THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1848.

☞ *We are informed* (not having seen the bill) that the Locofoco Tax Collector offers a reward of $5 to any person who will prosecute him for giving receipts to persons not on the tax list.—This is a mere subterfuge. We now repeat that the Collector *did* give a receipt to a person whose name was not on the Assessors List, and the person who held the receipt voted upon it at the October election. Now let him prosecute us for making the assertion, if he dare.

☞ *The Letter* from which we publish the following extract, contained a $5 Bill for subscription, which is worthy of imitation. We were compelled to struggle considerably with our innate sense of modesty, before we decided to lay it before the public:

Allentown, 12th Nov. 1848.

. . . . . I thank you for the able support your paper has given to the domestic concerns of this country. It has been a powerful advocate of protection to our manufactures, which is essential to their continuance and the prosperity of the United States. —Very respectfully yours.

☞ *The Communication* signed "A Lady," we must decline publishing. We appreciate the motives of the writer—but we cannot open our columns for personal attacks upon others, even when these communications are in defence of ourselves. We generally dispose of such little matters in our own way.

☞ *Passenger Train to Tremont.*—Mr. Clark, who commenced running a Passenger train between Schuylkill Haven and Minersville, a short time ago, has also commenced a daily line to Tremont, to start after the arrival of the Passenger Cars from Philadelphia. See advertisement.

☞ *Messrs. O. D. Jenkins & Co.*, will hereafter deliver the Daily *News*, to subscribers, in the Borough. The Daily *News* ought to be patronized by our citizens generally in preference to the *Ledger*, which embraces every opportunity to injure the leading interests of this county.

☞ *The "True" Democrat* is dead—it was killed by an over-dose of its own *"quack nostrums."* The "spurious" article still remains. It suffers occasionally from *bilious* attack—but that is a disease with which it has been afflicted from time immemorial, and is generally overcome with a dose of *free-trade*, which is its favorite antidote.

☞ *The Banner County*, in North Carolina, is STANLEY, where Gen. Taylor received 800 votes for President—and Gen. Cass 00. That can't well be beat in the country, on less the ancient town of Hull, in Massachusetts, should get up a claim.

☞ *The Market House* is now completed, and the Rules and Regulations which are to govern it, will be found in our advertising columns.

☞ *Cold Weather.*—In Deerfield, N Y, at sunrise on Friday morning, the mercury in the thermometer stood at one degree below zero.

☞ *The Wisconsin Herald*, of September 9th contains a long report, made by a legislative committee, in favor of the total abolition of laws for the collection of debts.

☞ *Sixteen Thousand Persons* belonging to the Free Church of Scotland are still compelled to worship in the open air—the recreant landlords persisting in their determination to prevent the erection of churches.

☞ *Sleighing.*—The snow was sufficiently deep for sleighing at Halifax on the 22d ult.

☞ *"Political Forgery.*—The letters published in some of the newspapers from Gen. Taylor, in acknowledging the present of a bay horse, in which there were *whitches* enough to make Cotton Mather's hair stand on end with horror, is pronounced a forgery, the old hoss never having written it. The partisan journals will have a great deal to answer for in this respect, and now that nothing is to be gained for party by lying, both are busy confessing their sins, and squaring off old scores, to begin the same work of detraction again four years hence."

The above is from the Philadelphia *Ledger*.—It is true that a great many statements were published in the political papers that were not correct, particularly on the Locofoco side; but we question whether the most unscrupulous, resorted to such base, mean, and contemptible falsehoods as the *Ledger*. They resorted to falsifying figures, from its own columns, and sent a false statement of the importations of Foreign Coal to this Region' on the eve of the election, for circulation among our miners and laborers, in order to accomplish its dirty purposes.

ENGLISH CORN LAWS.

The present Corn Laws of Great Britain which permit foreign produce to enter the Kingdom at low rates, cease on the first of February, 1849.—They were passed with a view to effect our Presidential election,—and this law was heralded from one extent of the country to the other by the Locofoco Free Trade papers, as a resort to Free Trade by Great Britain, worthy of imitation by our Government.

THE PRESIDENCY OF FRANCE.

The intelligent Parisian correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in alluding to the first attempt of this vast nation to choose her Chief Magistrate direct by the people, under a Republican Constitution, writes as follows:

"In spite of the good sense which France has shown, it is still to be feared that the thoroughly mediocre Louis Bonaparte, who is, in every respect unfitted for such a post, may be made President of the Republic; but whether he will long remain so is another question. Most probably he will do so many stupid acts (and there will be no lack of people who will lead him to it) that he will soon be quietly set aside. It may be that France is to make this experiment over again, since this seems to be the mistyr-land of all Europe, and all political experiments are made upon her, as *in animali vili* You may see from the following statistical computation, which displays the position of parties with tolerable accuracy, that my fears of the election of Louis Napoleon are not without good grounds. The number of voters in France is 10 000,000, of whom at least 2 000,000 from convenience and other causes, will take no part in the election, and the remaining 8,000,000 may be divided as follows:

1. Socialists (different systems) 500,000—voting Raspail, Louis Napoleon.
2. Imperialists, 500,000—Louis Napoleon.
3. Legitimists, 1,500 000 do.
4. Democrats, (genuine Republicans,) 3,000,000—Ledru Rollin, Caussidiere, Cavaignac.
5. Tri-color Republicans (party of the *National*,) 1,000 000—Cavaignac.
6. White Republicans,(very moderate,) 1,000,000—Thiers, Lamartine, Cavaignac.
7. Philippist-Regency, 500,000—Bugeaud.

From this schedule Louis Napoleon will have about 2 590,000 votes, Cavaignac 2,500 000, Ledru-Rollin 800,000, Lamartine 500,000 Raspail 300 000, Bugeaud 500,000, and upwards of 700,000 votes will be scattered in favor of several other candidates. The greater part of them will be thrown for Thiers and Caussidiere. I am convinced that I have not deceived myself in this reckoning, and that from 20,000 to 30,000 will be the bias between Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac. Since, however, the Constitution requires an absolute majority, through which the election of a President by the People is alone genuine, and in the case neither of the candidates will have the absolute majority of all votes (4,000,000 and 1,) the election of one of those candidates who has the greatest number of votes, will be left conclusively to the National Assembly. Here arises an embarrassment, since that body cannot well do otherwise than take the candidate who has relatively the greatest number of votes. This will be Louis Napoleon. Should he be rejected, in order to make the next candidate below him—probably Cavaignac—President, the Assembly would strike a blow at the Sovereign People, and it might then easily happen that we should have a civil war, with a Presidentin Paris and a counter-President in the Provinces—as there was once a Pope in Rome and a counter-Pope in Avignon.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Daily *News* of yesterday contains full returns from all the counties in this State except four which are reported: The result sums up as follows:

For Taylor	184,495
" Cass	170,956
" Van Buren	10,955

Taylor's majority over Cass is 18,539! and over the aggregate vote of Cass and Van Buren, 2,563! The whole vote of the State will be about 370,000, being an increase of about 34,000 over the Governor's vote. Next week we will probably lay before our readers the official vote of the State.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The following will be the majorities on the popular vote, as near as can be ascertained at present:—

States.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren
Pennsylvania.	184 500	170,900	10,975
New York. plur.	50 000		
Connecticut,	29 239	25,992	4 708
Massachusetts,	61 877	34,922	38,075
Vermont,	15,736	6 700	7,584
New Hampshire,		5 000	
Maine,	30,928	33 840	10,444
Rhode Island,	7,693	3 610	708
Ohio, plurality,		14,000	
New Jersey,	3 100		
Tennessee,	6 000		
Kentucky,	15,000		
Delaware,	345		
Michigan,		6,000	
Virginia,		600	
Maryland,	3,388		
Alabama,		500	
Mississippi,		1,500	
Florida,	1 500		
Louisiana,	2,500		
Indiana,		2,500	
Illinois,		2,000	
North Carolina,	8,000		
Georgia,	2,500		
Missouri,		8 000	
Texas,		1,000	
Iowa,			
Wisconsin,			
Arkansas,		1,000	
South Carolina,		20,000	
	421,304	338,264	72,489

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

In the Electoral College, the result as far as heard from will stand as follows:

FOR TAYLOR—

New York,	36
Pennsylvania,	26
Massachusetts,	12
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	6
Vermont,	5
Maryland,	8
Delaware,	3
New Jersey,	7
Kentucky,	12
North Carolina,	11
Tennessee,	13
Georgia,	10
Louisiana,	6
Florida,	3
	163

Necessary to a choice 146.

FOR CASS—

New Hampshire,	6
Ohio,	23
Michigan,	5
Maine,	9
South Carolina,	7
Missouri,	9
Indiana,	12
Illinois,	9
Alabama,	9
Arkansas,	3
Virginia,	17
Texas,	4
Iowa and Wisconsin still remain in doubt.	119

THE WHIG TRIUMPH.

In announcing in our last number that the Presidential contest had terminated in the election of General Taylor and his worthy adjunct Millard Fillmore to the two highest offices of the Government, we offered some reflections on the importance of the contest, and some congratulations to our readers on the happy result of it. The subject is however, too full of interest to require apology for briefly resuming it. Indeed, it is hardly possible for any reflecting person to estimate too highly the importance of the issue which the people of the United States have just decided, or the magnitude of the interests which hung on that decision. Proportionate, therefore, must be the joy of all those who enrolled themselves on the side of the Whig candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this great Country. For our selves, we confess that when we look back at the long train of evil consequences which have flowed from those elections which gave ascendency to the anti-national principles, and the aggressive, belligerent, proscriptive, and jacobinic career of the self styled Democratic party, and contrast them with the pacific, just, patriotic, tolerant and conservative principles of the Whig party which have now so signally triumphed, we regard the result of the contest with feelings akin to those which must fill the bosoms of men who have just escaped from a city overwhelmed by an earthquake. The antagonistic principles of good and evil were in de-perate conflict.—A dark and portentous future awaited the triumph of the one; a bright and cheering prospect is opened by the victory of the other. Let us, however, look more in detail at what we have escaped on the one hand, and what we have gained on the other.

General Cass, the Democratic candidate, was the supporter of the existing Administration, and stood pledged to carry out the policy of all the Democratic Administrations from 1829 down. Th a policy has ex-i-ted—

In making war on the business of the country—denouncing the very foundation of commerce, and making bankruptcy and ruin upon a l who trade on credit, the vital element of all trade in free Governments:

In making war on the currency of the country by the establishing of the Sub-treasury—the system of the dark ages and of despotic Governments only—and giving one kind of money for the Government, and another kind for the People:

In making war on the industry of the country, by refusing to it all protection, and ex, oning it to the competition of the low labor of Europe:

In denying to the Government any constitutional authority to apply public money to public improvement; in denying to it in fact almost every attribute of good, and narrowing its functions almost to the sole powers of taxation and war:

In applying the Executive Veto to laws the most salutary; and assuming for the President the right and duty of negativing bills upon mere motives of expediency, and arbitrarily setting up his single opinion as a sufficient war ant for nullifying the will of the People as expressed through their Representatives:

In bringing into existence the anti-social principles of pro-cription, converting the power of appointment into a cruel and tyrannical engine of rewards and punishments, and administering the Government on the slavish doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils;" all alike detestable and at war with the genius of free Governm'nt.

In addition to these general principles of action of the Democratic Administration, the reign of that party has been marked by a disregard of international justice, and of the still more graceful quality of national generosity. Texas first wrested from a weak, and, though erring, yet hardly responsible neighbor, a large district of her territory; and then, on the pretext of coercing the payment of a mass of private claims, good or bad, made cruel and desolating war upon her to force from her a larger portion of her country; thus bringing upon ourselves the loss of thousands of valuable lives and millions of treasure, which, had it been deemed constitutional to apply it to the improvement of our country, would have made the desert blossom as the rose.

Had General Cass succeeded to the Presidency, he was not only bound to carry out the principles avowed and practised by his Democratic predecessors, but, animated by the same aggressive spirit and thirst for territorial acquisition which have distinguished them, he would in all probability have attempted some scheme of aggrandizement which might have brought upon us another foreign war, and possibly have endangered the peace of all christ-ndom; for, when once begun, no one can tell whither and how far war may extend.

All the interests of our country, therefore foreign and domestic—its internal prosperity and its peace with the rest of the world—were involved in the question whether the candidate of the Democracy, or his opposite, should be placed in the Executive chair. It was a question whether these mischiefs of misrule should be sanctioned by the people and perpetuated indefinitely, or that the whole series of ruinous and dishonoring Democratic principles and practices should be rebuked and disowned by the country. For the honor and true glory and prosperity of our nation, we thank God this has been done. The stake was the weal or wo of a vast and free country, with all the elements of greatness within it it wisely developed. In the election of General Taylor we believe that a kind Providence has given success to the best interests of our country, to the cause of peace, justice, and national advancement; and we regard the result not with rude or boisterous exulation over our adversaries, but with the chastened feelings of reverential gratitude.—[*Nat. Intel.*

DR. BAIRD'S LECTURES ON EUROPE.

Dr. Baird delivered the introductory lecture of the course on Friday evening—the subject of which was "The Governments and Rulers of Europe." He commenced by referring to his means of information about Europe, stating that he had visited it five times and travelled repeatedly through all parts of it. We may add here that Dr. B. is a man of very accurate observation and remarkable memory—that his zeal in behalf of great philanthropic objects, his intelligence and refinement of manners have introduced him to the first circles of Europe, and placed him on terms of cordial friendship with quite a number of the crowned heads; while his earnest desire for information and his strong Republican sentiments have led him to mingle freely with all classes.

He proceeded to speak of the reasons for our strong interest in Europe, from its civilization, advancement, emigration to this country, &c. During the last year a quarter of a million of her people have come to your shores. Emigration will probably increase until an equilibrium is induced. The population of Europe is about 250,000 000—one fourth that of the globe, while its area was only one-fourteenth. There exist a great variety in races, languages and costumes—of the latter there are said to be 22 different ones in Switzerland alone. There is not this variety among the upper classes; to see them, you go into the retired provinces and among the peasants. They are very interesting in a philosophical point of view, as landmarks of the past, and as evidence of great dissimilarity in the origin of the people.

Thirteen different languages are spoken in Europe, of which the English, French and German are the chief. The Italian and Swedish rank next, while the Spanish and Polish even are really rich in literature. They may all be classed in three great families, Latin, Teutonic and Slavonic; each spoken by about 75,000,000. The religions of Europe correspond strikingly to the division of languages. Those who speak the languages comprised under the Latin, such as the Italians, French, Portuguese and Spaniards, are mostly Catholics. Those who speak Teutonic are chiefly Protestants; while those who use the dialect of the Slavonic belong to the Greek Church.

There are 66 governments in Europe. How many there will be in a few years we cannot tell, as things are going on now, 21 of those are king toms, 19 of which are independent: Norway being united to Sweden, and Hungary to Austria. Norway is almost a republic, and her people are the best fitted for this form of government of any nation in Europe. There are 32 Duchies—29 in Germany and 3 in Italy—almost all of them are Protestant. We have not room to follow the speaker through the account of these kingdoms or their rulers. He spoke of their great number as being a hindrance to the progress of liberty. For example, the jealousies and collisions between the petty governments of Germany will certainly overthrow the present scheme of a government by a Diet, and the administration of the Archduke John. Germany must become consolidated in one, or at farthest two governments. This will come about in time, and the new one is hardly likely to be anything else than a Republic. There are now nine Republics in Europe, of which France and Switzerland are the most important. To France Dr. B. will devote a lecture in which he will treat of the causes of the downfall of Monarchy, its present political condition and its future prospects. Dr. B's thorough acquaintance with French politics, with his comprehensive and Democratic views, will doubtless render this exceedingly interesting. Dr. B. spoke of Louis Philippe as having been the most experienced ruler in Europe, the ablest and the best informed; but as being supremely selfish, devoted to the perpetuation of his dynasty, aiming to govern in the old fashion, and making no account of the great progress of the people, and as having grown worse and worse, more and more oppressive, until his power was snatched from him, as you may say, in a moment. Dr. B spoke of the Emperor of Russia as far inferior to Louis Philippe in acquirements, but perhaps not in natural talent. He probably had never dreamed of being Emperor when, at the age of 26 years, he was called to the throne, and since he has had little opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge, for he has had too much to do. However he speaks German and French well, and English imperfectly. He is a man of strong powers and good natural sense, and governs with energy. He seems to think military affairs of the first importance, and devotes to them his chief attention. He is one of the most magnificent-looking men in the world, being six feet two or three inches in light and well formed. He is more German than Russian in appearance, and, indeed, has more of German blood in his veins. His family, is, perhaps, the best bought up in Europe, and one cannot find a more attentive father. His oldest son, the heir apparent, is not so fond of military affairs as his father, but more devoted to internal improvements and manufactures, and of him far more is expected in a peaceful advancing of the country than from his father. The Emperor rules with a strong arm—in some cases oppressively—and does many things which he would not do if he knew all the circumstances. If he lives 10 years he will, in all likelihood, free all the serfs in his dominions and strive to elevate them. He can hardly be said to be ambitious, or he would, before this, have possessed himself of Turkey. He could not have a better chance than has been offered him. We can hardly find fault with his present policy. He looks on at the affairs of Europe not with indifference, but with perfect calmness, and says to all the nations, "You let me alone and I will let you alone;" but if he be interfered with, he stands ready to strike a heavy blow.—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Coal Trade for 1848.

The quantity sent by Rail Road this week is 22,315 05—by Canal 13,728 08—for the week 37,014 13—total by Rail Road 1,119,983 00—do by Canal 411,318 15

The quantity sent this year so far compares with last year's shipments as follows:

		1847.	1848.
Schuylkill	Rail Road,	1,323,466 17	1,119 983 00
	Canal,	221,614 07	411,318 15
Lehigh.		415,752 09	644,290 11
Lackawanna,		280,632 00	412,500 00
		2,241,465 13	2,587,092 06
			2,431,495 13
Increase so far in 1848, only,			tons, 155,596 07

Our correspondent quotes the following rates of freight from Richmond to Eastern Ports:

To New York,	90c95	Boston,	1 37½
Newport,	—	New Haven,	1 12½
Providence,	$1 20	Hartford,	1 60
Fall River,	1 20	Troy,	1 25
New Bedford,	1 20	Albany,	1 25
Salem,	1 40	Baltimore,	75
Portsmouth, N.H.,	1 45	Washington,	1 00
Portland, Me.,	1 45		

The price of coal on board, at Richmond, for white Ash Lump, Broken, Egg, and stove, is $3,75. Red Ash from $3,55 to $3,75, according to quality.

Amount of Coal sent over the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road and Schuylkill Navigation, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	RAIL ROAD. WEEK.	RAIL ROAD. * TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	CANAL. TOTAL.
Pt. Carbon,	6,768 14	335,651 00	7,339 15	244,765 08
Pottsville,	4,662 00	203,520 07	1,562 01	39,820 07
S. Haven,	9,969 19	449,347 08	3,848 15	118,959 12
Pt. Clinton,	2,914 12	127,405 05	577 18	15,473 10
	23,315 05	1 119 983 00	12,728 08	411,318 15
		411,318 15		
Total by RR & Ca'l.		1,531,301 15		

TRANSPORTATION ON THE RAILROADS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different Railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R.	12,927 19	585,511 03
Mount Carbon do	5,795 15	292,231 08
Schuylkill Valley do	6,607 17	295,607 05
Mt. Carbon and Pt. Carbon do	6,848 05	343,403 08
Mill Creek do	4,796 08	247,879 07
Little Schuylkill R. R.	3,491 07	146,781 04
Union Canal R. R.	4 7 07 1	54,150 18 3
Swatara Railroad,	1,145 05 1	31,596 08 2
	13,556 2	644,190 11

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COAL TRADE.

To Nov. 4, 1848.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
	16,400 00	412,500 00

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAIL ROAD.

	From Mt. Carbon.	Sch. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	$1 45	$1 40	$1 20
To Richmond,	1 60	1 55	1 40

RATES OF TOLL BY CANAL, from August 1, 1848.

	Mt. Carbon.	S. Haven.	Pt. Clinton.
To Philadelphia,	50 cts.	47 cts.	43 cts.

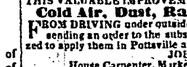
RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

To Philadelphia	60 cts.	per ton.
To New York	$1,70	do

For additional New Advertisements see Next Page. They will there be found arranged under 'Suitable Heads.

WEATHER STRIP.
THIS VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT FOR KEEPING Cold Air, Dust, Rain, or Snow FROM DRIVING under outside doors, can be had by sending an order to the subscriber, who is authorized to apply them in Pottsville and its vicinity.
JOHN H. JAMES.
House Carpenter, Market Street, Pottsville.
N.B.—One may be seen on the door of James Gillingham, Mahantongo street. 47-3t*

SCH. HAVEN, MINERSVILLE AND TREMONT LINE OF PASSENGER CARS,



VIA. MINE HILL RAILROAD,
(DAILY SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
ON and after Wednesday, November 15, the line will be run as follows, viz.:
MORNING TRAIN.
Leaves Schuylkill Haven at a quarter of 7 o'clock A. M., for Minersville; returning leaves Minersville at 7 o'clock, in time to connect with the Cars for Philada.
AFTERNOON TRAIN.
Leaves Schuylkill Haven for Minersville and Tremont, immediately after the arrival of the Philadelphia Train. Returning, leaves Tremont at 3 o'clock, and Minersville at 4 o'clock, P. M.
FARE.
From Schuylkill Haven to Minersville, 25 cts.
" " " to Tremont, 50 "
" " Minersville to Tremont, 40 "
☞ All baggage at the owner's risk.
WM. T. CLARK,
Proprietor.
Pottsville, Oct 28'48-4t

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
KIRKBRIDE'S TATTERSALL'S
Heave Powders.
IT HAS cured, in the last year
1500 cases of Heaves,
2000 cases of Chronic Cough,
200 cases of Broken Wind,
5000 cases of Horses out of Condition, and other diseases.
More than 500 certificates, verbal and written, have been received, attesting to the virtues of this inestimable remedy; but we have only space to subjoin the following:

Richland, Oswego Co., Sept. 17, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I wish to inform you that the Tattersall's Heave Powders I bought at your store *last October*, cured a valuable mare of my of the Heaves, that she has not had the Heaves, since almost a week after commencing the second package, although she has been used on my farm almost every day since, which has satisfied me that she is effectually cured. One of my neighbors tried a little of the Heave Powders to a horse, and the prospect is very flattering he will be cured by it.

Believing that the above named medicine is a very valuable one, and that Heaves can be cured by it, I feel willing to lend my name in praise of it.
Respectfully, MOSES P. WARNER.

Spring Hill, Ala., July 24, 1848.

Messrs. J. F. Winter & Co.—Gentlemen:—I most cheerfully bear testimony to the great efficacy and virtue of Tattersall's Heave Powders, in the cure of horses affected with Heave coughs and colds. I have a valuable horse that was so severly affected with Heave and Chronic coughing, that he could not sleep night nor rest, when I purchased a package of Tattersall's Heave Powders, which entirely cured him and restored his appetite. No owner of horses should be without it.
Respectfully yours, CHAS. A. PEABODY.
CAUTION.—Imitations and worthless compounds have followed us wherever we have introduced our remedy, and vitiated and adulterated these new ones are now put up for circulation—beware of those and take no remedy but "the Tattersall's."
None genuine without the signature of A. H. Gough & Co. on every package, six for five dollars.
Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by
GOUGH & KETCHAM,
140 Fulton Street, New York.
O. D. JENKINS & Co. agents for Pottsville.
Pottsville, Nov 18, 1848 47-1y

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION
Was Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 11, 1844.
Promotion of the Fine Arts
IN THE UNITED STATES.
IT IS managed by gentlemen who are chosen annually by the members, and receive no compensation.—To a society of this kind, a *truly national object*, uniting great public good with private gratification at small individual expense, in a manner best suited to the situation and institutions of the country, and the wants, habits and tastes of our people, the Committee have adopted
THE FOLLOWING PLAN:
Every subscriber of five dollars is a member of the Art-Union for the year, and is entitled to all its privileges.
The money thus obtained, (after paying the necessary expenses) is applied,
First—*To the production of a large and costly Original Engraving* from an American painting, of which the plate and copyright belong to the Institution, and are solely distributed among the members, each member receives a copy for every five dollars paid by him. Members entitled to duplicates are at liberty to select from the Engravings of previous years. Whenever funds justify it, an extra Engraving or Work of Art is also furnished to every member. Every member also receives a full Annual Report of the proceedings, &c., of the Institution.
Second—*Purchase of Paintings and Sculpture*, by native or resident artists. These Paintings and Sculptures are publicly exhibited at the Gallery of the Art-Union until the meeting in December, when they are *publicly distributed by lot* among the members, each member having one share for every five dollars paid by him. Each member is thus certain of receiving in return the value of the five dollars he has paid, and may receive a Painting or other Work of Art of great value.
Third—The Institution keeps an office and *Free Picture Gallery*, always open, well attended, and handsomely furnished, at 497 Broadway, where the members in New York receive their engravings, Paintings, &c., and where the business of the Institution is transacted.
The business of the Institution out of the City of New York is transacted by *Honorary Secretaries*, who receive and remit subscriptions, and deliver to the members in their respective places, Engravings and Works of Art, after exhibiting them a few days—subject to which right they will be distributed.
The Institution also publishes a semi-monthly Bulletin, containing the plan, officers, purchases, &c., &c. which is furnished to the Secretaries for distribution to the members and others.
Its second Report was issued for the members since 1840, have been the following. Gen. Marion inviting a British Officer to dinner—The Artist's Dream—Calus Marius on the Ruins of Carthage—Farmers Morning—Sportsmen and Encampment of Captain Whaton—Capture of Major Andre—Sir Walter Raleigh parting with his Wife—Jolly Flatboatmen and Sybil.
Every subscriber will be entitled to a copy of the large engraving.
QUEEN MARY SIGNING THE DEATH WARRANT OF LADY JANE GREY.
Now being engraved in line by Burt, after Huntington, and also, Rip Van Winkle, the celebrated title of Washington Irving, with six large original outline illustrations, now being engraved by Dalziel. There will also be distributed 200 Bronze Medals of Washington Allston; also 250 Bronze Medals of Gilbert Stuart, and it is believed, about
ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE PAINTINGS,
Richly framed, including some of the master-pieces of American art.
The annual meeting and distribution will take place this year on the 22d day of December.
It is very desirable that the dues of the members should be paid early in the year, that the Committee may make their purchases with more advantage, and the amount of business may require the books to be closed before the end of the year, of which no notice will be given, and many may lose by delaying the opportunity of participating in the great advantages of this year.
☞ Persons desiring the back Engravings, may obtain them by multiplying their subscriptions; they will be entitled to one Engraving, or one share in the distribution, for every five dollars paid. Subscriptions received by
B. BANNAN,
Honorary Secretary
Nov 18-4t for Pottsville and vicinity

TO PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has completed, with the aid of the most experienced and capable assistants, a BUSINESS MAN'S ALMANAC for 1849, which he has found it to be a work well worthy of itself to the decided favor of the Trade and the public.
Although bearing the humble designation of Almanac, it is believed that this work will be found equal in usefulness and merit to many which assume a much loftier distinction. It has been prepared with a determination to bring within the smallest compass all the various facts which a man of business will have occasion to refer to in the course of the year; such as the condensed Statistics of our National Industry, in its various departments; of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, Commerce, &c.—its channels and means of Transportation—Railroads, Canals, principal lines of Steamboat and River Communication—Tables of Duties, Imports, Exports, Revenues, Expenditures, &c. &c. To these is added a large amount of information with regard to the most approved modes of commencing, transacting, and extending Business; the means of insuring success in Commercial undertakings; the relative advantages of Cash and Credit dealings; the power and influence of the Newspaper Press, Systematic Advertising; Rules for Business Men, &c., &c.
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AN ORDINANCE,
Providing for the regulation of the Markets in the Borough of Pottsville.
SECTION I.—Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pottsville, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same
That public markets shall be held in the Market House, in Market Street Square, in the Borough aforesaid, on each and every day throughout the year, commencing *on Wednesday, the Sixth day of December A.D., 1848*, to be opened at the ringing of the bell, each day as aforesaid, at daylight, and to continue till twelve o'clock, noon, on every week day except Wednesdays and Saturdays, of each week, on which said days markets shall be kept open until ten o'clock, P. M., after which said hours the market shall cease, and no person or persons shall continue to buy or sell, any marketable article therein after said hours, under a penalty of two dollars for each offence. And each and every person who shall buy or sell any thing in market, before the opening of the market as aforesaid, shall pay a fine of two dollars for each and every offence.
And the limits of said market shall be as follows, to wit.: Market Street Square, as laid out on the plan of the Borough of Pottsville.
SECTION II.—That from and after Wednesday, the sixth day of December, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whomsoever, to hawk about, sell or expose to sale, or for any person or persons whomsoever to buy in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the Borough of Pottsville, or any of the side walks thereof, within or during market hours as aforesaid, any fish, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit, meat, poultry, pork, flour, lard, cheese, or any article of marketing whatsoever of any kind or description, (except such as may be excepted from the stalls in the Market House, or within the limits of Market Square, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offence, to be collected as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, for the use of the Borough of Pottsville.
SECTION III.—No person or persons shall, during market hours as aforesaid, buy, or cause to be bought, any articles of provision, fruit, grain, or other commodity (except wheat and rye) within the Borough aforesaid, for the purpose of retailing or reselling the same, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence, to be collected for the use of the Borough. And no purchaser of purchasers of provisions at market, or other person or persons, by themselves or servants, shall be at liberty during market hours to purchase any provisions, or other commodity brought to market, in gross, or in greater quantities than for his, her or their respective families, boarding houses, or hotels, under a like penalty of five dollars, to be collected as aforesaid, for the use of the Borough.
SECTION IV.—Each and every person bringing a wagon, cart, dray, sled, or other vehicle to market, within the market hours, shall back and place the same against the curb stone of the pavement, around the Market Square, within the market limits, under the direction of the Clerk of the Market, leaving open and unoccupied the several entrances to the Market House; and all persons neglecting or refusing to conform to this regulation, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every wagon, car, dray, sled or other vehicle not placed or disposed of as is herein directed. And no person shall be permitted to keep any horse, mare or gelding, mule or mules, ox or oxen, within the limits of said market, during market hours, as aforesaid, for any longer time than shall be necessary to unlade them or unhitch them from the vehicle or vehicles to which they may be respectively attached, under a like penalty of one dollar for each offence. Any each and every person so, as aforesaid, bringing any wagon, cart, dray, sled or other vehicle to market, as aforesaid, and who may not have any stall in the Market House, shall pay to the Clerk of the Market one dollar per annum in advance, for a stand to be pointed out, and fixed upon by the Clerk of the Market, along the curb stone, under the regulations aforesaid, and any person or persons refusing to pay the said sum of one dollar, per annum, shall be collected by distress or otherwise, for the use of the Borough.
SECTION V.—No horse or other animal shall be at any time fastened to any of the columns, piers or other fixtures of the Market House, and if any person shall willfully injure or deface any part, fixture or appurtenance of the Market House, he, she or they shall incur a penalty of five dollars, and make compensation to the Borough for the damage so done.
SECTION VI.—The Town Council shall appoint a competent person Clerk of the Market, who before entering upon his duties shall give a bond, with at least one sufficient surety, to be approved of by the Council, and filed with them, which said bond shall be taken in the name of "The Corporation of the Borough of Pottsville," in such sum as the Council may by resolution fix upon, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty as Clerk of the Market, according to the regulations contained in this ordinance, and such ordinances and regulations as Council may from time to time hereafter establish, as well as for the payment over to the Treasurer of the Borough of all such sums of money as may from time to time come into his hands from rent of stalls and stands or from any other source as Clerk of the Market; and if said Clerk of the Market shall take or receive from any person or persons whomsoever, standing within said Market any fee, perquisite, or reward, to his own use, or shall grant any privilege to any person or persons standing, or demanding to stand in the market, not authorized by this ordinance, or the rules and regulations hereinafter adopted, or which may be hereafter adopted for the government of the said Market, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, and be removed from office.
SECTION VII.—It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, under the direction of the Town Council, from and after the twenty ninth day of November A. D. 1848 to rent at public auction the stalls of the Market House, until the first day of April A. D. 1849, and annually thereafter on and the mentioned day, for the highest, and best price which can be obtained therefor: And all money agreed to be paid for the rent of said stalls shall be paid half yearly in advance, and received by the Clerk of the Market, and by him paid over to the Treasurer of the Borough: And it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to keep a book, wherein he shall enter the name, or names of all persons renting stalls, together with the number of the same, and the price received therefor: And it shall also be his duty to furnish the person or persons so renting, a certificate signed by himself, describing the number of the stall, the stand, the amount of rent received therefor, and the time for which the same is rented, and he shall make a report thereof, together with other money, stand rent, and fines, collected by him, to the Town Council quarterly, or oftener, if required by resolution of Council.
SECTION VIII.—And it shall further be the duties of the Clerk of the Market, to rent by the year, or otherwise any stall or stalls, that may remain not rented as aforesaid, for the highest, and best price that can be obtained therefore. Provided the same shall not be rented for a longer period than the unexpired time for which the other stalls may be rented as aforesaid.
SECTION IX.—And further it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, to cause the Market House to be swept out every day after