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. XXXVII. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1861. NO. 10.

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:

Five copies to one address, (in advance,)	$5 00
Ten do do do	10 00
Twenty 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 $1 per 100 copies, cash on delivery.

Newsboys 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 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 publisher, 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 unclaimed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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.

Spaces.	One.	Two.	Three.	Six.	Twelve.
3 lines,	63	88	$1 25	$2 25	$3 00
4 lines,	80	1 25	1 75	2 75	4 00
5 lines,	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
6 lines,	1 25	2 25	2 50	4 00	6 00
7 lines,	1 25	2 25	2 75	4 50	7 00
8 lines,	1 25	2 25	2 85	5 00	8 00
9 lines,	1 25	2 25	3 00	5 50	9 00
10 lines,	1 25	2 25	3 50	6 00	10 00
One square,	2 25	4 00	5 00	9 00	14 00
Two squares,	3 50	5 00	7 50	12 00	18 00
Three squares,	4 50	6 00	8 00	14 00	20 00
Four squares,	5 00	7 00	10 00	16 00	20 00
Quarter col.,	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
Half col.,	10 00	15 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
One column,	18 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 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 change, and a standing advertisement not exceeding 15 lines, will be charged, including subscription, $16 00 per annum 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 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 336 lines make a column—104 lines a half column—and 52 lines a quarter column. 2352 words make a column—1176 a half column—and 588 a quarter column. All odd lines over an column, charged at the rate of 4 cents per line, for each insertion—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.

☞ *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, '61. 1-1y

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, &c., see circular. [Feb. 25, '61 8-1y.

PAINTING, &C.

Window Shades—Gold Borders.

6 and 7 Feet Long.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT!

NEW PATENT FIXTURES!

At Nearly Half City Retail Prices.

Can be had at B. BANNAN'S Paper and Bookstore, Pottsville.

☞ Call and see them.

REDUCED PRICES.

Wall Paper Cheap.

THE subscriber has a large lot of very choice Patterns of Wall Paper, suitable for Halls, Parlors, Dining Rooms, Chambers and Public Buildings, which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. The Stock embraces the latest and most esteemed Patterns. Paper as cheap as Plain Papers.

Now is the time for Bargains, for Paper Hangings and Borders.

Country Wholesale and Retail Paper and Book Store.

☞ PAPER HANGERS SUPPLIED VERY CHEAP.

April 1, '60 14-

LEGAL CARDS.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Attorney at Law. Office—Centre street, below the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, PA. [22-1y*

JOHN H. ADAM, Counsellor at Law. Office—No. 16 Wall street, (Room 38,) New York. [Nov. 5, '59 47-1y*

JOHN W. ROSEBERRY, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the second story of Leight's Hardware Store in Centre street, Pottsville, a few doors east of Mntz's Hotel. [August 18, '60 32-

MYERSTROUSE, 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 the Mansion House, Centre street, Pottsville, Pa. [Dec. 5, '59 49-

THOMAS B. BANNAN, Attorney at Law. Office in Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church, Pottsville, Penna. [Nov. 20, '56 47-1y

JOHN SEITZINGER, Justice of the Peace, ST. CLAIR, will attend to all business entrusted to him with diligence and care. [1860 8-1y*

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Jr., (Late of Pottsville,) Attorney at Law. Office—432 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA. [September 29, '60 39-1y*

A. P. SPINNEY, Attorney at Law, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa., will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, collection of rents, &c. [Ashland, May 12, '57 21-1y*

CHRISTOPHER LITTLE, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. Office—In Mahantango street, corner of Second. [April 11, '57 15-1y

W. R. POTTS, Attorney at Law, Office—Opposite Feger's Hotel, Centre street, (up second floor,) Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa. [October 29, '59 44-1y

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, '60 19-

JAMES ROTH, JOHN T. BOYLE.

ELLIS & BOYLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—In Mahantango street, near Centre, Pottsville, Pa. [October 30, '58 44-1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEPHEN HARRIS, Mining Engineer, Russel's Office Building, corner Second and Mahantango streets, POTTSVILLE. ['60 42-1y

T. A. GODFREY, Insurance Agent. OFFICE—Second Street, near Norwegian, Pottsville. [May 12, '60 19-1y

D. S. LANGDON, Surgeon Dentist, Market street, Second Door above Third street, South side, Pottsville. [May 5, '60 18-1y

D. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa., Mate of the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey, explores lands, mines, &c. [October 13, '55 41-tf

JAMES J. SEIBERT, Attorney at Law, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa. Office on Centre street, above the Miners' Bank. [July 30, '59 31-

HENRY PLEASANTS, Civil and Mining Engineer, POTTSVILLE. Office—Market street, next door below Doctor George Hall, Mitchell's residence. [August 8, '57 32-

GEORGE K. SMITH, Mining Engineer and Colliery Viewer, POTTSVILLE, PENNA. December 11, '58 50-

GEORGE B. FISLER, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, attends to the sale and purchase of machinery, and to the re-building and putting up of old machinery. [Port Carbon, March 5, '59 10-tf

AGENCY—For the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate; buying and selling Coal; taking charge of Coal Lands, Mines, &c., and collecting rents. Office in Mahantango Street, Pottsville. [April 5, '60 14-1y CHAS. M. HILL.

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH F. SEIDERS will after this date devote his entire attention to the Dentistry business. Office—Mahanton Street adjoining the office of the Pottsville Gas Works. He solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally accorded him, in his profession. April 9, 1859 15-tf

T. B. BANNAN, Agent for the collection of Coal Rents, sale of Real Estate, &c. OFFICE—Centre street, opposite the Episcopal Church, POTTSVILLE, Pa.

References—Hon. C. W. Hegins, John P. Hobart, Jno. Nagle, George W. Snyder, Benj. W. Cummings, Edward Owen Barry. [October 8, '60 40-tf.

SAMUEL LEWIS.] [LEWIS J. MARTIN.

Lewis & Martin,

Civil and Mining Engineers, Surveyors, &c.

Will attend promptly to Surveys of Lands, Mines, Town Roads, &c., and all other business in the line of their profession.

SAMUEL LEWIS will also continue his business of examining into inter-fering claims to land, making out briefs of titles, &c. His long experience, and extensive knowledge of the country, give him peculiar advantages in prosecuting this branch of business.

OFFICE—Centre street, 1st door below Silver Terrace, Pottsville, November 5, '60 44-1y

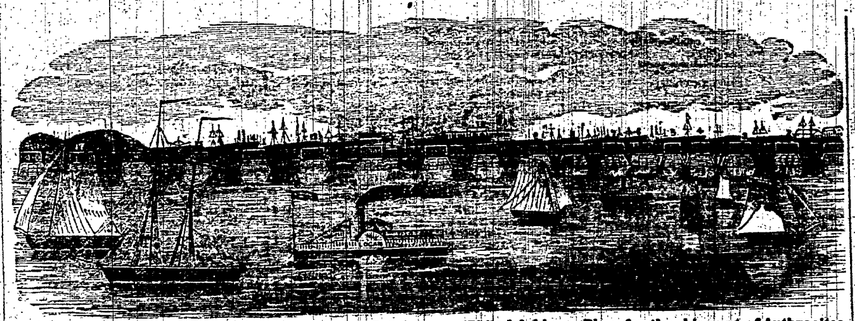
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

JUST received from the New York Stereoscopic Co., a variety of instruments, with American, English and French Views. Stationary, Family Groups, &c., &c., presenting life-like pictures. For sale at B. BANNAN'S Book and Stationery Store.

New Volume of Bancroft's United States.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Vol. 2, being the 8th volume of the History of the United States, by George Bancroft; just published and for sale at B. BANNAN'S Bookstore.



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. 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. 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. 9.
J. J. SINNICKSON.] [S. V. GLOVER
SINNICKSON & GLOVER,
SHIPPERS OF
SCHUYLKILL WHITE AND RED ASH,
ALSO,
Lehigh and Bituminous Coals.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
RAINBOW COAL,
First Quality Red Ash Coal.
OFFICES: { 70 State street, Boston. No. 165 Broadway, New York. 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
[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. 2.
BLAKISTON & COX,
SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF
WHITE ASH AND RED ASH AND FRENCH 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. 70 State street, Boston. No. 165 Broadway, New York. 215 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
['58-44

Pier No. 4.
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. ['59-43

Pier No. 11.
LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF
RED ASH COAL.
OFFICES: { 45 South Street, New York. 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ['58-43

Pier No. 13.
Noah Sturtevant.—Jag. Maxfield.—Chas. Wannemacher.
N. STURTEVANT & CO.,
DEALERS IN THE VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF
ANTHRACITE COAL,
INCLUDING THE BEST VARIETIES OF
RED & WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL & 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 & 13, 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

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 60,000 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 New York), 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 "Undaniel 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-

CONNER & PATTERSON,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Locust Mountain Coal.

OFFICE:—No. 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

J. J. CONNER, Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pa.
J. S. PATTERSON, Pottsville.

☞ Coal forwarded from Port Clinton by Reading Railroad, or in Boats by Schuylkill Canal. ['59-20

JONES & COLE,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

TAMAQUA WHITE ASH COAL,

From the Beaversdale 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

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

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

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

Wharf No. 2.
REPPLIER & BRO.
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 MOUNT CARBON WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN
RED ASH COAL.
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 15-1y

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. ☞ Rail constantly on hand.
EDW. B. PATTERSON,
WM. F. PATTERSON,
Office & Warehouse, Railroad street, Pottsville, Pa.
GEO. S. PATTERSON,
Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa.
[July 23, '60 30-1y

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Office, No. 96 Chestnut street, the first door East of the Custom House.

CAPITAL $300,000—*CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

Continue to make insurances on river 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 about 60 per cent. upon the premiums paid, without increasing the annual premium.

MANAGERS:

Thomas Ridgway,	John A. Brown,
Robert Toby, Parrish,	John R. Latimer,
Thomas P. James,	John R. Slack,
Frederick Brown,	John C. Mitchell,
George Tiber,	Isaac Hartshorne,
Henry G. Freeman,	Seth J. Comly,
	Isaac Starr,

Pamphlets containing table of rates and explanations; form of application and further information can be had at the office. THOMAS RIDGWAY, President.

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

☞ The subscriber is agent for the above Company in Schuylkill County, and will effect Insurances, and give all necessary information on the subject.

June 25, '59 26- B. BANNAN.

INDEMNITY.

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Office, No. 163½ Chestnut 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 of premium as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large contingent Fund, which, with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, affords ample protection to the insured. Since their incorporation, a period of 16 years, they have paid upwards of *one million, two hundred thousand dollars*, losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness, all liabilities.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

CHAS. G. BANCKER, Secretary.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution and is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSEL, Agent.

Pottsville, Jan. 11, 1858. 2-tf

PHILAD'A & READING RAILROAD.

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

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	To Richmond.	Philadelphia.	Inclined Plane.	Nicetown.	Germantown R. R.	Falls of Schuylkill.	Manayunk.	Egbertville.	Conshohocken.	Swede Furnace.	Rambo's.	Norristown & Bridgeport.	Port Kennedy.	Valley Forge.	Phœnixville.	Royer's Ford.	Aramingo.	Limerick.	Pottstown.	Douglassville.	Monocacy.	Birdsboro'.	Exeter.	Reading.	Tuckerton.	Leesport.	Mohrsville.	Hamburg.	Owsleighburg and Auburn.
Mount Carbon	68½	67½	60½	56½	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Port Carbon	72½	71½	70½	60½	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Port Clinton	78½	77½	70½	60½	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Auburn	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45

By order of the Board of Managers.

W. H. MCILHENNEY, Sec'y.

March 17, '60 11-

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Stout, Van Wickle & Martin,

OFFICES: { Room 26 Trinity Building, (111 Broadway,) New York. 157 Hamilton Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Shippers of the following named Lehigh Coals, viz:

From Elizabethport and Trenton.

HAZLETON.
BELLNEWS SPRING MOUNTAIN.
MCCREARY'S NORTH SPRING MOUNTAIN.

From New Brunswick and Perth Amboy.

HAZLETON.
BELLNEWS 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 the superiority of this Steam Coal; and it is also a very desirable article for family use.

ALSO, Sole Agents for the sale of the Philadelphia Coal Co.'s COAL, from the mine on the Wilkesbarre Basin. This Coal is quite *free-burning*, and will be found a desirable article for both summer and winter use.

May 5, '60 18-

CAIN, HACKER & COOK,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Black Heath Coal.

Also, dealers in other first qualities of

White and Red Ash Coals.

No. 128 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill.

THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
WM. F. MOODY, *Agent and Scrivener.*
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

February 27, '60 9-1y

I. P. 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*, all fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law giver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other—to the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, and "shall be delivered up," this oath is a mockery.

Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference does not prevent our doing our duty.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one in any case be deemed to be a fugitive slave, shall we not give him the benefit of a judicial trial, such as is given to persons claimed to be free in Illinois and other States? I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or law by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not think it wise to specify particular acts to Congress as proper to be enacted, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to observe the oath according to the plain and obvious meaning of it, and not to attempt to escape from it by resorting to some technical quibble or quibbles, or to any other device of the same character. Such attempts can but ill become any honest man, and doing worse, they are not in the long run, even politically safe.

I hold that, in contemplation of the universal law and the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in all fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.院 Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some act not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States, in the nature of a contract merely, can it be peacably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it—break it so to speak—does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Suppose this Government to be perpetual, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence, in 1776.

It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778, and finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.—It follows then that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that I will constitutionally defend and maintain it.

In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties on imports; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impossible, withal, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repealed, will continue to be furnished to all parts of the Union, so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have the blessings of perfect security which the most favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the Government can give them. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the National troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to secretain peaceably why we do not? Will you hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence? Will you while the certain ills you fly to are greater that all the real ones you fly from—will you risk the consolation of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would, if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmatives and negatives, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No President can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into great masses of sentiment. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the government, but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their party will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority.

For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as parties of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony among the States only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint, by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court. Nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes that slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the main substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well adhered to, practically, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself.—The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each.—This, I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and as intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them, it is possible then, to make it more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain to either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of altering it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead only of accepting them or to take or reject a proposition originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has received the assent of Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to be now a part of the Constitution, I have no objection to its being made express