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, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. NO. 47.

TERMS OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION:

...TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance—$2 50 if not paid within six months—and $3 00 if not paid within the year.

TO CLUBS:

...copies to one address, (in advance,) $5 00
... do do do 10 00
... 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 ... per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

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

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

	ONE.	TWO.	THREE.	SIX.	TWELVE.
...e lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
...r lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
...lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
...lines,	1 25	2 25	2 60	4 00	6 00
...lines,	1 25	2 25	2 70	4 50	7 00
...lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
...lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
OVER FIVE LINES COUNTED AS A SQUARE OF TEN LINES.					
...square,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
...squares,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
...squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
...squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
...ter 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 a line for first insertion—subsequent insertions, 5 cents a line. Nine words are counted as a line in advertising.

...Merchants and others, advertising by the year, with ... and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 ... will be charged, including subscription, $16 00 ... to the amount of four squares, with changes and subscription, 20 00

...out 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 to be charged the same as letter press.

...Trade advertisements received from Advertising ... abroad, except at 25 per cent. advance on these ..., unless by special agreement with the publisher. ...rriages 25 cents each. Deaths accompanied with notice 25 cents; without notices, no charge.

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

...ceedings of meetings not of a general or public ...ter, charged at 4 cents per line for each insertion. ...facilitate calculations we will state that 328 lines ...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 ... square, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for ...time, and 8 cents per line for three times.

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

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, 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; Geller Burns and G. J. & J. S. Lawrence, Minersville; Eckel, Tremont; Kitzmiller, Steel & Co., Pinegrove; E. Kneedler, Donaldson. [Dec. 3, '59 48-ly

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.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

January 14, '60 2-ly

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, Or Pain Destroyer,

IS one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless, and as a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Soreness, Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores and Wounds, it has not an equal. It is also used with great success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Diarrhœa, Sickness, and other similar troublesome and painful diseases, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages.—Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by Agents and dealers, and by

F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 Broadway. *Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.*

JOSEPH MORGAN, Third street, near Market, Wholesale and Retail agent for Pottsville and vicinity.

And for sale by Druggists and Stores generally.

April 7, '60. 14-ly

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

A SUPERLATIVE

TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI DYSPEPTIC — AND — INVIGORATING CORDIAL

the Citizens of New Jersey & Pennsylvania!

Apothecaries, Druggists, Grocers, and Private Families.

WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY.

WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA, SHERRY & PORT WINE.

WOLFE'S PURE JAMAICA & ST. CROIX RUM.

WOLFE'S PURE SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKY.

All in Bottles.

I beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to the above WINES and LIQUORS, imported by UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, whose name is familiar in every part of this country for the purity of his celebrated SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. Mr. WOLFE, in his letter to me, speaking of the purity of his Wines and Liquors, says: "I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years residence in the City of New York, that all the Brandy and Wines which I bottle are pure as imported, and of the best quality, and can be relied upon by every purchaser." Every bottle has the proprietor's name on the wax, and a fac simile of his signature on the certificate. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For sale at *Retail* by all Apothecaries and Grocers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ASHTON, No. 832 Market street, Philadelphia, *Sole Agent for Philadelphia.*

Read the following from the New York *Courier*:

Enormous Business for One New York Merchant.—We are happy to inform our fellow-citizens that there is one place in our city where the physician, apothecary, and country merchant, can go and purchase Wines and Liquors, as pure as imported, and of the best quality.—We do not intend to give an elaborate description of this merchant's extensive business, although it will well repay any stranger or citizen to visit UDOLPHO WOLFE'S extensive warehouse, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, and Nos. 17, 19 and 21 Marketfield street. His stock of Schnapps on hand ready for shipment could not have been less than thirty thousand cases; the Brandy, some ten thousand cases—vintages of 1836 to 1856; and ten thousand cases of Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, some very old, and equal to any in this country. He also had three large cellars, filled with Brandy, Wine, &c., in casks, under Custom House key, ready for bottling. Mr. Wolfe's sales of Schnapps last year amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand dozen, and we hope in less than two years he may be equally successful with his Brandies and Wines.

His business merits the patronage of every lover of his species. Private families who wish pure Wines and Liquors for medical use should send their orders direct to Mr. Wolfe, until every apothecary in the land make up their minds to discard the poisonous stuff from their shelves, and replace it with Wolfe's pure Wines and Liquors.

We understand that Mr. Wolfe, for the accommodation of small dealers in the country, puts up assorted cases of Wines and Liquors. Such a man, and such a merchant, should be sustained against his tens of thousands of opponents in the United States, who sell nothing but poison, ruinous alike to human health and happiness.

November 12, '59 30-ly

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. 15.

PLINY FISK,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF

Coal Hill Pink Ash Coal.

OFFICE:—Pottsville, Penn'a. [43-ly*

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. 166 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-

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. LAFFA COLLIERIES:

RED ASH,

From their PHŒNIX COLLIERIES.

CANAL LANDINGS—GREENWICH AND SPRUCE STS.

OFFICE:—No. 105 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

April 9, '59 15-ly

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 "And unried 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 15, '59 20-

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 Steamboats. 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-

G. T. JONES,

MINER AND SHIPPER OF

East Lorberry & Lewis Vein Coal.

J. D. BEATTY, *Agent. Pottsville, Pa.*

30 '60-1f.

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-ly

CONNER & PATTERSON,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Locust Mountain Coal.

J. J. CONNER, *Ashland*, J. S. PATTERSON, *Pottsville*,

Schuylkill County, Pa. ['59 27-ly

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

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'D. PATTERSON,

WM. F. PATTERSON,

Office & Warehouse, Railroad street, Pottsville, Pa.

GEO. S. PATTERSON,

Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa.

July 23, '59 30-ly

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 insures its purity.

Cargo sales by JOHN SHAY, *Agent*

For I. F. VOORHIES,

No. 11 Pine street, New York.

Pottsville, March 12, '59, [June 5, '55 23-ly] 11-

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,

$5,600,000.

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. Heglins,
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 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, forms 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 26- B. BANNAN.

INDEMNITY.

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Office, No, 163½ Chesnut street, near Fifth street.

DIRECTORS:

Charles W. 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, 1860 [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO.

Office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, August 27, 1860.

On and after September 1st, 1860, the charge for the use of Cars and for Toll on Anthracite Coal carried on the Schuylkill Navigation will be as follows, and so continue until further notice:

FROM	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Schuyl. Haven.	Port Clinton.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
To Philadelphia,	103	102	100	88
" Manayunk,	83	82	80	68
" Spring Mill,	65	64	62	55
" Conshohocken,	65	64	62	55
" Plymouth Dam,	65	64	62	55
" Bridgeport,	61	60	58	51
" Norristown,	61	60	58	51
" Port Kennedy,	55	54	52	45
" Valley Forge,	55	54	52	45
" Pawling's Dam,	55	54	52	45
" Port Providence,	55	54	52	45
" Phœnixville,	52	51	49	44
" Royer's Ford,	52	51	49	44
" Pottstown Landing,	52	51	49	44
" Port Union,	49	48	46	42
" Birdsborough,	42	41	39	36
" Reading,	38	37	35	33
" Althouses,	36	35	33	31
" Mohrsville,	36	35	33	31
" Hamburg,	36	35	33	31
" Orwigsburg Landing,	36	35	33	31

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent., allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance. By order of the Board of Managers.

F. FRALEY, *President.*

September 1, '60 [March 10, '60] 35-

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD.

OFFICE of the Philada. & R. R. Co.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1860.

The Rates of Freight and Tolls on Coal transported by this Company will be as follows, on and after 1st of September, 1860, until further notice:

FROM	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Sch'yl Haven.	Auburn.	Port Clinton.
To Richmond,	1 68	1 67	1 60	1 50	1 45
" Philadelphia,	1 78	1 77	1 70	1 60	1 55
" Inclined Plane,	1 78	1 77	1 70	1 60	1 55
" Nicetown,	1 78	1 77	1 70	1 60	1 55
" Germantown R. R.,	1 78	1 77	1 70	1 60	1 55
" Falls of Schuylkill,	1 68	1 67	1 60	1 50	1 45
" Manayunk,	1 58	1 57	1 50	1 40	1 35
" Egberts,	1 48	1 47	1 40	1 30	1 25
" Conshohocken,	1 38	1 37	1 30	1 20	1 15
" Swede Furnace,	1 36	1 35	1 28	1 18	1 13
" Rambo's,	1 35	1 34	1 27	1 17	1 12
" Norristown or Bridgeport,	1 34	1 33	1 26	1 16	1 11
" Port Kennedy,	1 27	1 26	1 19	1 09	1 04
" Valley Forge,	1 24	1 23	1 16	1 06	1 01
" Phœnixville,	1 17	1 16	1 09	99	94
" Royer's Ford,	1 14	1 13	1 06	96	91
" Aramingo,	1 13	1 12	1 05	95	90
" Limerick,	1 11	1 10	1 03	93	88
" Pottstown,	1 06	1 04	97	87	82
" Douglassville,	1 01	1 00	93	83	78
" Monocacy,	99	98	91	81	76
" Birdsboro',	96	95	88	78	73
" Exeter,	96	95	88	78	73
" Reading,	88	87	80	70	65
" Tuckerton,	86	85	78	68	63
" Leesport,	82	81	74	64	59
" Mohrsville,	78	77	70	60	55
" Hamburg,	75	74	67	57	52
" Orwigsburg and Auburn,	52	51	44		

By order of the Board of Managers.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Sec'y.

July 14, '60 3- [March 17, '60 11] 28-

HAINES BROS.' Over-Strung Grand Action PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE, and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. *Challenge all Competition!*

A splendid assortment of Louis XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also, Second-hand Pianos and Prince's IMPROVED MELODEONS, from $45 to $350.

Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S *Piano and Melodeon Depot,*

S. E. corner 7th & Arch streets, Philadelphia.

July 28, '60 30-6m

REPPLIER'S COAL.

NOTICE.—I have appointed TYLER, STONE & CO. the sole and exclusive Agents for the sale of all my Coal, the product of the Collieries formerly owned and worked by GEORGE S. REPPLIER, viz:

LOCUST MOUNTAIN,	from Locust Run Colliery.	
do.	do.	" Tunnel do.
BROAD MOUNTAIN,	"	Mammoth Vein do.
PEACH MOUNTAIN, Red Ash,	"	Lewis do.

CHARLES A. REPPLIER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1860.

Parties desiring to purchase any of the above named Coals can order from

TYLER, STONE & CO. { 328 Walnut Street, Phila'da. Trinity Building, New York. 92 State St., Boston, Mass.

FRED'K TYLER, Hartford, Connecticut.

Or, as heretofore, from REPPLIER & BROTHER, Philadelphia.

Nov. 17, '60 46-tf]

Advertisements set in larger type than usual will be charged 50 per cent. advance on our regular rates.

GEO. W. POMEROY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

OIL, SOAP, CANDLES, &C.

NO. 12 South Water street, below Market Philadelphia.

Sperm, Lard, Elephant, Whale, Tanners and Machinery Oil, Sperm and Adamantine Candles.

Samuel T. Miller, Salesman.

Philadelphia, January 5, '60 1-ly

Wire Rope Works of JOHN A. ROEBLING.

Trenton, New Jersey.

A large assortment of Wire Rope constantly on hand. Orders filled with despatch. For size, strength, and cost, see circular. [Feb. 25, '60 8-ly*

LEGAL CARDS.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, below the Episcopal Church. POTTSVILLE, PA. [22-ly*

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law. Office—No. 16 Wall street, (Room 38,) New York. Nov. 19, '59 47-ly*

JOHN W. ROSEBERRY, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the second story of Bright's Hardware Store, in Centre street, Pottsville, a few doors east of Mats's Hotel. [August 18, '60 33-

MYER STROUSE, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, opposite the Town Hall, Pottsville. [February 9, '60 6-

F. P. DEWEES, Attorney at Law. OFFICE—Four doors above Mortimer's Hotel, Centre street, Pottsville, Pa. [Dec. 5, '59 49-

THOMAS R. BANNAN, Attorney at Law. Office in Centre Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville, Penna. [Nov. 20, '56 47-ly

JOHN C. CONRAD, Jr., Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer—office opposite Post Office, Broad st., Tamaqua, Pa. [May 2, '60 18-

JOHN SEITZINGER, Justice of the Peace, ST. CLAIR, will attend to all business entrusted to him with diligence and care. [1860 8-ly*

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Jr., (Late of Pottsville,) Attorney at Law. Office—432 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. September 29, '60 39-ly*

A. P. SPINNEY, Attorney at Law, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will act as agent in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, collection of rents, &c. [Ashland, May 23, '57 21-ly

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. OFFICE—In Mahantongo street, corner of Second. April 11, '57 15-ly

W. R. POTTS, Attorney at Law, Office—Opposite Feger's Hotel, Centre street, (on second floor,) Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. October 29, '59 44-ly

DAVID B. GREEN, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Pa., South West corner Centre and Market streets, Second Story. Entrance on Market St. N. B.—May be consulted in German. May 7, '59 19-

JAMES ELLIS.] [JOHN T. BOYLE.

ELLIS & BOYLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—In Mahantongo street, near Centre, Pottsville, Pa. [October 30, '58 44-ly

MEDICINAL.

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., PHILAD'A.

Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

June 16, '60 24-ly

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 who had given up all hopes, as 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 twenty 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 BLOOD PURIFYING 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.

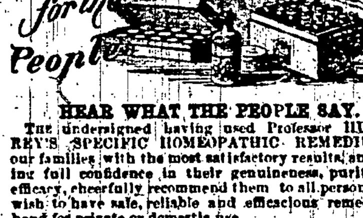
The Family Cathartic PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as derangements of the Stomach, 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,* 208, *Broadway, N. Y.*

Retailed in Pottsville by HENRY SAYLOR, JOHN G. BROWN & SON, and C. C. HUGHES; and in Tamaqua by E. J. FRY. [Oct. 13, '60 41-ly



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book,	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain,	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book,	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book,	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions,	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions,	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians,	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Earache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys.—Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A. M., to 8 P. M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or in stamps by mail to my address, at No. 562 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO. *No. 562 Broadway, New York.*

JOSEPH MORGAN, Centre street, first door above N. Weitzel's tobacco store, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Pottsville and vicinity.

And for sale by Druggists and others generally.

April 7, '60 14-eowly

TOWNSEND & CO.,

(Successors to SAMUEL TOWNSEND & Co.,)

NO. 39 SOUTH SECOND Street, above Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Dealers in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestries, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venetian

CARPETS,

Of the best English and American make.

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

We solicit an inspection of our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Philadelphia, September 8, '60 36-3m

Miscellany.

REPRESENTATION VERSUS MISREPRESENTATION.

The inequality of the representation of the States of this Union, in Congress, according to the Constitution, is rarely adverted to by the Press. The Constitution established this inequality: it bears hard upon the Northern States; because, for instance, Tennessee with 756,000 white inhabitants in the year 1850 has a representation in Congress equal to Maine and Michigan, which had then a population of 976,000. South Carolina, which had a white population of only 274,000, has six Members of Congress, while Maine, *with double the number* of whites, has the same number of representatives. Georgia has eight representatives with a smaller white population than Maine.

But we make no complaint of this. The Constitution provides for it. We adhere to it and do not demand any change. The inequality above alluded to will more clearly appear by the new census of 1860.

For the next three sessions of Congress, up to March 4, 1863, Illinois, with a white population of at least 1,250,000, will have only nine representatives, while South Carolina, Texas, and Tennessee, together, with the same white population, will have eighteen members.

The fifteen Southern States have now a delegation of ninety members in the lower House; whereas by the same basis of representation as in the Northern States, those States would have under the new census only seventy-three members.

These are facts which no one will deny. We present them as facts, and perhaps the census will show a stronger contrast.

We now present a table, showing the white population of the Slave States, as compared with the Free States in 1850, and the actual representation in the lower House:

States.	1850. White Population.	No. of Representatives.
Alabama,	426,486	7
Arkansas,	162,189	2
Delaware,	71,169	1
Florida,	47,211	1
Georgia,	521,572	8
Kentucky,	761,417	10
Louisiana,	255,491	4
Maryland,	417,943	6
Mississippi,	295,718	5
Missouri,	592,004	7
North Carolina,	553,028	8
South Carolina,	274,567	6
Tennessee,	756,753	10
Texas,	154,034	2
Virginia,	894,800	13
	6,184,382	90
California,	91,632	2
Connecticut,	363,099	4
Illinois,	846,035	9
Indiana,	977,628	11
Iowa,	191,879	2
Maine,	581,813	6
Massachusetts,	985,450	11
Michigan,	395,097	4
New Hampshire,	317,456	3
New Jersey,	465,513	5
New York,	3,048,325	33
Ohio,	1,955,108	21
Pennsylvania,	2,258,463	25
Rhode Island,	143,875	2
Vermont,	313,402	3
Wisconsin,	304,758	3
Minnesota,	6,038	2
Oregon,	13,088	1
New Mexico,	61,530	—
Utah,	11,330	—
District of Col.,	38,027	—
Free States,	13,369,546	147
Slave States,	6,184,382	90
Total,	19,553,928	237

From this summary it appears that the representation in the South is one to every 67,000 white inhabitants; while in the North it is one to every 91,000.

We now present another table more pregnant in its facts. We show the present estimated population of the States, assuming the same increase in 1850–1860, as in the ten years ending 1850. We show the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled (with a ratio of one to 106,000 persons) compared with the present.

State.	White Population 1860.	One to 106,000.	Present Representation.
Alabama,	520,000	5	7
Arkansas,	250,000	2	2
Delaware,	84,000	1	1
Florida,	67,000	1	1
Georgia,	640,000	6	8
Kentucky,	930,000	9	10
Louisiana,	350,000	3	4
Maryland,	530,000	5	6
Mississippi,	420,000	4	5
Missouri,	900,000	8	7
North Carolina,	620,000	6	8
South Carolina,	290,000	3	6
Tennessee,	880,000	8	10
Texas,	200,000	2	2
Virginia,	1,060,000	10	13
	7,091,000	71	90
California,	380,000	3	2
Connecticut,	430,000	4	4
Illinois,	1,250,000	12	9
Indiana,	1,250,000	12	11
Iowa,	500,000	5	2
Maine,	670,000	6	6
Massachusetts,	1,250,000	11	11
Michigan,	600,000	6	4
New Hampshire,	350,000	3	3
New Jersey,	550,000	5	5
New York,	3,800,000	36	33
Ohio,	2,400,000	22	21
Pennsylvania,	2,900,000	27	25
Rhode Island,	190,000	2	2
Vermont,	340,000	3	3
Wisconsin,	800,000	7	3
Minnesota,	180,000	1	2
Oregon,	100,000	1	1
Free States,	17,460,000	162	147
Slave States,	7,691,000	71	90
Total Whites,	25,251,000	233	237

It will generally be conceded that these computations of the white population of New York and other Northern States are under the mark. For instance the census returns show 1,347,000 in Indiana; New York had, in 1855, a population of 3,466,000; and a similar increase would show, in 1860, about 3,906,000; California, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio are probably placed far below the actual results. It will, perhaps, appear from the returns in the general aggregates, that the white population of 1850–1860 increased in a larger ratio than during the previous ten years. The State census returns of 1855 show in various States a larger increase in the West since 1850 than before.

With the above estimate, Arkansas and Tennessee would have a fraction over 30,000 each; New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, over 50,000 each; New Hampshire, 42,000; Maine and Pennsylvania over 30,000 each.

But we say again, we adhere to the Constitution and all its provisions. We only desire our readers, East and West, North and South, to examine the facts for themselves, as above presented.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people in separate districts composed of contiguous territory, for the term of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States, according to population, as follows: After each decimal enumeration, the aggregate representative population of the United States is ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons, (including slaves.) This aggregate is divided by 233, and the quotient, rejecting fractions, if any, is the ratio of apportionment among the several States. The representative population of each State is then ascertained in the same manner, and is divided by the above named ratio, and this quotient gives the apportionment of Representatives to each State. The loss by fractions is compensated for by assigning one additional member to as many States having the largest fractions as may be necessary to make the whole number of Representatives, 233, which is the number now prescribed for the present and any future Census. If, after the apportionment, new States are admitted, Representatives are assigned to such States upon the above basis, in addition to the limited number of 233; *but such excess continues only until the next apportionment under the succeeding Census.* The present number of Representatives is 237, an additional Representative being temporarily assigned to California, two being allowed to Minnesota, and one to Oregon. There are, besides, five Delegates, one each from Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska, who have a right to speak, but not to vote.—*New York Courier and Enquirer, November 17.*

THE following burlesque was written by a clerk in Washington. It isn't bad:

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A citizen of South Carolina has sent to the Washington *Constitution*, the following as one of the proposed forms of declaration of independence, to be submitted to the Convention, which is to meet on the 17th proximo:

PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that although all men are created wholly unequal, mentally, morally and physically, yet they are all equally entitled, under every civilized government, to the full protection of their lives, persons and property, for which protection governments are solely instituted among men, deriving their just powers solely from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter, or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while ills are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a *long train of abuses and usurpations*, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their *right*, it is their *duty*, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the Southern States of this Union, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present system of Federal Government. The history of the present Northern States is a history of repeated injuries, insults, and usurpations, all having a direct object in the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the Southern States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

1st. The Northern States of this Union have for many long years warred against our peculiar institution of slavery, instigated by the dictates of a relentless fanaticism, which declares that institution to be a moral sin, whilst we hold it to be a Divine institution, established by God himself, in the following decree enunciated to Moses on Mt. Sinai: "Both thy bondmen and bondmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are around about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids; moreover, of the children of the strangers that sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and they shall be your possession; ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever." And we further hold that this Divinely established institution was always sanctioned by our Saviour and his Apostles.

2d. A large number of Northern States have nullified the Constitution of the present Union by passing laws to prevent the fulfillment of that Constitution, which declares that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up to their owners, the principle of which fugitive slave law has the express and sacred sanction of St. Paul the Apostle.

3d. The Northern States of this Union have declared that the people of the Southern States shall not emigrate with their property into the Territories, which rightfully belong to them equally with the North; and that the people of the South shall not have their property protected by the Federal Government, when such protection is (as above declared) the sole object of all government.

4th. Those Northern States have, by a relentless and unscrupulous majority, constantly imposed heavy taxes, not simply without, but directly against our representation and our consent in the general Congress, by levying onerous and excessive duties upon goods imported in return for, and purchased by, our cotton, rice, and tobacco, and in order to expend vast sums at the North in improving and fortifying their own harbors, towns and cities, at the evident and direct expense of the products and labor of the South.

5th. Those Northern States have elected by an overwhelming sectional vote, a President and Vice President, both from their own section of country, in direct opposition to our wishes and our protests, neither of whom have received one single vote from our section, and whose expressed dogma is that "there is an irrepressible conflict against slavery, which can never cease until slavery is extinguished."

We have for long years, in vain, appealed to their sense of justice and of common right; we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow and abandon these usurpations which would interrupt and inevitably destroy our connections and our Union. But they have been deaf to the voice of justice, of honor, and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the people of the State of South Carolina in convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, solemnly publish and declare that the State of South Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State; and that all political connection between it and the Northern States is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as a free and independent State, we have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which an independent State may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

THE BALLOT-BOX IN ITALY!

Strange words these to come to us from the land from which we have so long heard only those of "dungeons," "chains," and "torture," to tell us how its people were ruled! But dungeons, chains, and torture now no longer! In their place, the freeman's sceptre—the freeman's palladium of liberty—the simple ballot-box! We heard of it here almost at the same moment when our own familiar ballot-box opened to us once more for the choice of our Chief Ruler—heard that Italy too, the oppression of ages having been thrown off, walked up to the ballot-box, and with a free and unshackled hand, voted for him whom she wished to be ruler, has to us a pleasing sound, but it is heard with a fearful roll, as of crumbling, beneath those old thrones of Europe, the possessors of which claim absolute dominion by Divine right, and hold the voice of the people in abhorrence and contempt. Three of such Monarchs—those of Russia, Prussia and Austria—have so heard it, and met the other day in solemn conclave at Warsaw. They met, not as the three Sovereigns from whom they are descended assembled at the same place ninety years ago, to act in the arrogance of power their free will pleasure in dividing what was not their own. They met, on the contrary, in terror to consult about this little ballot-box in Italy, a new thing for them to handle, and the very sound of the balls falling in which, caused them to quake. If it had been a frantic outburst of maddened people without high and holy purpose, the three Sovereigns, perhaps, would not have been so afraid, would have known what to have done, would perhaps have done something. But that little ballot box bothered the three Sovereigns. They looked at it over and over again in their imaginations, in their imaginations they turned it upside down, threw it down and stamped upon it in rage, but it would not do, it kept continually turning up in reality in Italy, and the people, who had won by battle their right to have it, who had caused a tyrant to flee before them that they might get it, were going up to it in long files, and saying through it who should rule them, demanding through it equal laws, and equal rights, black-balling through it the Divine right of Kings, and establishing through it the Divine right of the People. And the three sovereigns looked at each other and asked, "Shall we help each other to break up this little Italian Ballot-box?" And the answer came through very unwilling lips, "We think not; for in the first place we do not think we can break it, and in the next place, we have each one of us enough to do to keep it from being set up too near our own thrones, even to attempt it." Such at least, we imagine, was about the amount of the conference at Warsaw, for the three Sovereigns went home without doing anything—thought, perhaps, the doctrine of non-intervention was about the best doctrine for them at present. And the ballot-box remains in Italy.

It remains there, and long may it remain, having taught the last lines of a lesson to tyrants, set by that brave soldier and noble man, Garibaldi, with the sword, but a few months since. It teaches that a people, although crushed by a tyranny, the cruelty of which has never had a parallel, seemingly to an utter state of helplessness and abject servility, *can rise again*, cast out the tyrant, and then, even in *their* frantic exultation, in the superstition and prejudice in which they were born and reared under the reign of tyranny, can listen to, follow the counsels of wisdom, exercise a moderation in victory and go to that symbol and instrument of a freeman's privilege and power—the ballot-box, and use it with a high appreciation of its inestimable value, with an order and firm purpose, that even we, here, where the ballot box of freedom is as familiar as the flag of freedom above us, have never excelled. The achievements of the sword in this Italian war have been as brilliant as the coloring of fancy ever gave to any warlike exploits in the pages of romance, but the spectacle that Southern Italy presented in the latter part of October, 1860, when one million of Italians, newly redeemed from the prison house of tyranny, in which they had suffered all their lives, went up in order and calm resolve, and voted for the ruler of their choice, as if, to vote orderly like freemen should vote, to stand erect before the ballot-box, and let fall the ballot to express *their* will, and not cringe before a throne and receive a blow of iron for the expression of *its* will, had been the familiar privilege held up before them in youth, and exercised in pride in manhood—this spectacle we say, caps the climax of the sublimity and marvellousness of the Italian Insurrection in 1860. The ballot-box in Italy, and its orderly use in October, 1860, opens, indeed, the era of Italy's regeneration, raises up a wall, though of paper, as strong as adamant, and over it despotism may no more pass to crush down freedom of the people. How must the soul of Garibaldi, who placed that ballot box on the very throne of the Bourbons, have swelled within him, as he saw the host of those for whom he placed it there, come up to exercise its privileges, and exercise them so well. All the sacrifices he had made, all the dangers he had endured, all the trials he had undergone, must have been forgotten by him in contemplating that one grand sight, and in feeling as he must have felt, that he was the great moving spirit that had caused it to be enacted before the eyes of all Europe. It is well for the despots of Europe to go back each to put their own households in order without calling another Conference on Italian affairs. A mightier Conference than theirs has been held at the ballot-box in Italy, which effectually takes away a part of that pastime of despotism in Europe, which consists in interfering with freedom when the people are determined to have it.—Italy will hereafter take care of herself.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

SOUTH CAROLINA AND SECESSION.

"Independent," the Washington correspondent of the *United States Gazette*, writes from Washington as follows:

This secession scheme has been cultivated by the politicians for many long years, and the present generation has almost suck d it in with their mother's milk. The real animus was dislocated during the discussion in the Legislature last Saturday, when Mr. Aldrich, the chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, said:

"The people have been educated for this movement from the time of '28 up to the present moment. If they are to be educated now the cause is desperate, and all is lost. . . . Why, sir, there is no hot haste in this matter. The resolutions on your statute books have proclaimed aloud, for years and years that South Carolina is ready; have proclaimed aloud, again and again, that all we waited for was to be backed by some sister southern State; and when Georgia comes to us, and we receive intelligence that her Senator has resigned—for what?—for what? But because this sectional party has gotten into power, and we of Georgia and South Carolina do not intend to submit to it. Hot haste! Why, sir, we have been waiting for this for twenty five years."

The confession is true. After a long and persistent course of misrepresentation, the leaders have succeeded in arousing the prejudice and passions of the people, until they have found excitement and rashness which now sweeps over the State like a tornado, blasting all reason in their wild, reckless and destructive strides. Nor is this all. There is strong reason to believe that an organized demonstration was privately concocted between the prime movers of this project in South Carolina and Georgia. It is now ascertained that the inflammatory message of Governor Brown was in Columbia, and formed the basis of concert and action there, before it was communicated to the Legislature of Georgia. This looks like a conspiracy against the Union, and must be ventilated in the discussions that are to occur between the two parties in that State, which are to be formed on the new issue.

The relations of the old leaders in Georgia must be materially affected by the present question.—Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens will separate radically for the first time in twenty years, and each be put to his metal. Mr. Cobb, who led the Union movement in 1851, against Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, then a secessionist, now changes places with him, and will be compelled to answer his own arguments from the mouth of a former antagonist, whom circumstances has forced on the right side. That State has too many great interests involved, to sacrifice them hastily in following the lead of any such disorganizer as Mr. Toombs is known to be, and who has never yet commanded the confidence of the people, as a discreet and wise adviser in a great exigency.

The resignation of Mr. Hammond from the Senate, was not altogether unexpected, as has already been explained in his correspondence. He has at least retired with dignity, and not contributed to the agitation by obtrusive bombast, like some others who, notwithstanding all their affected zeal, will come here next winter, and still consent to receive their Congressional pay in "the accursed Union" which they so much detest. His course is at least that of a man in earnest, who, believing the State right, and seriously determined upon her proclaimed policy, has at once dissolved official connection with the general government.—However we may regret the act, or the reasons which prompt it, no one will pretend to dispute its directness. Mr. Toombs, who is so very fierce, and sought to take position so promptly, might find in the manner of this example much that is worthy of his imitation.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AS A CHESS PLAYER.

A Springfield correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

"Speaking of custom, reminds me of a curious custom of Mr. Lincoln while playing chess—for be it known to the disciples of Caissa, the devotees of Morphy, Paulsen, Andersson, Staunton, Lichtenheim, and the army of chess-players, that Mr. Lincoln takes delight in the movements on the ordinary, as well as of the political chessboard, and plays a very fair game, but not a first rate one. He has a habit of whistling and singing all the time—his musical ability being confined to one tune, and that tune is 'Dixie's Land.' While playing Chess, Mr. Lincoln seems to be continually thinking of something else. Those who have played with him say he plays as if it were but a mechanical pastime to occupy his hands while his mind is busy with some other subject, just as one often twirls a cane, or plays with a string, or as a pretty coquette toys with her fan.

"The way any man plays, either at a game of skill or of chance, is generally a pretty fair index to his character. Success or defeat—the chances—the variations in the probability of triumph—the turning point in the struggle—the exhibition of temper under all circumstances—the stubborn defence in hopeless resistance—the spirited attack with the weaker force, and all the incidents of mimic warfare, contribute to develop the strong points of a man's disposition. Nor does Mr. Lincoln suffer by judgment under this rule. He plays what chess-players call a 'safe game.' Rarely attacking, he is content to let his opponent attack while he concentrates all his energies in the defence—awaiting the opportunity of dashing in at a weak point, or the expenditures of his adversary's strength, self-reliant in adversity, magnanimous in success, and undaunted by defeat, he is the model of a chess general."

We may readily imagine Mr. Lincoln's reflections, as he indulges that bad habit of "whistling and singing" over his game of chess. The sixty-four united squares remind him of the impossibility of legal secession; the difference of the Bishop's and Rook's moves suggest the separation of Church and State; the Queening of the Pawn typifies the advance from rail-splitting to ruling; the slow movements of the King strengthen his naturally wary reticence; the necessity of an equal care of all parts of the board reminds him (if he could ever forget it) that his success in office depends upon an equal regard for the interests of all sections of the country.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

TWO NOBLE BOYS.—A correspondent of the *Independent* in St. Louis, Mo., communicates the following story as strictly true:

A few evenings since, two little boys, about five years old, were walking together along one of the fashionable streets of our city. As they were passing a private residence they stopped, attracted by the roses and honeysuckles that filled the small front yard with fragrance and beauty.

After looking for some minutes silently and wistfully, the following dialogue took place:

Freddy—"Oh, what beautiful flowers!"

Willie—"How I wish we had some of them."

Freddy—"But it would be wrong to take them."

Willie—"There are so many of them, and they are so pretty. Do you think it would be wrong to take just one?"

Freddy—"Yes, it would be wicked."

Willie—"Yes, it would so; come, let's go away."

During all this time, Mrs. B——, the lady of the house, was standing, unseen by the boys, looking through the closed blinds and attentively listening to the conversation. When the last remark was made, she threw open the blinds, her eyes brimming with tears, and cried out:

"You dear, noble little boys, come here, and you shall have every flower in the yard. Beautiful as are the flowers, they are not to be compared to the beauty of your honest little hearts. Your mothers should be proud of you, and you of them. If either of you should ever be President of the United States, as I hope you may be, may you never forget how you resisted this temptation."—And she literally stripped every rose and honeysuckle from the bushes, and sent the boys away with their arms full of flowers, and with a thousand blessings on their heads.

THERE is no music sweeter to our ears than the first peeping of the frogs in the early spring time. We never listen to them without wishing them a safe deliverance from all mischievous boys and hungry Frenchmen.

"I MEAN to abandon my habits of life," said a dissipated gentleman.—"Are you sure, sir, that they are not abandoned enough already?"

WE know some men, who when they are perplexed in argument, get out just as poor debtors sometimes get out of jail—they swear out.

AN editor who thinks himself very smart, says in his columns, that he never *lends* himself to party hacks. We presume he prefers selling.

IF philanthropy is properly defined to be a love of mankind, most women have an unequivocal title to be considered philanthropists.

"MY dear wife, I wish you would try to keep your temper."—"My dear husband, I wish you would try to get rid of yours."

AN author, ridiculing the idea of ghosts, asks, how a dead man can get into a locked room. Probably with a skeleton-key.

MEN will be always apt to think the money market tight if they are in the unfortunate habit of getting so themselves.

A MODERN tourist calls the Niagara River "the pride of rivers." That pride certainly has a tremendous fall.

IT may seem a little remarkable that, in these days, the greater part of the whitewashing is done with *ink*.

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