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MINERS' 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.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1841.

NO. 3

THE OYSTERMAN.

There was a tall young oysterman, Lived by the river side; His shop it was upon the bank, His boat was on the tide.

THE FALL OF MARINO FALIERO.

The Grand Duke of Venice, on entering the Council Chamber, on the eighth of March, 1355, found written on the Royal Chair, the following words: "Marino Faliero, husband of the lovely wife; he keeps, but others kiss her!"

REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, have the pleasure of offering to the Stockholders, their accustomed Annual Report, and congratulate them in the continued prosperity of the Company.

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Tonnage of Articles Ascending the River in 1840.

Table with 2 columns: Article Name, Tons. Includes items like Merchandise, Fish, Salt, Flour, Grain, Iron, Hides, Iron Ore, Bricks, Tar and Pitch, Blooms and Castings, Lime, Limestone, Clay, Sand, Nails, Lumber, Marble, Stone, Manure, Cement, Hay and Straw, Staves, Whiskey, Coal, Rails, Wood, Pork and Bacon, Meal, Flour, Sundries.

Later Foreign Intelligence.

The packet ship England, Capt. Waite, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening, having sailed from Liverpool on the 9th of December. The three leading matters of intelligence are—the capture of the city and island of Chusan, on the Eastern coast of China, by the British fleet; the adjustment of the Syrian question, by the submission of the Pacha of Egypt to the terms of the Allies; and the defeat of Dost Mahomed by the British forces in Afghanistan.

Among the latter was Brigadier Sir Charles Smith, commanding the land forces. The greater part of the British fleet were still on the Syrian coast, but dysentery and fever had begun to prevail among the men.

CAPTURE OF CHUSAN.

On the 5th of August, the city and island of Chusan, on the Eastern coast of China, were captured by Brig Gen. Burrell, after a brief resistance. The British arrived in Chusan harbor on the 4th, and in the evening a summons was sent to the Admiral, who was also governor of the Chusan group of islands, calling upon him to surrender the island, and soliciting him to do so that blood might not be shed in useless opposition.

The British troops were landed, and while this was going on, a gun was fired from one of the ships according to a previous arrangement, in order to ascertain the spirit of the Chinese. No one was injured by this first gun. As the whole of the guns on shore were manned, a return fire was instantly given from them and a number of war junks, which brought a fire upon the batteries and junks from the whole of the ships of war, but of very short duration, the guns and hills being abandoned and suburbs evacuated in a very few minutes.

The British ordnance was stationed for attack upon the city and a few shots were fired; but soon all opposition ceased and the victors entered and planted the British flag on the principal gate of Ting-hee, which is the Chinese name of the city. The loss of the Chinese is estimated at 25. The English suffered no injury.

The city of Ting-hee is extensive, the walls being about six miles in circumference; they are built of granite and brick of inferior quality, and with the exception of a hill, where the defences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about 25 feet wide round the wall at the distance of a few yards. There are numerous bastions in the works, and with good troops, in its present state, the city is capable of making a good defence.

The ordnance captured at Chusan (on shore) consists of 30 iron two to three pounders, 40 iron four to six pounders, 15 iron six to eight pounders, 5 iron nine pounders, one brass 63 pounder—total 91. The guns, with the exception of the brass one, are all apparently of Chinese manufacture, and of a very inferior description. The brass gun has the date of 1601, made by Richard Phillips, place not mentioned.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder was found, and three magazines, containing an extensive supply of iron shot, jinnals, matchlocks, swords, bows and arrows, &c., with steel helmets and uniform clothing for a large body of men. The troops seem to have conducted in a disorderly manner subsequently. They had partaken freely of a liquor called samshu, distilled from rice, and committed great excesses.

At Amoy the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was fired upon; and the Blonde in return battered down the fort and destroyed the junks there. The effect seems to have been to render the Chinese courteous. The Governor of the Chikien province conducted his correspondence upon terms of equality with the English, calling them the honorable officers of the great foreign nation. The letter to the Emperor was not formally sent by the Governor, but an open copy of it was shown to his Excellency, who, it was believed, would immediately despatch an express to the Emperor mentioning its purport. The blockade of the Ningpo river had been established—50 or 60 junks were turned back, but no attempt at resistance was made by this accommodating Governor, although the boats of the squadron, constantly employed in enforcing the blockade, were close in shore. The Admiral only waited the arrival of the Blonde, when he would proceed to the mouth of the Pesho, to deliver the ultimatum of the British Government, and the documents of which he is the bearer.

It appears by accounts from Macao, that the blockade of Canton had not been very rigorously enforced. In the mean time Governor Liu was making very active demonstrations of hostility. Captain Elliot is represented as in favor of conciliatory measures; but he is in the minority.

CANTON.—With respect to the blockading squadron of Canton, the Singapore Free Press Extra and Postscript, of the 11th of September, states from its correspondence: "Six men of war proceeded to the Bogue yesterday morning (the 3d of August) early, and by this time have doubtless succeeded in reducing the batteries, and clearing the passage up to Canton. We have just discovered that the men of war which went up the river yesterday are in sight, making for Macao. What it means none can say. The Chinese have broken up the passage with chains and stones." The six men of war alluded to, adds the Singapore Free Press, are the Druid, Nimrod, Larne, Hyasinth and Columbine, with the steamer, Enterprise.

Much dissatisfaction prevails at the very inefficient manner in which the blockade is said to be maintained. It seems that such junks as are taken laden with salt are restored, but the cargo detained, as the article forms one of the government monopolies, while rice and other grain pass free, the Macao passage being left open, and the exports from Macao remain unmolested, apparently with an understanding to that effect. The force is also considered too small.

Railroads.—In the last number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute is a detailed account of the Railroads in several of the States, with their length, cost, amount of motive power, &c., by the late Chevalier de Gerstner. From his tables the National Gazette takes the following: In Pennsylvania, the number of railroads already opened, is thirty-six, their length five hundred and seventy-six miles; and a half; others graded, one hundred and sixty-one miles and a half; not yet constructed, one hundred and twelve miles and a quarter; making the total length of roads eight hundred and fifty miles and a quarter. The amount of capital already expended is 15,650,450 dollars.

In Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida Territory, are twenty-three roads; number of miles opened, nine hundred and ninety-four; amount expended, 18,442,000 dollars; total length of roads, sixteen hundred and seventy-five miles and a half. In Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, number of roads twenty-seven; miles in operation, one hundred and ninety-five; already expended, 9,621,000 dollars, total length of roads eleven hundred and forty-eight miles and a quarter.

In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, number of roads, twenty-nine; number of miles in operation one hundred and ninety-six; amount expended 3,523,640 dollars, total length of roads, two hundred and twenty-one miles and a half.

In Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, number of roads twenty-seven; miles in operation, one hundred and ninety-five; already expended, 9,621,000 dollars, total length of roads eleven hundred and forty-eight miles and a quarter.

DISASTER IN SPAIN. Another terrible explosion of a powder magazine took place at Acre three days after the battle; which proved fatal to many of the victors. The London Morning Herald says: "The number of killed and wounded amounts to 280. The sufferers are chiefly natives, including many women and children; but we regret, also, to add that there were about 20 British seamen and marines killed, and several officers and men wounded.