, Tremont; Kitzmiller, Stees & Co., Pinegrove; C. J. Koendler, Donaldson. [Dec. 3, '58. 48-1y

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best MEDICINE in the world for the CURE of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria,

And for the Relief of Patients in the advanced Stages of CONSUMPTION, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to CONSUMPTION.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being *prepared* by a *practical* Physician and Druggist, and one of *great experience* in the *cure* of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the *greatest confidence!* TRY IT and be convinced that it is invaluable in the CURE of Bronchial Affections. Price, 50 cts. per bottle.

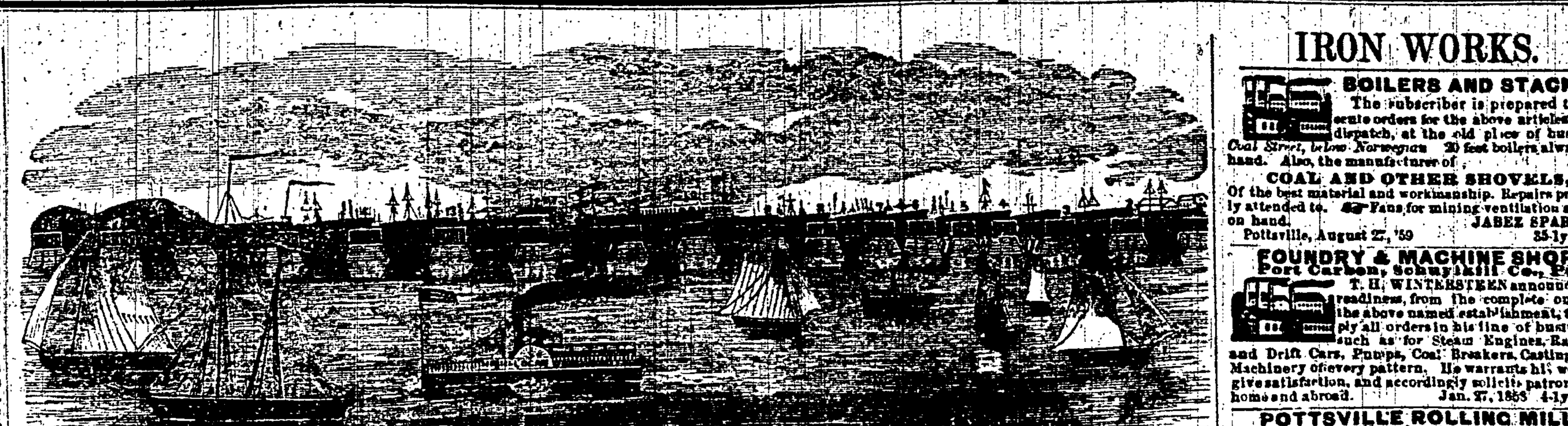
Esenwein's Aromatic Balsam, a very valuable remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all Bowel affections. TRY IT! Price, 25 cts. per bottle.

The above medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
N. W. cor. of NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADA.

Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.
June 16, '60 24-1y

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR.

CAN be consulted at Mr. J. Feger's Hotel, Pottsville, on the second Monday of every month. He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He has perfect instruments for sounding the Lungs, Heart and Throat, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs; consequently, can treat such complaints with much greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy. Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except for cancers; they vary from 10 to 100 dollars. Examinations free. Terms cash.
June 9, '60 23-3m* DR. W. LIVINGSTON.



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.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE OLD LEHIGH COAL,
The best adapted for cupolas, furnaces and ranges.
EAST FRANKLIN.
A superior family coal, free from slate, kindles easily, burns up clean, leaving a reddish ash and no clinker.
BROAD TOP AND CUMBERLAND COAL,
Free from sulphur and other impurities injurious to iron. They cannot be excelled for steamers, locomotives, puddling furnaces, smithing, brick and lime burning.
17 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, N. Y.; No. 203 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; No 5 Doane Street, Boston; Piers No. 1 and 4 Port Richmond; Pier No. 2 Elizabethport. [58-42] '60-30

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

Pier No. 15.
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-

Pier 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.

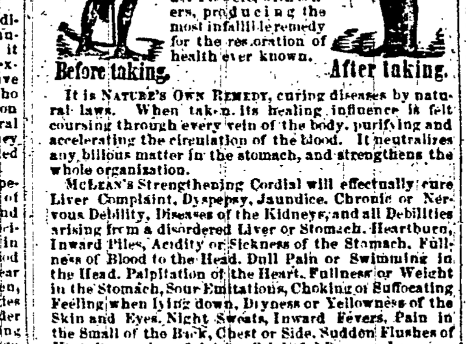
Wharf No. 2.
REPPLIER & BRO.
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth Sts., Philada. 35 Pine Street, New York. Merchants' Bank Building, Providence.

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 PHŒNIX 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 27, '59 30-1y

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.

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, Rattle-snake 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. [34-1y

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 "Audenried 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 in 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 13, '59 20-

CONNER & PATTERSON,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Locust Mountain Coal.
J. J. CONNER, *Ashland,* | J. E. 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

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 MERCHANDIZE 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.,	R. M. Palmer, Esq.

January 29, '59 5-

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Office, No. 408 Chestnut 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, '52 26- 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.
Pottsville, Jan. 11, 1858 ANDREW RUSSEL, Agent. 2-tf

Coal! | Coal! | Coal!
Stout, Van Wickle & Martin,
OFFICES: Room 20 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 Steam-boats. A single experiment will satisfy any engineer of its superiority as a steaming Coal; and it is also 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, '60 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-

HOTELS.

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

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,
Mount Carbon,
Schuylkill County, Penn'a.
Families accommodated with good rooms at reduced prices.

This old established House, located in the Gap between Sharp and Second Mountains, immediately on the line of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, within half a mile of Pottsville—formerly kept by JOSEPH HEAD, of the old "Mansion House," Philadelphia, has since his demise been under the charge of his daughter.

The House is prepared, at all seasons of the year, for the reception of guests, and has been recently put in order. The large garden and park adjoining present great inducements as a Summer Resort, to persons wishing to spend a short time away from the dust and turmoil of the cities, where they can breathe the fresh mountain air, and enjoy the wild and beautiful scenery of the Coal Region.

Commutation passenger tickets for the use of families are sold at a reduction of twenty-five per cent.; and an accommodation train will leave Pottsville daily, during the Summer months, to enable those who may desire it to spend the business portion of the day in the city and return the same evening, on which the charges will be twenty per cent. below the usual rates.

For terms apply to MARY HEAD,
"*Mansion House,*" *Mount Carbon, Schuylkill County.*
July 7, '60 27-3m

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,
April 7, '60 ISAAC THAYER. 14-

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 feet 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.
Pottsville, August 27, '59 JABEZ SPARKS. 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, 1859 4-1y

POTTSVILLE ROLLING MILL.

This subscribers are constantly manufacturing various sizes of Colliers' Rails, weighing 22, 25, 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. GEORGE W. SNYDER. 3-tf

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 19, '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 Meadow, 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 Rail; 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, also 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 chutes, &c. AMERICAN & SCOTCH PIG IRON. RAILROAD IRON—T rails and flat bars suitable for mines, furnaces, &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 Tracks, 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.
April 24, '58 CARTER & ALLEN. 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 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 it 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 23, '58 1-tf MATTHEW BAIRD.

Poetry.

THE OLD WOODEN CHURCH ON THE GREEN.

BY HENRY MORFORD.

They are all laying hands on the things I loved best,
They are all closing up my dim past,
They are all heaping sods upon Memory's breast,
Till but little is left me at last;
But I sometimes look back to the things of old time,
And I think of the things that have been,
And the memory comes, like a nursery rhyme,
Of the Old Wooden Church on the Green.

It is little and old in this plentiful age,
It has neither a steeple or bell,
It is bowing its roof to the pitiless rage
Of the storms it has battled so well;
It is guiltless of glass, and the paint's washed away
In the storm and the sunshine, I ween,
For no kind hand attends, for this many a day,
To the Old Wooden Church on the Green.

Beneath the mossed roof the small swallow nests hang;
And the bees hive and swarm in the eaves,
And the loosed shutters swing with a sorrowful clang
When the wind through the old church-yard grieves.
Neglect and decay are around the old walls,
Dark ruin looks over the scene;
Oh, sad is the sound of the lone foot that falls,
Round the Old Wooden Church on the Green.

Yet I'd rather to-day they should crumble away,
Earth's proudest and loftiest pile,
Built up as a mock for neglect and decay,
To stand while the broad heavens smile—
Than tear off one shred from its moss-eaten roof,
Or call it the shabby and mean,
For we're all, when grown old and neglected enough,
Like the Old Wooden Church on the Green.

And I hear the sweet voices that chanted within,
Oh! many a summer ago,
Still chanting the hymn when the eve closes in,
Though they echo from heaven, I know;
And I sit in the pew where they sat by my side,
And as back in the shadows I lean,
I hear the low prayers that echoed and died
In the Old Wooden Church on the Green.

I will weep when it falls, I will smile while it stands,
As winter on goes by,
Protected by naught but invisible hands,
Till I sleep in its shade when I die;
Let them bury me there in a mound poor and low,
When the blast of the winter is keen,
That the winds that wail over me as they go
The Old Wooden Church on the Green.

Political.

Speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE TARIFF,

Delivered at the Republican Meeting held at St. Louis, Mo., July 30, 1860.

Freemen of Missouri: I greet you in the name of the freemen of Pennsylvania, and pledge that State for Lincoln, Hamlin, and the cause of free labor, by a majority of not less than 50,000. To mingle with the freemen of Missouri in their contest for free labor and the rights of man, is a privilege to which I have long looked forward. The opponents of the Administration in Pennsylvania agree with you that free and well requited labor is the only true basis for a prosperous State. When the people have not steady employment and adequate wages, the State and social interests must suffer. We agreed with you in deploring the veto of the Homestead bill; over the loss of the Pacific Railroad bill; over the rejection of the claims of Kansas for admission into the Union, whereby an hundred thousand freemen would have had their just rights secured, and another star have added its lustre to the flag of our country.—With you, we abhor the present Administration and its new and odious dogmas, it has corrupted our ballot-boxes as it did yours—depriving our people of their constitutional rights, as it robbed you of your just representative in Congress.

I will not tell you what Abraham Lincoln's majority in our State will be. In 1828 we gave Andrew Jackson 50,000 majority. Since then, when a party has wished to promise great things, it has said we will give you an old fashioned Jackson majority; but that phrase is soon to pass from use, and be succeeded by "we will give you such a majority as we gave for Abraham Lincoln, the honest and true man of Illinois." In Pennsylvania we have no party to fight; the democrats are unable to assort themselves; they know not whether to assume the official collar, inscribed "Breckinridge," or the motley political costume of the little joker. (Applause.) Let me illustrate. I was a Jackson boy, and cast my first vote for Martin Van Buren. I worshipped glorious old Tom Benton in all his moods; and a few days ago I met an old friend—a former democratic Senator of our State. He rallied me upon having abandoned the party, and I replied by asking, "Jesse, where are you now?" "Oh," said he, "I am with the democracy!" "But, my friend, that's rather vague; where are you—for Breckinridge, or Douglas, or Douglas and Bell, or Breckinridge and Bell, or General Fusion?" "Well," said he, "the truth is it takes a dog with a pretty strong nose to scent the Democratic track, but I think I am getting on to it." And while they are thus seeking the democratic track, we are organising, disseminating the documents, preparing to detect the thousands of fraudulent naturalization papers issued in 1856, and to maintain the purity of the ballot box, as you are doing here. And, in the name of Pennsylvania, I ask you to vindicate your and our outraged honor, by returning Frank Blair to Congress. (Shouts of "we will," and other responses of determination.)

I should like to discuss the homestead question, the Pacific Railroad, the status of the territories, the importance of retaining them for white freemen, and the disunion dogmas of Calhoun and Yancey, which have been accepted as the creed of the bogus democracy, but your own speakers and distinguished strangers have made you familiar with these topics. I may, therefore, say in brief, that the freemen of Pennsylvania love the Union as you do, that they accept and are prepared to maintain the Constitution as it was framed by Washington, Franklin, and their great compeers; administered by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and construed by Jay, Ellsworth and Marshall, and pass to the discussion of a subject in which the interests of Missouri and Pennsylvania are identical—that of the tariff.

(Here the torchlight procession of the Lincoln and Hamlin clubs, the Wide Awakes, &c., arrived on the ground, and all gave three cheers for Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia.)

Will you, amid your enthusiasm, bear with me while I discuss the dry question of a tariff? I shall ask no boon or gratuity for Pennsylvania or the manufacturing States. When their sisters are prosperous they not only can take care of themselves, but are ready to lend the van. My plea shall be for Missouri and the agricultural States, to whom the tariff would come with quickening influence, and the blessings that follow well directed and busy industry. And what measure of protection does industry need? The Republicans of Pennsylvania say that it needs just so much protection as may be incidentally afforded by the government in raising revenue enough for a closely economical administration of its affairs. And this we ask, not for the benefit of capital, but to protect the laborer in his right to wages.—The elder Napoleon said there was formerly "one kind of property—land; but there has grown up another—industry." They are alike entitled to the protection and defense of the government.—Yes, there are two kinds of property; one; that which consists of lands, houses, stock, machinery, &c., is ever the object of the care of government, though always belonging to the few. The other, the wealth of thews, sinews, muscles; the skill of good right hands and the sweat of manly brows, belongs to the millions, and is their sole property. (Applause.) And why should not government defend it from foreign assault, as it builds forts and arsenals, and maintains standing armies and navies and diplomatic corps, for the defence of accumulated capital. All legislation, says true democracy, should tend to promote the greatest good of the greatest number; and are not these, in our country, the laboring classes—the men of manual toil? Therefore, mechanics and workingmen of St. Louis, in urging you to support a revision of the tariff, I plead with you in behalf of that property which is the sole dependence of the wives of your bosoms and the children of your loins.

But, pardon me; it may be that I ought not to discuss this question here; for I see that one of your distinguished citizens, the late setting member of Congress, the present competitor of the gallant and generous Blair, has said that a "lawyer cannot understand the subject," and *I am a lawyer;* that "you ought to let no politician make speeches about the tariff," and in so far as taking a becoming interest in the political affairs of my country, I am a politician. But if, notwithstanding his suggestion, you will permit me to make it my theme, I will discuss it, and make some of you understand some things about it, though he did vote against its revision, because, as a lawyer, he "couldn't understand the subject, and knew nothing about it."

I take it that you will all agree with me that, in raising and regulating its revenue, our government should fix the duties upon the various kinds of imported goods, and not refer the question to *foreign* governments or their people, as the present tariff practically does. Yet, plain as this proposition is, the distinguished gentleman to whom I have referred, voted against the bill, which proposed to so amend our law as to fix these duties specifically. Can this not be made clear to all minds? Our present tariff is on the *ad valorem* principle; that is, it names certain rates of duties to be paid upon the value of the article imported; but provides no means by which that value can be ascertained. If leaves this primary and important fact to be settled by the foreign manufacturer or merchant, and taxes them upon the value he inserts in the invoice. This leads to fraud upon the revenue and the people—false invoices, rating goods at but from 20 to 50 per cent. of their value, accompanying the larger part of the imports of the country. The truth of this assertion will be attested by every American merchant on our seaboard. Let me illustrate:

An American gentleman traveling in Europe, determines to purchase for himself a stock of wines, and going to one of the great houses, asks for their list; a card is placed in his hands, on which he finds the names of their various wines, the age of the vintage, and the price, as it may be, per dozen or gallon. All this is very clear to him except the price, and here he finds two columns widely differing. "My dear sir," said he, "do you mean to say that you have these wines of the same vintage and age with such difference in price? pray, what is the difference in quality?" When the shrewd foreigner, understanding our revenue laws rather better than your late sitting member, says to him; "Ah, sir, I see you have not before imported; *that* is to regulate the duty which your government kindly permits us to regulate. This column of high prices is that at which we sell you the goods, and receipt; but we will invoice them at the other, so that you will have almost no duty to pay."

Again, I mention a fact to which I am permitted to refer: A gentleman wrote to his friend in Paris to learn the cost of a suit of furniture of a certain style; and learning that it would be 5000 francs, remitted the money, and requested his friend to ship him the furniture. By the steamer which brought it he received an invoice, in which, to his surprise, it was charged but 1250 francs! Upon this amount he paid the duties and received his goods. Wondering that his friend did not remit him the difference between the 5000 and 1250 francs, he wrote him thanking him for the great bargain he had secured him, and suggesting that at his convenience, he should return him the 3750 francs' difference. But what was his chagrin when, by due course of steamer, he received a reply covering the Parisian upholsterer's bill for the full amount of 5000 francs, with the information that the invoice was but a fraudulent device, by which he had been made party to a fraud upon the revenue of his country, and an injury to its industry.

Now mark the condition of the country when that bill became a law. The national treasury was overflowing; money was plenty and interest low—for the annual import of specie exceeded its export. Wages were high, labor diversified—for many new departments had been added to the business of the country. The farmer and planter found good prices for their products, for the consumers were well paid and constantly employed. Our commerce was then thriving, and we had a race of American merchants. But lo! the change wrought by the *ad valorem* system. I now appeal to your memories, for there are many here who remember 1837. Under this new experiment of the *ad valorem* system there was a rapid increase in the importation of foreign goods, accompanied by a rapid shipment of our specie; money began to grow scarce, the demand for it and consequently the rate of interest, to increase. Under this influx of foreign goods, and this high rate of interest, one branch of industry after another succumbed, until the workshop, the mine, the factory, the forge and the furnace were tenantless—the loom and the spindle stood still.—Unemployed laborers and broken business men flocked to the west; and a system of land speculation, such as our country had never seen, was thus inaugurated. The price of grain already low, was thus still more depressed; while the laborers gathered in thousands in our cities, the warehouses of the east were gorged with western flour, for which there was no demand; until the working men of New York, ascribing their sufferings to speculations in land and food, broke into and sacked the flour stores of the city. There was not a solvent corporation in the country.—Our banks suspended specie payments—stay laws, to prevent the collection of debts, were passed in the States; and the general government, the treasury of which had so recently contained so large a surplus, was now bankrupt. Have I overdrawn the picture of our country from 1837 to 1841? [Cries of "No, no."] Oh, if there be, under the broad heavens, a sight sadder than all others, it is that of a brawny man, willing and eager to work—proud of spirit and loving in heart—begging, from day to day, the poor privilege of laboring, that, by his skill and industry, he may provide shelter, raiment and food for the wife he has sworn to protect, and the dear children in whom he lives again. [Sensation.] And yet, then, as in 1857, the noonday's sun and midnight stars looked down upon millions of such in this land of ours, teeming, as it does, with every element of wealth and prosperity. In 1857, was not the country startled by the daily reports of the doings of the thousands of unemployed laborers who assembled in New York and other eastern cities, from day to day, to devise the means by which, without open pauperism, their wives and little ones might be fed? In Philadelphia, they did not ask for alms; but they did implore the capitalist to advance the means by which the machine shop and the forge might again give employment, forgetting that capital could not long continue to manufacture goods for which there was no demand; and that the American market had been given over by our government to the foreign adversaries of our industry and prosperity.

But let us return to 1841. The terrible depression of the country could no longer be borne.—But how was it to be remedied? Was not this suffering the act of God? Could men have averted or remedy calamities so wide-spread and dire? Let us see; there was one thing our government could do: it could modify the tariff by abandoning the *ad valorem* system and establishing specific duties, with a free trade list of raw materials. This it did, and gave the country the tariff of 1842. Now, mark the change! In 1840 we produced 220,000 tons of iron, and under the influence of that tariff, which went into effect about the 1st of January, 1843, we produced, in 1847, 760,000 tons of iron. Under the influence of the free trade *ad valorem* tariff of 1833, from 1834 to 1842, our iron product increased but 20,000 tons, while, as I have already said, under the specific duties of the tariff of 1842, between that year and 1848, it very nearly quadrupled. And in the same brief period the American consumption of cotton, by her manufactories, was largely more than doubled. The condition of the country was no longer that of 1837 and 1840. Our people were blessed above all others, the admiration and envy of the world. The mine again gave forth its wealth of coal and iron, sturdy labor fashioned its raw material into machinery and articles of daily use. The productive power of the country increased with a rapidity unknown. The north was consuming, with increasing volume, the products of the south and west, while the planter and the farmer were clothed with the products of American industry; and their labors lightened and profits increased, by the ingenious implements invented and constructed by their countrymen.—Four short years had converted the despair of millions into gladness and joy; and over the whole land, grateful hearts gave thanks to God, that "the lines had fallen to them in pleasant places." But, workingmen of St. Louis, the demagogues will tell you that these duties are laid on for the protection of the manufacturer; and that they add, in so far, to the price of everything you buy. Now, if this were so, I would maintain that you had better pay a little more for the things you bought, if steady employment and good wages were guaranteed to you, than know the fact that such articles as you need are cheap, but be unable to buy them because you have no work, and of course no wages. But such is not the fact; protection leads to competition—competition leads to the exercise of ingenuity, trained skill, and economy in production; and our experience under every tariff has been that the result of a just defence of American genius, energy and industry has been to cheapen the price of articles upon which they are employed.

A little while ago we used clumsy English screws, but under the influence of the tariff of '42 they are driven from our market, and you buy at lower rates better articles than England ever gave you of the kind. Under that tariff, nails were protected, and you buy them now of American make better than the English article, and at not much more than one-half what they used to cost you. So of edged tools, surgical instruments, and almost every iron article that enters into architectural or building uses. So with the articles of ladies' wear, while the people of these sister States are prosperous, able to consume what they need, and pay for what they consume, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the manufacturing States of New England, will be found abundantly able to compete with the cheapest countries of the world in producing those fabrics, for the production of which the machinery and skill already exist.—They may not be able to make progress and embrace new branches of industry; but thanks to the beneficent influence of the protective tariffs of 1828 and '42, they ask but the prosperity of their fellow-citizens and sister States, to make them prosperous, and enable them to go on in an advancing career of prosperity and political power.

The tariff of '42 was supplanted by that of '46. During the intervening years, as I have shown you, and shall more fully show you, every interest of the country prospered. Never was change made under more auspicious circumstances; and if there is virtue in *ad valorem* free trade, then ought the career of our country from 1846 to 1860, be one of unexampled growth and prosperity. For in 1846 the potato rot created an extraordinary demand for the products of our fields, and added enormously to the wealth and power of the country by forced immigration. Shortly after this, too, California began to yield her golden treasure. Now begins, said the free trader, the great era of American prosperity and progress. Our trade is free and unshackled. The fields of Ireland make no return for the labors of her peasants. The seeds they plant perish, England and Europe suffer with them, and America must feed the world. Our grain and our cotton shall make the world tributary to us, and give us all her best products; while the gold of California shall furnish an undoubted circulating medium, adequate to the wants of an increasing, expanding and prosperous people.

Ours shall be the money centre of the world, and the white sails of our commerce shall shadow every sea.—Have these prophecies been fulfilled, men of St. Louis? [No.] Are you prosperous now? [No, no.] Is labor plenty, and are wages high? [No.] Is money plenty, and is interest low? [No.] Has land increased in value, and the price of farm products gone up? [Cries of "No."] If this be so with you how must it be with the rest of the country? I love my native State of Pennsylvania with all the devotion of a proud and loyal son. I never clamber her mountains, or pass a day in her beautiful pastoral valleys, I never course or cross her noble rivers, or contemplate her agricultural or mineral wealth, that I do not feel prouder that I am her son. Yet, men of Missouri, when I look upon the map of my country, or of the world, and ask myself whether there is upon the whole earth a State, kingdom or empire, that in the far future shall equal her, I find but one—your own beloved Missouri.

This system, ignored and abandoned by every other civilized nation, has given the importing trade of America almost exclusively to foreign houses and their agents, and annihilated the race of American merchants. There are many kinds of silk and other goods, which an American cannot buy in Europe, the manufacturers referring them to their agents in New York, so that no man may be able to know how heavily they defraud our government and impair the industry of our country.

Again: a writer in your St. Louis *Republican*, of the 29th inst., attempts to defend Mr. Barrett's vote by publishing the fact that in 1859 we imported but $17,449,740 worth of iron and its manufactures. He gives from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury a table setting forth the amount of each article imported, by which it appears that in that year we imported, of all kinds of saws, but $26,404 worth. Why, citizens of St. Louis, those figures, purporting to represent all kinds of saws, fail to represent one-third the amount of a single brand of saws imported in a single year, that of Spear & Jackson's. There is not a carpenter, cabinet maker, or other who uses saws, who will not readily believe the truth of this assertion. And if among you there is a man who doubts it, let him drop into the magnificent stores of Messrs. Child, Pratt & Co., and let him learn of them how many times $26,495 worth of Spear & Jackson's saws came into this country in 1859, how many thousands of dollars' worth that immense house alone imported into this city. Or let him put the same question to those genuine specimens of American energy and enterprise, Messrs. Crook & Frost, saw manufacturers of your own city. Though it be apart from my subject, permit me to say, in passing, that if the gentlemen who prepared that article be a citizen of St. Louis, I wonder that he didn't rather trample under foot than spread before the people, through the columns of a leading newspaper, the official evidence that a people whose land, beginning with New Jersey at the seaboard, is underlaid with iron and coal, until here in Missouri, near your own St. Louis, it stands out in mountainous proportions, of the richest and purest ore the eye of man has ever seen, imported from foreign lands, in a single year, $107,702 worth of old iron and scrap iron. But let me return to the *ad valorem* system.

Under the protecting influence of the tariff of 1842, the western portion of New Jersey, with a soil light and sandy, became the seat of a prosperous and remunerating business—glass making. The poor and hitherto unemployed people found constant employment; glass houses were erected, and around them clustered populous villages. The mechanic and the artisan, finding employment there, swelled the population of those towns; and the farmer, finding a market at his door for the fruits and vegetables his land would produce, enjoyed a measure of prosperity of which he had not dreamed. In many departments of trade the foreign article was wholly excluded, while home competition wrought its natural effect, and gave to the consumer of glass a cheaper and better article. Under the influence of our present *ad valorem* tariff the scene is again changed. The fires no longer light the glass works; the workmen that gathered about them are scattered. With the destructions of the trade that called them into existence, the villages are almost deserted. The farmer again competes with those in Ohio and the great west in the price of his grain in the markets of the world, while the banished laborers, whose trade has been destroyed, are thrown upon the west to try their hand at farming; to strive with you, working men, in the race for employment at a time when industry is as prostrate here as there. The duty on plate glass is nominally 15 per cent., yet so fraudulently is it invoiced, that it pays to our government not 3 per cent. duty. Is it not clear, working men of St. Louis, that our government should, as I have said, *specify* what the duties *shall be*, and not submit them to the conscience or cupidity of our foreign rivals? And might not a lawyer, and even a member of Congress, understand this?

This incidental protection, we, of Pennsylvania, believe to be the pathway to free trade. We would, therefore, enlarge, as rapidly as possible, the free list; let it admit tea, coffee and other articles which we cannot produce, but upon which duties are laid, under an *ad valorem* system, free of duty. In this free list we would put all raw materials, not produced in this country, but which enter into our manufactures. This is the policy of France, England, Belgium and Germany. Whatever they cannot produce, that enters into their manufactures, is welcomed free of duty.

Thus, England admits our grain, because cheap food is essential to cheap labor. Take as an illustration the matter of indigo; competing nations admit it free; but *we* tax it almost as heavily as manufactured goods. Take it, again, in the matter of glass, of which I have spoken; it was, with the exception of one ingredient, wholly an American product. The laborers who made it consumed the product of the American farm. The coal and iron used were the products of other consumers of American grain. The sand, and other elements, save alkali, of which it was made, lay thickly strewn around by nature's hand. But under our *ad valorem* tariff, as if to benefit the foreign producer, alkali is heavily taxed.—Thus I might give you a wide range of articles, showing that our present system discriminates, at least relatively with other nations, not *for* but *against* our home industry.

But let us look at this question historically. Though the view be general and necessarily cursory, it may throw a flood of light upon the subject. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, and the general war in Europe, we were without manufactories. But under the influence of those wars, with their embargo laws, orders in council, the Berlin and Milan decrees, we were forced to be our own producers. Factories, forges, and furnaces were built—mines were opened—the south found her cotton could be manufactured in the north—the west found consumers of her produce in the growing towns of the east. Industry, in every part of the land, found quick demand; with increasing rates of wages, money became abundant, interest was low, the people prosperous. But in 1816 the wars were closed. The necessities out of which this happy state of things grew, were now withdrawn; and government, furnishing no defence to our infant industry, against the accumulated capital, machinery, and skill of the world, it was prostrated and crushed. Most of you who hear me were too young to remember the sad change which took place.

Ask your fathers and they can tell you how foreign products flowed in upon us—how our young factories were closed—the fires in our forges extinguished—the price of grain reduced—while people from the deserted factory and forge flocked to the west to further produce and depreciate the price of the raw material. How, as imports increased, specie was exported, money became scarce, interest high, until finally, our laboring people were without employment, our banks in a state of suspension, our government bankrupt. This deplorable state of things led to the passage of the tariff of 1824—a law, not unlike that which the Republicans of the House passed last session, but which your then sitting member says he could not understand. Under the influence of the tariff of 1824, our people slowly rose from their prostration. As the amount of imports decreased, so diminished the flow of specie from the country; workshops were again occupied; the spindle and the loom began to move; the anvil sent forth its cheering ring; the fire again glowed in the furnace and the forge; commerce, between the north, the south, the east and west, again sprung up. And in 1828, a further increase of the tariff was made. This change was, in my judgment, unwise, for it gave designing men a pretext for striking a deadly blow to our industry. Still, it had the effect of stimulating home industry, increasing the wages of labor, diversifying the industry of the country, and adding to its general prosperity. But it was not adjusted to the revenue system of the country, and produced a surplus in the treasury.

Now it was that the south, under the lead of John C. Calhoun, commenced its war upon the free labor of the country. Availing himself of the pretext of the surplus treasury, he sought not to revise or improve the tariff, or to adapt it to the revenues or industry of the country, by enlarging the free list, by adding to it those articles which extend into our manufactures, or those which, under the influence of its protection, we had acquired the skill and the machinery to manufacture so quickly and cheaply that they no longer needed defence against the assaults of foreign competition. No, his aim was to overthrow the system; and then, as now, his followers threatened disunion and secession if their demands were not complied with. Gen. Jackson settled that question. [Applause.] But the north, yielding as she has always done, accepted what was termed a compromise—the *ad valorem* system was the principle of the tariff of 1833.

There stands Pennsylvania, proud of her position—resting, as she does, upon the great lakes, the navigable waters of the Chesapeake, and one of the noble tributaries of the majestic river that laves your shores; but even more proud than hers, is your more central position. You lie midway between two oceans, and the highway of trade. As Pennsylvania is underlaid with coal, iron and zinc, your land teems with coal, iron and lead, and the river that bounds your city carries to the gulf the waters of fifty odd thousand miles of water-course and power, over twenty thousand miles of which have been subjected to navigation by steam. Those oceans, now distant, are, I trust, under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and the vote of Francis P. Blair, [applause] to be commercially united by the highway of the future commerce of the world, the Pacific Railroad. But to what use do you put your vast resources? Of what avail is your iron mountain? It is true that you export a few tons of it to Cincinnati annually, to be wrought into edged tools—nothing else, I believe, but to brag about it. [Laughter.] And well may you boast of it, for it is nature's unequalled gift to your city and her sons. And in the wide world there is no city that *should* grow more rapidly, or be more prosperous than St. Louis, or render her laboring population more prosperous and happy, would she but assert her right to avail herself of the wealth with which heaven has endowed her.

But your city is not now prosperous; your iron works stand idle, or furnish but little employment; money among the people is scarce, wages low, interest high, and thousands of your people unemployed. Why does not free trade, if the assertions of its friends be true, work out its beneficent results in your midst? Under the tariff of 1842, stagnation, such as you now endure, was unknown; all interests prospered. I have already shown you how rapidly the product of iron and the consumption of cotton by American manufactories increased.—The farmer found ready markets and good prices—commerce sprang up—we built steamers and clipper ships, and seemed to be realizing, under a protective tariff, those blessings which the free trade so falsely and delusively promised us. Owing to the potato rot and the discovery of California gold, we did not feel the disastrous effects of the change until a few years after it was made.

Let us look at our condition in 1851. England in that year invited the industry and genius of the world to exhibit their best products in honorable competition.—The men of America entered cheerfully into the contest. They carried to the Crystal Palace not works of high art—the offspring of old national existence—or such costly jewels as deck the royal or imperial brow; but they filled their apartment with machinery, and the products of the industry and genius of a young people. And though *Punch* cracked many a joke at their expense, and even the dignified *Times* sneered at our specimens—speaking of them as things peculiar to America—being of the half horse, half alligator, and snapping-turtle species—[Laughter]—many trials of skill took place about that time. Colt's revolvers established themselves in the favor of the world. Hobbs picked the locks of all nations, but no man of any nation could pick the locks of Hobbs. The annual race of the royal yacht club of England came off, and, acting in the spirit of the broadest hospitality, the club permitted an American boat to enter the list. This race, in view of the commercial and naval character of England, was a matter of national solicitude. The Queen herself bestowed upon it her patronage and presence. The telegraph was brought into special requisition to announce to all England at the earliest moment the victor's name. The wind is fair, and the boats are away; her Majesty, anxious to know the result, inquires by telegraph who is ahead, and gets for answer, "The America." "Who next?" says she. "Nobody!" says the telegraph. [Laughter and cheers.] Our little "low, black schooner" had distanced the fleet.—Shortly after this event the agricultural implements were tested—those of France, Germany and England with our own. And the result was announced by the distinguished nobleman who presided over the repast that followed the trial of skill, awarding to our genius the palm, saying that henceforth "the mind of America must reap the fields of England." At that time every sea was whitened by the sails of our clipper ships, and our transatlantic steamers rivalled the best of the world. The *Shipping Gazette*, of Liverpool, admonished, implored, conjured the merchants of England, to copy our models, telling them that American clippers were carrying goods from Canton to London at advanced rates, and America was disputing with the commercial supremacy of the world.

Where now are our steamers and our clipper ships? Alas, that free trade which was to have built up our commerce has blasted it. The ship builders of the Atlantic coast have been idle for years. No American steamers sail now to Europe, and our clipper ships have been sold to foreign merchants. While our manufactures are paralyzed, how is the fate of our commerce? How is it with the farmer? Under the tariff of '42, grain was in demand, and prices steady; but as your price current for the last day of the last year tells me, there was no foreign demand for grain in 1859. Free trade has done its work thoroughly again, and given us '57 and '60 to remind us of the woes of '37 and '40. The Ohio Life and Trust Company, the Pennsylvania Bank and