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SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, to those who reside out of the County.—an annually in advance to those who reside out of the County. The publisher reserves to himself the right to charge $2 50 per annum, when payment is delayed longer than one year.

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Three copies to one address,	$5 00
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☞ The circulation of the Miners' Journal is greater than any other paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and has nearly double the circulation of any other published in Schuylkill county. It also circulates largely among capitalists, manufacturers, iron and coal dealers throughout the Atlantic and Eastern States.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL can be obtained every Saturday of William Oldknow, Minersville; Mr. Moore, Port Carbon; at the corner of Centre and Market streets, Pottsville and at the counter of the publication office.

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 9.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, *at his Real Estate and Coal Agencies,*
Corner of Third & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,
No. 100, Nassau Street, New York,
No. 16, State Street, Boston, and
South east corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the Miners' Journal.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY!
The People Demand its Restoration!

THE PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We spoke in our last number of the bad legislation and evil, impolitic spirit, which has characterised the administrations of our general Government, during the last twenty years. We did not then, neither do we now deem it necessary to enumerate and discuss the more prominent features which have induced so much injurious influence, both to the morals and general prosperity of our country. It is enough to say in general terms that the grand motto has been, "Let the people take care of themselves, and government will protect its own interests;" "those who trade upon borrowed capital ought to fail," and other such like sentiments. It is enough to say, that the Whig party obtained the reins of government in progress of the time alluded to, and held them two short months, giving, in that brief period, a policy to the country which was fast leading her on to universal prosperity, but which was changed by power fraudulently obtained, the injurious effects of which we are now feeling to the very quick. It is enough to say, that thousands of the bravest of our citizens have been sent to early graves in a foreign land, contending for assumed rights, defending doubtful principles, and spreading lamentation and woe throughout the land. It is gratifying to trace back the history of our country, and review the administration of Washington and those who succeeded him, to the close of the pure minded, patriotic J. Q. Adams. No selfish, partizan acts can be found here; no legislation to secure a continuance of power—but the obvious design of these truly great men was to establish such a policy as to render prosperous the whole people over whom they had been called to preside. And now, in this place, we will come more immediately to our opinion, in relation to the probable results of the late election, by saying that in all the essentials of a great ruler, Gen. Taylor undoubtedly stands in the foremost ranks. If this be true, the question of his qualifications to administer government is settled. It must, too, be admitted that Gen. Taylor possesses the moral attributes in a high degree; this assures us that his policy and acts will be honest and just. Then he has proved himself a patriot and a conservator of the public good; where then can there be found ground for fear, respecting a calm, equable, conservative character of government under his direction? We are of the belief that there is a pretty general concurrence in the minds of all honest, unprejudiced persons, relative to this point, and a gladness of heart produced by the conviction that utilitarian are to take the place of speculative or purely partizan enactments. But there is one result, which we believe will be amply secured, that we contemplate with great satisfaction, and that is a breaking down of fierce party spirit, and an eradication of established wire-pulling and espionage.

It ill comports with intelligent republican principles to systematically prejudge or predispose the political mind, and much less to dupe it by misrepresentations, specious reasoning or coersive measures. Our Institutions are essentially republican in their genius and character; very unlike those of any previous or contemporary Republic; and every real lover of freedom, every citizen desirous of extending the area of human liberty and human rights, should render a hearty support in suppressing any effort or practice tending to abridge immunities so bountifully provided. Confidence, another most important element in producing general prosperity, we fully believe will be the result of Gen. Taylor's election, and presidency over the interests of our Country. Without trust and confidence among the people, relative to the honesty and wisdom of government, no permanent prosperity can be expected, and the moral principles of those who administer government decide to a very great degree the amount of confidence which may prevail. We do not deem it necessary to extend our remarks farther on this subject, knowing that many of those who have been opposed to us in political views, coincide in the opinions we have expressed as to the probable and happy results of the late election.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

As directed by the Town Council, the new Market House was opened for business on Wednesday last, and was plentifully supplied with provisions of every description, that being the first day of public market for the sale of produce as fixed by law; hundreds of our citizens were in attendance, some for the purpose of providing others out of curiosity; the various articles of meat, poultry and vegetables as arranged for sale, presented a very nice appearance, and the cheerful countenance of the buyers as they passed from the Market House, with their baskets heavily laded told that they were satisfied, and that they thought now much better it is to be enabled to procure every thing necessary for a good dinner at once, than to be obliged to depend upon a dozen uncertain wagons for the same, and suffer the anxiety in consequence. That part of the town in which it is located was enlivened by the great number of persons drawn in that direction. If we may judge from all we saw and if our judgment is correct, it will not belong before it shall become the duty of the Council to take into grave consideration the necessity of enlarging the market house and the most economical means of effecting it.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.

We are happy to state that Mr. Clay's health continues to improve. The Lexington *Observer* of the 29th ultimo, states that he is still confined to his room, however, and continues quite feeble.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The last speech and testament of James K. Polk is before us, in ten or twelve mortal columns of fine print. It reads very much like the dying confessions of a great sinner, hoping to obtain mercy by qualifying and speciously representing past bad acts. After very justly and appropriately ascribing our national blessings to the Almighty Ruler, the President goes on to ascribe commercial embarrassment and depression among the masses in our land, as the result of European political commotion, lauding, in contrast, our free Institutions and their happy tendencies. He next speaks of the war just terminated, pronouncing a labored eulogium upon our armies, and the gallant manner they "conquered a peace" or piece, forgetting to state that himself and advisers did all in their power to sacrifice, through envy, Gen. Taylor and his Spartan band at Buena Vista, and blast the reputation of Gen. Scott, both of whom, he was afraid, stood in the way of the succession. He travels out of the way to inform the country, that the officers of Government, at Washington, are entitled to great credit for keeping out of harm's way, and still doing so *much* in prosecution of the war. It should be recollected that our worthy President is a commissioned Colonel of Militia, and that Prentice of the Louisville *Journal* grossly slandered him, when saying that he carried, in a stump contest with Gov. Davis, a certificate written and signed by Gen. Jackson, stating that he was not a coward, and did not act cowardly, when Henry A. Wise publicly insulted him in the rotunda of the Capitol, when Speaker of the House.

In adverting to the acquisition of new territory, its mineral wealth is not forgotten; and he thinks its worth and extent fully justifies the blood and treasure it cost. The next subject introduced refers to new territorial Governments; and here the dying throes and spasms of the slave-holder stand in bold relief. He most affectionately and earnestly recommends the Missouri Compromise, in deciding the domestic character of these governments, intimating that such a decision would be quite equable, as it would only extend slavery over about three fourths of such newly acquired domain. The next important feature discussed is the '46 Tariff. We are told that this measure has worked admirably, giving increased revenue and sufficient protection. After excusing his abuse of the Veto power, and appealing to the present and future for the rectitude of his intentions; the last bow is made, and the exit follows. He does not hint at the defeat of his party, and the summary manner they have been hurled from power by the people. The best commentary, after all, upon his message, which is a mere rehash of his public acts, is the expression of those who sided in his elevation, lately conveyed through the ballot box.

THE GOLD FEVER.

There seems to be no end to the Gold discoveries in California; and, judging from the accounts given by different letters received from that part of our Western domains, we cannot but believe that "there's a better time coming." All other business is suspended; men, women, and children being busily engaged in the pleasing occupation of helping themselves to "a few" of the valuables, so unexpectedly discovered amid the wilds of California. The present extent of the Region is represented at eighty miles in length and thirty in breath. The Richmond *Inquirer*, of a late date, contains a letter stating that upward of 2000 persons are at work there at this time, and the supply calculated to last for thirty years. The 2000 earn a weekly aggregate of $500,000—a half million of dollars. Other writers inform us that the amount already gathered is worth 15,000,000 of dollars; and they report that seventeen vessels were lying in the harbor of St. Francisco, their crews having deserted and gone over to the Gold Region.

A correspondent of the Washington *Union*, writting from Monterey, gives a glowing description of the affairs transpiring in the Region. He says that the people are obliged to carry their grain gold in their fobs, in the corners of their handkerchiefs, and in goose quills, for change. It is calculated, he adds, "that over two millions of dollars are taken out of the mines in grain gold per month, and this sum will be more than quadrupled another season." He continues:—

"When the wealth of these gold mines is really known and believed in the United States, there will not be wagons and steamers enough, that can be spared, to bring the emigrants here. You are now all incredulous; you regard our statements as the dreams of an excited imagination; but what seems to you mere fiction, is a stern reality; it is not gold in the clouds or in the sea, or in the centre of a rock-ribbed mountain, but in the soil of California—sparkling in the sun and glittering in its streams. It lies on the open plain, in the shadows of the deep ravine, and glows on the sides of the mountains, which have lifted for ages their golden coronets to heaven.

"As an evidence of the facility with which it is procured, let one or two facts suffice. Every sailor that now ships for a port in California gets his fifty dollars per month, and but very few can be procured at these wages. An offer of one hundred dollars per month would be rejected by nine-tenths of those now engaged in the mines. They consider their labor there good for thirty dollars a day, and it often realizes them even more. Even the poor Indian, when you talk of hiring him, shakes his bag of gold in your eyes. The consequence is, we have no hired laborer—no servants; every man must black his own boots. This is a practical democracy—no talking about equality; we are all on a level by that great law of circumstances, which no one can surmount. The rounds of your ladder, it is true, are of gold; but your neighbor's ladder runs just as high.

* * * * * * *

"We are proud of this mine—its vast extent and richness throws all other mines into the shade. It makes the fifteen or twenty millions paid to Mexico a feather in the opposite scale, and reduces even the expenses of the war to a nominal fraction.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report just submitted to Congress by the Postmaster General, is quite long, and embraces statistics interesting to the public. We are told that the post routs in operation on the 30th of June last, were 163208 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails over them was 1,012,579 miles—costing $2,448,766. The excess expenditure over last year $96,265—which is accounted for by increase of routs. The number of post offices on 1st July last, was 16,157, being an increase during the year of 1013. The number of postmasters appointed between the 4th of March 1845, and 1st July 1848, was 13507; of this number the removals were 1598.

It would appear by statements contained in this report, that our general mail arrangements are in a sound condition, and that the cheap postage principle has worked advantageously; so much so, in fact, as to recommend, if not urge, a still farther reduction. A uniform postage is submitted as politic, and will probably be favorably acted upon by Congress at its present session.

THE CHOLERA.

The packet ship New York arrived at quarantine, N. Y. a few days ago, with sickness among her passengers. After examination the health officers returned a communication to the board of health, stating that the disease with which the passengers were infected, resembled the Asiatic Cholera in all its symptoms. Upon this statement being made known, a report was circulated that there were a number of cases of Cholera at the Marine Hospital, several of which had proved fatal—this was believed by many. A few persons becoming alarmed at the approximate position of this terrible epidemic were desirous, and it appears even clamerous to have the quarantine removed, which caused a further examination, when it was ascertained that the disease from which the poor creatures were suffering, was nothing more than a severe dysentery, engendered among them by close confinement in the steerage during a stormy passage, and the inconveniences such confinement subjected them to. There is nothing, it seems, to be feared from this sickness, as it is altogether limited to the passengers, who, although much reduced and enervated by the privations endured, now that they are landed and unconfined, by rest, cleanliness and care will soon be relieved and restored.

☞ *Virginia.*—The General Assembly of Virginia met at Richmond, on Monday, and was organized with but little delay. In the Senate, Dr Edward P. Scott was unanimously re-elected Speaker, and all the other officers of the last session were also re-elected. In the House, Henry L. Hopkins was elected Speaker, and Geo. W. Munford, Clerk. The Governor's Message was presented, with the usual reports from other public officers, &c.

☞ *The December Term* of the Court of Common Pleas of this County, commenced at Orwigsburg on Monday last. No business of consequence was transacted. The Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, &c. will commence on Monday next, to continue two weeks, if necessary.

☞ *Small Pox.*—There has been and is a great deal of this loathesome disease in Philadelphia; it has extended itself over the least cleanly parts of the city, but we cannot learn that it has been very fatal. There have been some cases in this place, but none we believe, of the malignant character.

☞ *The Private Soldiers* who distinguished themselves in the late war with Mexico, have been at length tardily noticed by the Government. A list of them is published. They are to receive certificates of merit and two dollars extra pay per month from the date of their services until they leave the army.

☞ *Stage Accident.*—We learn that one of the drivers engaged on the stage-line between this place and Wilkesbarre, was thrown off his seat on Monday last, and ran over by the coach, nearly causing his death. The coach and horses with the passengers, went about three miles before it was discovered that the driver was missing.

☞ *A German*, by the name of Stockroot, was severely wounded last week, by a quantity of dirt falling upon him, while engaged in loading cars in Messrs. Harland & Henderson's mines, at Tamaqua.

☞ *The Tariff Men in motion.*—A petition to the present Congress is in circulation among the merchants of Newburyport, praying that body to repeal the Revenue act of 1846, to abolish the *ad valorem* valuation on imports, and to substitute specific duties, so far as practicable, to take effect immediately.

☞ *We Learn* by our Exchanges, that the New London Academy buildings, located at New London, Chester County, were entirely destroyed by fire, on Thursday night a week. This institution is one of the oldest and best in the country.

☞ *North Carolina.*—The organization of the Legislature was completed last week, the two parties in the Senate agreeing to a compromise, proposed by the Whig members, by which the Democrats have the Speaker of the Senate, and the Whigs the clerks, and the committees divided equally. Calvin Graves was chosen speaker.

☞ *A Washington Letter* from a source of much intelligence, says the impression prevails very generally among the members of Congress who have already arrived, that a son of Pennsylvania will be offered a seat in the cabinet.

☞ *Influenza.*—This distressing epidemic is prevailing everywhere in New York; it is said to so great an extent that scarcely a family has been exempt. It is prevalent in this vicinity.

☞ *Gen. Tom Thumb.*—This condensed specimen of greatness has again made his appearance in the city of Gotham.

☞ *Cat-astrophe.*—Quite an excitement has been gotten up in a Connecticut village among the superstitious, on the death of a cat from a broken heart. The cat, it appears, had a litter of kittens, and the housewife proceeded to decapitate them with a butcher knife, in the presence of the old cat, who performed curious antics during the operation, licking the head of each kitten as it rolled on the ground. When the woman entered the house, the cat followed, and after several fresh antics, laid down before the murderer of her kittens and died. A little time after one of this woman's children died, and the superstitious of the neighborhood predict that the balance of her family will follow, to avenge the manes of the dead felines. Whatever the superstition may be worth, this mode of cat-killing is not commendable.

☞ *Quite Eloquent.*—"Gentlemen of the Jury," said a Western lawyer, "you are met here on one of the most solemn occasions that ever happened since I had a brief. The defendent, being a stout, able-bodied man, rushed like an assassin upon my client, who is a frail young widow; and why did not the thunder of heaven blast him, when he stooped towards her, stretched forth his arms like the forked lightnings of Jupiter, and gave her a kiss on the mouth!"

☞ *Employers Responsible for the Doings of Servants.*—This principle was established in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on Thursday, in the case of Henry Gurney, pilot, vs. Hollis, Thayer & Co. The plaintiff was passing a store on Battery wharf, from the second story of which a clerk was pitching cotton into the street. Mr. Gurney was struck by a bale of cotton, and injured so as to confine him to his house for six months. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff, and damages assessed at $1400.

☞ *Folly and its Effects.*—The *Pennsylvanian* relates this story: About five years ago we saw a man light his cigar with a twenty dollar note of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank. At that time he was full of life, and in possession of real estate in the city of Philadelphia valued at $80,000. Alas! what changes doth Time make—on Saturday last a week, this foolish man was seen begging alms in our public streets. He looked wretched, was ghastly pale, and miserably clad.

☞ *Execution of Amos Northrop.*—This man suffered the penalty of the law, on Friday, in White Plains, New York, for the murder of a young girl to whom he was engaged to be married, but who afterwards refused on account of his drunkenness. There were about 2,000 persons assembled to witness the tragic scene. He addressed the crowd and was fully repentant.

☞ "*When in the course of Human events.*" the Ladies find their rights in danger, they are always ready to defend them, and we find the Lowell girls out against a proposed reduction of wages. They have a paper called the *Protest* designed to "meet the exigencies of the times" by agitation against the "cutting-down system."

☞ *A Delicate Compliment.*—Washington was sometimes given to pleasantry. Journeying East on one occasion, attended by two of his aids, he asked some young ladies at the hotel where he breakfasted, how they liked the appearance of his young men? One of them promptly replied: 'We cannot judge of the stars in the presence of the sun."

☞ *A Good Reply.*—In some parish churches it is the practice to separate the men from the women. A clergyman, being interrupted by loud talking, stopped short, when a woman, eager for the honor of her sex, arose and said: "Your reverence, the noise is not among us." "So much the better," answered the priest, "it will be the sooner over."

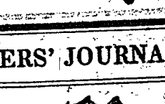
☞ *Libel Suits.*—A Court at Senlis, France, has decided, in a libel case, that if the author of a piece chooses to assume the responsibility expressly, the publisher of the paper in which it appears, can in no wise be made answerable for any expressions or statements contained in it. This seems very reasonable.

☞ *Cannel Coal.*—Mines of Cannel Coal have lately been found on the lands of W. P. Peyton, on Coal river, thirty miles from its junction with the Kanwha, in Western Virginia; on lands on Elk river, owned by Messrs. Bradley and others, of Washington City; and on lands on the Knawha belonging to Mr. Stockton. They are all valuable.

☞ *Romantic.*—A pretty young lady of 17 or 18, disguised as a boy, was discovered on board of a brig bound from Philadelphia to Charleston, after the vessel had got to sea. It appeared she was anxious to accompany a passenger, who did not desire her company. The captain took charge of her, with the intention of restoring her to her family. A foolish girl.

☞ *A Convict* named Shepherd, aged 28, died of fear, on hearing that the Cholera had made its appearance in the prison, London, where he was confined.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP



BRITANNIA.

Seven Days Later from Europe.—Highly Important Intelligence—Horrid Atrocities in Austria—Massacre of Citizens—Persecution of the Students—The Seat of War Transferred to Hungary 15,000 Men in the Field—Affairs in Prussia—A Storm Gathering—The Election in France, &c. &c.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 18th ult. She has been out eighteen days, and brings seven days later intelligence.

Cotton is looking up. Breadstuffs have declined. Money is abundant.

FRANCE.

The greatest anxiety prevails in regard to the election of President, to take place on the 10th of December. The correspondence of the London papers continue to report the chances of Prince Louis Napoleon as much before those of Gen. Cavaignac, but from the number of members of the National Assembly who have asked and obtained leave of absence, ostensibly for the purpose of canvassing their departments in favor of the General, it appears rather questionable whether the Prince will stand so well.

The Republicans persist in bringing a candidate into the field. This may operate against Louis Napoleon. Ledru Rollin has refused to accept the office clogged with the conditions proposed to him by the committee named by the Socialists.

The European Times says that Cavaignac has issued a temperate address, drawn up with good taste, by Dufaire. While he refutes the calumnies with moderation, he relies mainly on the bayonets, which will virtually decide the future contest. A defeat on the hustings may lead to a desperate conflict with the Bonapartists in the streets of Paris.

AUSTRIA.

The intelligence from the continent is of an important and alarming character. In the face of the recent trouble in Berlin, the revolution before that city, and with the experience of the French Revolution before him, the imbecile and sanguinary despot of Austria has characterized his successes by the most atrocious and cold-blooded murders. In Vienna, the defenceless citizens are shot dead without ceremony, their houses rifled, and even women and children massacred. The Students of the University, who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the city, are hunted down like wild beasts and executed when captured. If anything were wanting to urge the people of Berlin, Frankfort, Breslau and places to revolt, Ferdinand of Austria has fearfully supplied it. We should not wander to have intelligence at no distant day that these acts have raised a flame which neither regal nor imperial despotism will be able to extinguish.

The last news from Vienna announced its capitulation and the entrance of the imperial troops. The number of killed during the siege was 6000: the greatest loss was on the side of the imperialists.

Robert Blum, the Frankfort deputy, has been tried secretly by Court Martial and shot. It is impossible to describe the gloom which this execution has cast over the capitol. The commander in chief of the Vienna National Guard has also been condemned and shot.

All troops that can be spared from Vienna will be sent to the seat of war in Hungary. Two battalions with ample supplies of ammunition left this morning. Count Gorgey has been appointed Beckopatt the commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army.

The accounts from Hungary are of the most warlike character. The combined forces Windischgratz estimates at from one to two hundred thousand men, divided into three divisions, and have already crossed the frontier. Jellachich's division is among the troops that have left. A body of 20,000 may remain in Vienna. Hungarian army is reported at 80,000 men.

Gen. Bachner is advancing from the Southern province and Gen. Mejan from Styria, so that no less than 150,000 men are in the field in Hungary. The Prince confidently hopes to terminate the campaign before spring.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, having cautiously waited the termination of the war of Vienna, appears anxious to follow in the footsteps of the Austrian emperor. The annexed intelligence from Berlin is of the highest importance.

The King and the Prussian Assembly are at issue, and military preparations have been made to quell any outbreak that may be made by the populace to rise in favor of the latter. The King adheres to his resolution of excluding the members of the Chamber from the administration of the Court, decrees were signed by him transferring the sitting of the Assembly from Berlin to Brandenburg. A tumultuous meeting of the Assembly it was decided that the house should declare itself EN PERMANANCE, and also resolved that if dislodged from its present place of meeting, that the President should convoke them in any other place or locality within the city that he and the officers of the House might select, and that all their resolutions should have the same validity as though the House had not been prorogued. The Chamber remained EN PERMANANCE the whole night protected by a large detachment of the Burgher Guard. An order had been issued by the chief of the Police the Commander of the Guard requiring that the sitting of the Assembly should be broken up by the Guard occupying the building, a summons which the Guard declined to obey, a proclamation was issued in consequence, stating that the King had resolved to call into requisition the troops of the Realm for the purpose of executing the decree, the effect of this proclamation was a cring of Citizens in all parts of the city. The Guard resolved not to offer resistance to the military, but avoid if possible a collision. At the latest dates, thou no actual collision had taken place, the utmost excitement prevailed.

ENGLAND.

There is nothing important. The weekly accounts of the Bank of England furnish nothing of interest. The loan operations with the United States has assisted in some degree the par exchange.

The number of deaths by cholera since its first appearance is 513.

IRELAND.

Poverty and starvation prevails to almost as great an extent as it did in 1846.

The new insurrection reported at Clonmel, turns out to be a gross exaggeration.

DENMARK.

The news is still warlike. "The Danes insist upon the dissolution of the newly installed conjoint government in Schleswig Holstein.

SPAIN.

The Queen's troops it seems have gained a battle in Arragon and dispersed the insurgents. Seven insurgents were executed on the 5th at Huesca.

ITALY.

The threats of Charles Albert to renew the war have subsided.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The following is the new preamble to the Constitution of the French Republic, which has just been adopted:—*Preamble.*—In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly proclaim:

1. France has constituted herself a Republic. In adopting this form of Government, her aim and object is to be able to advance more freely in the path of progress and civilization—to secure and augment the comfort of every one by a more equitable division of burdens and a gradual diminution of public expenditure and taxes; and also to enable every citizen to attain, without farther disturbances, a more elevated and increasing degree of morality, of enlightenment and of personal comfort, by the successive and constant action of the institutions and laws.

2. The French Republic is Democratic, one and indivisible.

3. It recognizes rights and duties anterior to and superior to all positive laws.

4. Its principles are Liberty Equality, Fraternity.—Its basis and foundation is, family, labor, property and public order.

5. It respects the nationality of foreign people, as it is determined to make its own to be respected. It undertakes no wars for the purpose of conquest, and never employs it armies against the liberty of any people.

6. Reciprocal duties bind the citizens to the Republic and the Republic to the citizens.

7. Citizens must love their country, obey the Republic, and defend it at the cost of their lives, share in the burdens of the State according to their fortunes, provide for themselves, by their labor, the means of existence, and by their own foresight, and care provide resources for the future. They must unite for the common good and help each other in a brotherly manner, and aid to preserve the general order by obeying the moral and written laws which regulate society both in families and individuals.

8. It is the duty of the public to protect the citizen in his person, his family, his religion, his property and his labor, and to place that education which is necessary to every man within the reach of every one. It is also its duty, by brotherly assistance, to secure existence to the poor and necessitous, either by procuring employment for them, such as is within its power, and not beyond its resources, or by giving relief to those who are not able to work and who have no family to help them.

In consideration of the performance of these duties, and for the guarantee of all these rights, the National Assembly, faithful to the traditions handed down from the great Assemblies which inaugurated the French Republic, decrees the Constitution of the Republic.

☞ *Woman Killed.*—A german woman, whose name was not ascertained, was killed in Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, by a heavy timber falling on her whilst looking at the launch of a new barque.

☞ *James L. Freaver, Esq.* better known as 'Mustang' of the *Delta*, is about to start for California, with the view of establishing a press in that country.

☞ *Lancaster County* cast 6,624 more votes than were cast in the whole State of Rhode Island.

[For the Miners' Journal]

Mr. Bannan:—The election being over, and the political excitement having subsided, many of our citizens are considering the subject of erecting the Court House; some of us common people, who voted and talked in favor of removal, and who did not interfere in the squabbles about a location, would like now to see something done toward securing the desired result. We should like to see the work commenced, and all of us are willing to contribute each his share of the expense, whether by voluntary subscription or by tax levied for that purpose, as may be thought best by the majority.

I want to make a common sense suggestion upon the subject, which, if our citizens agree with, adopt, and act upon, will, I think, at once secure the Removal, and prove satisfactory to the great majority of this community. I have been informed that the First Methodist Church can be purchased on favorable terms, as they desire to select another location. It is situated, as our people are aware, near the corner of Market and Second Streets, which is about the centre of the Borough. The lot is 100 feet deep and 60 feet front—the Church building is an excellent new one, 45 feet front by 80 feet deep—there are four good rooms very suitable for public offices, on the first floor, and the church room above, would make one of the best Court rooms in the State. The whole cost of the property would not probably exceed $8000. The addition of a steeple and bell would complete the building for a Court House. Would it not be well for our citizens at once to unite, and if possible, secure this property. Could we agree among ourselves, the Legislature would doubtless pass a law at our request, authorizing our Council to purchase and pay for it out of the Borough Treasury, and secure it to the County for a Court House. This would cause it to fall equally upon all. The small amount required from each would not be felt. I know that this plan has many warm advocates, but if any other plan shall be proposed we will cheerfully accord to it.

POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Wheat Flour, bbl.	$5 50	Dr'd Peaches par'd.	3 00
Rye do do	4 50	do do unpar'd.	1 75
Wheat, bush.	1 00	Dr'd Apples, par'd.	75
Rye, do	75	Eggs, doz.	14
Corn, do	56	Butter, lb.	14
Oats, do	40	Bacon,	10
Potatoes, do	40	Hams,	10
Timothy Seed,	4 00	Hay, ton,	15 00
Clover do	4 500	Plaster.	6 00

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 2nd inst.; by Rev. Wm. Morgan, Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, of East Mines, to Miss ELIZABETH POWELL, of Minersville.

DEATHS.

On the 17 inst on her way from Philadelphia, Pa., to join her children and friends at this place, Mrs. CHRISTIANA, late consort of William B. Hull, Esq., in her 50th year.

In the demise of this amiable lady, Death put his icy finger on a heart that never had a selfish pulsation—It was but to hand the spirit over to the God who gave it. It has caused a loss to husband, children and friends that can never be supplied—yet they mourn not as those without hope, for her well-spent life gives every assurance of a happy immortality.

☞ THE PHRENATORIAN SOCIETY.—The opening address of this society will be delivered by the Rev. J. H. Wythes, on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, Dec. 13, at Stichter's Hall, corner of Centre and Market Streets. The public are invited to attend.
HOWEL FISHER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—English service (Providence Permitting) next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of the Brick Engine House, back of the 2d Methodist Church. (up stairs).

☞ TRINITY CHURCH CEMETERY, AT MOUNT LAUREL.—The Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville, are now ready to sell building lots and graves in that large and beautiful plot of ground, near the junction of Market Street and the Minersville Road, which they have lately enclosed and laid out for a Cemetery. Application for lots or single graves may be made to ANDREW RUSSEL, Esq., Treasurer of the Church, at whose office on Mahantongo Street, a plan of the Cemetery can be seen, or Edward Owen Parry, Esq., Sexton.

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Services are held in the 2d story of Stichter's New Hall, every Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Rev. R. K. BRUSH, of Luzerne county, Pastor.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following Resolution has been passed by the Vestry of Trinity Church:

Resolved, That in consideration of the sums contributed and to be contributed as donations to the erection and furnishing of the church edifice; the vestry do hereby set apart, and appropriate FIFTY EIGHT PEWS, which shall be, and remain *free* for all persons who may desire to worship in the Church. These pews are located as follows:

IN THE CENTRE AISLE.

North side, No. 111, 119, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159.
South side, No. 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160.

IN THE NORTH AISLE.

North side, No. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 51, 53 54, 55.
South side, No. 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, 44, 50, 52.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

South side, No. 56, 57, 58, 60, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110.
North side, No. 59, 67, 73, 79, 85, 91, 97, 103, 109.

DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Church every Sunday. *Morning Service* commences at 10½ o'clock. *Afternoon Service* commences at 4 o'clock. And evening service, on the first Sunday of every month.

CAUTION!—*People of Schuylkill beware of Counterfeits!!*—The only authorized agent is C. B. De Forest—purchaser Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills from no other. J. W. Gibbs, keeping a Drug store in Minersville, is not an agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and we cannot guarantee as genuine, medicine offered by him for sale. There is no certainty of getting the genuine except from the regular agents, and never below the regular price.

For sale in Pottsville by Mrs. E. M. Beatty, sole agent. Office and general depot, 169, Race street, Philada.

Remember, the only original and genuine *Indian Vegetable Pills*, have the signature of WM. WRIGHT.

THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE DAY: DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This medicine has the peculiar fortune of being recommended and prescribed by the most respectable physicians of the country, and is said to bring into general use. It is only requires a trial to bring it into general use. It is put up in quart bottles, and is six times cheaper than any other preparation. Doct. Townsend is a physician of great reputation in Albany, N. Y. and the Physicians generally in that city prescribe it in their practice The following is a certificate from some of them:

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and we believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. H. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. P. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

Dr. Seymour, the writer of the following, is one of the oldest and most respectable Physicians in Conn:

Hartford, Ct., May 21, 1846.

Dr. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: "Townsend's Sarsaparilla" finds a ready sale in Hartford—is highly esteemed by all who have made use of it, and we have reason to believe its good qualities will be daily appreciated by a discerning public. I have daily calls for it, and hope you will be remunerated for your exertions to render service to the afflicted. I am sir, your obedient servant. HARVEY SEYMOUR, M. D.

☞ The General Agency for the sale of the Sarsaparilla is at Bannan's Bookstore Pottsville, where Druggists and others can be supplied wholesale at the Manufacturers prices.

It is also for sale in Pottsville at John G. Brown's, Clemens & Parvin's, and John S. C. Martin's Drug Stores; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; J. W. Gibbs, Druggist, and J. B. Falls, Minersville C. Fralley, Orwigsburg; Henry Shissler, S. M. Kempton, and W. L. Heisler, Port Carbon; Paul Barr, Pinegrove; J. C. C. Hughes, Pottsville.

See advertisement in another column. A circular containing a large number of certificates from Physicians and others can be examined at Bannan's Bookstore. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—*Taylor's Counterfeit Detector, and United States Money Reporter*, the best in the United States, containing fac simile engravings of all the Gold, Silver, and Copper coins in circulation with their value attached: corrected monthly. No merchant or dealer ought to be without it.

☞ Persons enclosing one dollar to the subscriber will have the Detector mailed monthly one year to their address. B. BANNAN,
Oct 21 40] sole agent for Schuylkill Co.

DRY LUMBER.—The undersigned has for sale PERFECTLY SEASONED Susquehanna Panel Boards and Plank, cullen Boards, and a lot of two inch common Plank.

He would give notice to those indebted for Lumber, purchased either of himself or P. Gould & Co., to come forward and settle their respective accounts.
Nov15-47] P. GOULD.

JUST RECEIVED—A large assortment of Ladies' Crotchet BAGS and PURSES. Also steel Bag and Purse Clasps, Steel Beads and Tassels, and Silk Twist for mending bags at
Sept30-40] BRADY & ELLIOTT'S.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN INKS.—In gallon, half gallon, quart and smaller bottles; also Maynard & Noyes' Inks, Copying Inks, Hogan & Thompson's Steel Pen Ink, Hoover's Inks, Red and Blue Inks, &c., wholesale and retail. Ink as low as 31¼ cents per dozen, wholesale, at
Oct14-40] BANNAN'S Cheap Book and Variety Stores!

ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS.—Lewis & Johnsons patent atmospheric churns, on an improved principle. Warranted to give satisfaction. for sale by
Nov. 25-48] J. M. BEATTY & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY are prepared to settle any of their *over-due paper*, on presentation at the office in Philadelphia—paying half in cash, and half in the secured loan of 1845, which in case of default in the payment of either principal, or interest, *is receivable in Tolls on the Canal.* F. FRALEY, President.
Dec. 9-50-4t]

NOTICE.—At a stated meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Pottsville held at the Council Room, Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th 1848. It was Resolved, that the first section of the Market Ordinance, be so amended, as not to require the Market to remain open longer than 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday of each and every week, and that the Clerk be authorized to have the amendment published in each of the papers now publishing the Ordinance. Attest
Dec. 9-50] SAMUEL HARTZ, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, on Monday the 25th day of December, at 11 o'clock, A. M. At which time an election for President, 10 Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, to serve the ensuing year will be held.
Dec. 9-50-3t] M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 75 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, on Monday the 25th day of December, at 12 o'clock. At which time an election for President, 10 Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, to serve the ensuing year will be held.
Dec. 9-50-3t] M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NOTICE is h