specified, and will be charge I accordingly.
Yearly advertisers will be charged \$12 per annum, including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller

one in each paper for three successive times
All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.
All pities for meetings, &c and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratts, will be charged \$5 centseach.except Mariages and Deaths.

Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lonest cash prices.

## THE OYSTERMAN.

There was a tall young oysterman, Lived by the river side; His shop it was upon the bank, His hoat was on the tide. The daughter of a fisherman, So very neat and trim, Liv'd over on the other side, Right opposite to him.

It was this tall young cysterman That saw this lovely maid. All in a summer's evening, A sitting in the shade, He saw her wave her handkerchief, As much as if to say-I'd like to chat, young oystermen,

And dad is gone away. Then up rose this oysterman, And to himself said he. I guess I'll leave my skiff at home. For fear as folks should see. I've read in a story book, That for to kiss his dear, Leander swam the Hellespont,

And I will swim this here.

O then he plung'd into the wave, And then he swam the stream, And then he clamber'd up the bank, All in the moonlight gleam. O then were kisses soft and sweet, And winds as soft as rain, Until they heard her father's step,

And in he plung'd again. Out spake this ancient fisherman, O what was that, my daughter ? T was nothing but a brickbat, sir, I chuck'd into the water. But what is that are critter there, That paddles off so fast? Tis nothing but a porpoise, sir,

That's been a swimming past. Out spake that ancient fisherman, O bring me my harpoon, I'll get into my fishing hoat, And fix the critter soon. Down fell this lovely damsel,

As falls the slaughter'd lamb, Her hair hung down her pallid cheeks, Like sea weed on a clam. Alas ! for those two lovvers !

She wak'd not from her sound ; He was tiken with the cramp, And in the water drown'd. But fate has metamorphos'd them, In pity of their wo. And now they keep an ovster shop, For mermaids down below!

From the Louisville News Letter. THE FALL OF MARINO FALIERO. BT "DRUID."

The Grand Duke of Venice, on entering the Council Chamber, on the eighth of March, 1355, found written on the Royal Chair, the following

"Marino Faliero, husband of the lovely wife; he keeps, but others kiss her.! "What means this assemblage, friend !" cried a

youth who joined the throng. " The Grand Duke has been basely and rudely insulted," was the ready answer.

young cavalier, reddening to the very temples. "It is not yet known, but I'll lay my life that ere to-morrow's dawn, the ruffian will hang between the Red Pillars." And the speaker turned to observe the countenance of his interrogator, but, he

was gone-his gandola was sweeping rapidly down the Choizza. The circumstance, trivial as it was, did not escape

the scrutinizing gaze of Bertucaio Israello, for it was the Admiral or the Arsenal, with whom this young nobleman had been communing. He jumped into the nearest gondola, and calling on all the friends of the grand duke to follow, he rowed off after the fugitive, and soon overtook him. Tying a small cord to the head of his gondola, and taking the other end in his own hand, he turned and proceeded again towards the palace, amid the shouts of the multitude which had followed. Michael Steno had been tried and sentenced to

imprisonment for two months and banished from the state for one year.

On the day following this sentence, the worthy Seignor Bertuccio Isreallo, Admiral of the Arsenal, came to prefer a complaint before the doge. A certain nobleman had dishonored him by a blow; and it was in vain to seek redress for such an insult from any but the highest personage of state. The doge, brooding over his own imagined wrongs, gladly seized this occasion to descant on his own personal insignificance.

"What can' I do for you !" was his answer .--4 Think of the gibe that has been written concerning me, and think of the manuer they have punished the offender. See how the Council of X respects our persons.

"My lord Duke," replied Bertuccio, "if you would wish to make yourself a prince, and to cut these treacherous gentlemen to pieces, I have the

heart to help you to the throne." " But how can such a thing be affected?" And

they discussed the subject. Bertuccio Faliero, a nephew of the doge, and Fillippe Colendaro, a seaman of some repute, were summoned to the council immediately. They then agreed to commit the design to six others, and they met for several successive nights under the roof of the ducal palace, to consult the entire destruction of the Venetian aristorracy. They finally concerted that sixteen or seventeen leaders should be stationed in various parts of the city, with a number of men armed and equipped, they, the followers, not to know their destination; that they should, at the appointed time, announce the arrival of a Genoesa fleet. off the Lagune, as a pretext for ringing the bells of San Marco, at the sound of which they were to assemble in the San Marco, and when the nobility came to learn the cause of the alarm, they were to fall upon them and slay them to a man. This being done, they were to proclaim Marino Falier. ford of Venice. These projects were to be carried

into execution on Wednesday, the 15th of April, 1355 In order to raise popular feeling against the Council, they pitched upon this stratagem:-Parties of the conspirators wilked through the streets of the capital, at the dead of night, stopping at the windows of the plebians, insulting their females, and then retiring with rude bursts of laughter-calling one another

by the names of the principal noblemen. So far every thing had succeeded beyond their brightest expectations. Their plot had been concerted within one month only, and this despatch was probably one reason of their hopes of unbounded success. Every thing had been done to the purpose, and had it not been for Marco Vitulli, one of the conspirators, who was an adopted son of Francisso Nouvelli, who went to him on the morning previous avanue .- Alex Gazette

## 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. Jounson."

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

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 16, 1841.

NO. 3

Tons 11,679

1,329

3.744

10.833

1,799

1.598

486

1.996

123

311

126

366

Tons 48,684

to the execution of the plot, and begged him to remain at home the day following, all would have been well. But this excited some suspicion in the mind of his patron; who accordingly forcibly detained Vitulli, and extracted from him a full confession of the conspiracy.

The gates of the Ducal place were shut. A multitude of the plebians had gathered around as if awaiting some great event. The Duke, the fountain and the source of all law, had committed a crime worthy of death. The Council of Ten had conde nned him to be beheaded on the landing place of the Giant Stairs; thus the scene of his mighty elevation was to become the scene of his destruction.

The day arrived. The Council of Ten were as sembled on the Giant Stairs The president took the royal cap from off the head of the chief personage of state, and raising the sword of justice, let it fall upon the devoted head. Then going to a window, he held up the bloody weapon to the view of the populace, and cried out-

"Death has deservedly fallen upon the Tyrant." The gates were opened, and the populace rushed in to get a sight of their once beloved, now lamented Duke.

" Behold before your eyes the just judgment that an all-wise Providence has sent against a foul conspirator, an aspiring ruler, and an unfeeling mon-

Again had the multitude assembled around the Red Pillar. The accomplices of the Grand Duke were all condemned to death, with the exception of Marco Millini, who on account of his youth, was only banished for, life. When Bertuccio Isreallo came to the block, he pointed to the blood which

flowed in streams around him, and said-"Bertuccio Israello is proud to mingle his blood with that of so many martyrs to the noble cause of liberty!" und he then laid himself calmly down and give the signal to strike. The executioner obeyed, and severed his head from his body at a single blow.

Their bodies were interred the next day, without any of the ceremony usually attendant upon a Venetian Funeral.

The above is a true copy of the conspiracy of Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice. He like many other haughty rulers, thirsted for greater honors than he then possessed, and was willing to sacrifice every thing to obtain it; but it was otherwise ordered : his plans were defeated, and he and his wretched accomplices suffered the death which they justly

\* These bells were rung only on great occasions. y the order of the Grand Duke alone.

Early in our history, the hand card, the little spinplace. The grandmother of General Miller paid for four hundred acres of land in fine linen, made the impediments. "By whom and for what!" eagerly asked the entirely (except getting out the flax) by her own hands." The Gen. Miller here spoken of, is the hero of the Battle of Niagara, and of Lundy's Lahe. in the last war; and should war again threaten our borders, or our institutions be placed in danger from causes, within or without, it will be the children of such mothers, the free, uncorrupted, hardy sons of channel along side of the towing path from Fairthe country, that will prove its safeguard. From the feeble, enervated children of Juxurious idleness, men cannot be reasonably expected.

> Marriage in Lapland .- It is death in Lapland to narry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment to a female, the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two parties run a race ogether. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of a third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid overrun her suitor, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him, though at first she runs hard to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atalanta's golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some causuality and make a voluntary halt before she come to the mark at the end of the race. Thus, none are compelled to marry against their own will; and this is the cause in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love, and cause real unhappiness. It is to be regretted that our fair sex have not always equal opportunity of accepting or rejecting the suitors, in order to insure their future happiness, although there is little doubt but most of our married ladies would have managed, under the same circumstances, to have fallen down or otherwise been prevented running to the end; nevertheless, too many have been forced by their friends, for sinister mo tives, to marry those they did not love; these would have run fast to prevent their lives being made miserable, and to avoid, perhaps, premature death.

A GOOD NEWSPAPER.

The Rev. Mr. Durnap in his "Lectures to young Perhaps I ought to beg pardon of the shade Herodotus when I avow, that I consider the yearly contents of one good newspaper, as more valuable than all he ever wrote. His reason for this high compliment to the press is, that the history of one's own times, to be found in the journals of the day, is more important to him than the history of past ages. The latter is not without its share of importance for though the history of the past, no matter how remote, may be accounted curious reading, vet it is not merely so. As a discipline of the mind alone it s useful; but it is in the lesson which it teaches, the revalations of character which it hongs out for the guidance of States, showing the havens to be, sought, and the shoals, rocks, whirlpools and quicksands to be avoided, that its greatest importance consists. Apart from these uses, the perusal of the history of the past is no better than novel reading; but viewed as aid, in shaping present conduct, stud ed in connection with current history, it appears o us not only important, but indispensable to both the Statesman and Moralist—to all whose position and abilities enable them to affect the public mind and the public interest, for west or wo. And we have no doubt that the reverend author himself is of the same opinion; while we agree fully with him, that historical reading should begin not with the ancient, but with the men of our own times.' Here

then we are brought back to the newspapers. It were unnecessary for us to waste words in giving any rasons additional to that mentioned by the author for agreeing in his opinion relative to the opinion relative to the value of a 'good newspaper.' Such a one-one truly worthy of the name, does contain the current history of its own times. To deserve the character, it must be impartial, industrious, seeking truth and only, through every accessable

REPORT. To the Stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation

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

A concise statement of their concerns, also of the pusiness transacted upon the navigation are annexed; from which it will be perceived with gratification, that notwithstanding the embarrassments experienced throughout the country, yet the transactions of the company have continued to maintain a steady course, and have equalled the expectations entertained:

The whole extended line of their improvements, except that portion between Fair-mount and Manayunk, have afforded to the trade, an uninterrupted chain of water communication during the past season, to boats averaging about fifty-five tons each, with the exception of a few days of unavoidable delay, at a new dam erecting a short distance above Norristown.

The Fair-mount pool above referred to, embracng a distance of about five and a half miles, has during a portion of the past season, been unusually low, in consequence of the imperfect state of the dam; the water in the channel above, having been educed several inches below its usual depth, (of four feet in the shallowest parts,) thereby causing very serious losses, inconvenience and vexatious detention to the boatmen trading with their craft, to

To remedy these serious defects, as it was understood that the watering committee of the city councils, were desirous of increasing the power of the city water works; a negotiation was entered into with them for the purpose of raising the dam about eighteen in hes, which would have accomplished the object had in view by the committee, and at the same time afforded to the Navigation Company the full depth of water required in the pool above.

Such propositions were made by the managers, as they believed would be highly advantageous to the city corporation, and also would fully accommodate the trade upon the Company's works; but as the ultimatum of the watering committee contained stipulations entirely inadmissible, and which would have 1st January, 1841, been in direct contravention of the charter of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, it was deemed useless to protract the negotiation, and it was therefore reluctantly brought to a close.

Having thus closed their negotiation with the watering committee, the only alternative of remedying the difficulties, and of obtaining the additional depth of water contemplated, was the removal of the obsta-A Woman worth having .- In Mr. Morrison's cles in the boat channel. On a careful examination centennial sermon at Peterborough. N. H. he says- of which it was ascertained, that a considerable portion of the whole distar was of the required depth ning wheel, and the loom with the hand shuttle, were | that the obstructions were only in detached parts; almost the only instruments of manufacture in this and that the whole could be removed by forming cof-place. The grandwither of General Miller paid for dams, and taking out the rocks, &c. that formed

As soon as it was discovered to be practicable, though late in the season for undertaking new work, yet the Board of Managers determined to engage the Messrs. Rankins, two of the most experienced men in their employ, immediately to commence the work; with instructions to form a perfect continuous boat mount to Manayunk, of forty feet in width at bottom, with five feet depth of water throughout, at the lowest state of the river. This work was commenced about the first of October, and considerable progress has already been made; it is expected that the whole may be accomplished, by the early part of next summer. The expense it is confidently believed will be much less to the company, than the plan originally contemplated in the proposition to the watering committee.

The breaking up of the ice in the river in February last, caused some damage to the guard lock of the Manayunk canal, and destroyed the house occupied by the locktender, which was built in a very exposed situation, a new dwelling house has been put up in a safe location, and the lock has been repaired; the whole is much improved and in a better condition than before the accident.

The new dam a few miles above Norristown, at Jenkin's Island, mentioned in the last Report as intended to be erected the past season, to complete the important improvements commenced the preceding year at that place, has been nearly finished, founded upon solid rock, of which there yet remains about 100 feet of its length to be put in; around which portion a coffer dam had been made and the water numped out, ready to lay in the timber, but the freshet of November last, swept away the temporary coffer dam, and suspended for a while its final completion; a new one of more permanent character has been constructed, but from the uncertainty of the weather at this late season of the year, apprehensions are entertained that the remaining portion of the dam

will not be completed before the next spring. At the head of the Oaks canal, nearly opposite Phoenixville, where new cut-stone twin locks had been built the preceeding year, a new dam and abutments have been erected in front of the old one, and raised so as to give five feet depth of water in the pool above; the whole is finished in the most per-

manent manner. The new dam at Lewis' falls, at the head of the Girard canal, a few miles below Reading, a part of which had been unfinnished when our last Report

was made, has been completed. Dam number 14, a short distance above Port Clinton, that was considered weak, and for the crection of a new one, preparations had been made two years back, has been completed, with new stone abutments all finished in the best manner, and raised so as to

give five feet water in the pool above. A new towing path bridge across the mouth of the Little Schuylkill at Port Clinton, has been constructed; the towing paths have been raised in places where they were found not to be of sufficient heighth, and the works throughout have been much improved.

The Board of Managers, sat sied of the importance of increasing the capacity of the Company's works, so as to admit of the passage of boats carrying from eighty to one hundred tons burthen, have adopted the plan, where a new dam was to be put in, or a new front to one was required, to make them of sufficient height to give the requisite depth of water in the pools above; and having already completed nine of their dams agreeably thereto, and taken measures to have the Fair-mount pool made of corresponding depth, embracing altogether about one fourth the entire length of the Company's works; it will be a subject for the consideration of the stockholders. whether the board shall continue without delay,

gradually to progress in accomplishing that desirable

On the loans heretofore authorized by the Stockholders for new works, there yet remains to be disposed of, twenty-one thousand eight hundred and four dollars; which amount, it is believed, will be nearly sufficient to finish those portions of new improvements already commenced.

On the 1st of January, 1842, \$402,756 03 of the loans authorised in 1823 and 1828, will fall due. For the purpose of enabling the Board of Managers to renew or pay of the same, they suggest that a new loan be authorized, for which the draft of an ordinance has been prepared for the consideration of the stockholders.

The whole quantity of Anthracite coal sent to market in the year 1840, by the Schuylkill Navigation, per Reports of toll collectors, is as follows: At the Mount Carbon office there was toll received on 288.597 Tons.

Of which 25,952 tons were shipped at Bchuylkill Haven. At the Schuylkill Haven office, in ad-144.666 lition to the above. At Kernsville Office, 19,028 452,291 Tons,

To which add the quantity on hand on the landings at Philadelphia, as per Report of January, 1840. 14.000

Making the whole supply of 1840, Tons, 466,291

Philadelphia, There has been sent to New York, on board the canal boats, passing directly

There has been shipped at Philadelphia, on board of 2174 vessels bound for dis-

There has been sold at the city for home consumption. - -And there remains on hand at the Philadelphia landings on the Schuylkill,

There was brought to market in 1840, 3,087 tons of hituminous coal from the Susquehanna mines, via the Pennsylvania, Union and Schuylkill Canals. The amount of toll received on coal

\$373,400 50 n 1840. The amount of toll received on all other articles. 94,979 58

The whole amount of rents received

and water-rents, including arrears of The arrears of rents due and uncollected on the 1st January, 1841, The estimated income from rents.

The whole quantity of anthracite coal sent to market in the year 1840, by the several canals is as fol-

By the Schuylkill navigation, By the Lehigh Canal as follows: From the Lehigh Compa-From the Beaver Meadow From the Hazleton Com-50.366 pany's mines. From the Sugar Loaf and

By the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

By the Union Canal,

The rate of toll on the article of anthracite coal was, in the early part of last year, reduced to ninety cents per ton for the whole distance, from Port Carbon to Philadelphia, and in that proportion from oth-

the rate for the present year. In closing their Report the Board of Managers have much pleasure in stating, that the whole of the Company's works are in better condition than at

All which is respectfully submitted. By order of the Board, JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, Prendent Office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, Philadelphia, Jan. 1st, 1841.

Tons 452 291 Coal, Flour, Whiskey. Lumber. Leather, Blooms and Castings Wood. Iron, Iron Ore. Grain. Butter, Bacon, Pork and Lard. Nails. Sand, Rags. Staves. Lime, Limestone. Bituminous Coal. Shingles, Marble,

Sandries,

Lumber, 3,292 Marble, 472 Stone, 339 Manure, 167 Cement. Hay and Straw, 298 Staves, Whiskey, 120 Coal, 914 Rails, 1,105 Wood, 636 Pork and Bacor 114

Tonnage of Articles Assending the River in 1840

Merehandize.

Fish,

Plaster,

Grain,

Iron,

Hides.

Iron Ore.

Tar and Pitch.

Blooms and Castings.

Bricks.

Lime,

Clay,

Sand

Nails,

Meal

Sundries

Flour.

Lime stone,

Salt.

Which has been distributed, as near as can be asertained, as follows: Delivered between Port Carbon and

from the Schuylkill Coal region to that

tant ports, 🗼 -90,000

26,000 466,291 Tons,

\$468,380 08

in 1840 from real estate, ground-rents. \$14,294 73

rom real estate, ground-rents and water-rents for the year 1841,

225.288 29,039 other mines.

826,177

er less distant points. A suggestion has been made from quarters entitled to respect, whether the present the proper period for a still greater reduction: a deliberate examination of this highly imsubject, in all its bearings, the Board of Mandeem it inexpedient to make any alteration in

any previous period.

Tonnage of Articles Descending the River in 1840.

10,933 782 8,551 256 6,388 6.600 28,049 248 41.741 35,674 3,087 1,534 519 Stone. 314 Lead, Anthracite Coal from the U. Canal.

4.350

Tons 609,860

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 Affghanistan.

At Liverpool, Cotton was about stationary, and during the week ending Dec. 4th the sales amounted to 25,590 bales, 4,800 of which was Upland at 5 a 64d, 6,000 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee at 47

American Flour, duty paid, had advanced Is per barrel, 34s 6d a 35s per barrel having been paid for prime sweet parcels. Foreign Wheat was also rather

We find the following letter in the New York Courier and Enquirer:

London, Dec. 7, 1840.—The debates in French Chamber of Deputies ended on Saturday last in a majority of 82 in favor of the present administration—which is considered a c ushing blow to the warlike proceedings arising out of the recent follies of Mons. Thiers.

The overland mail arrived this morning from the East Indies, China and Egypt-bringing a great mass of important information from all those parts of the World. The formal submission of Mehemet An to the conditions of the Five Powers is announced in despatches from Admiral Napier-the Pacha consenting to the entire evacuation of Syria, the restoration of the Turkish fleet, and the possession of the sovereignty of Egypt for his life.

From China the overland mail has brought despatches to the 4th of August, to the effect that the capital of the island of China had been captured by the English fleet, without material resistance on the part of the Chinese, or considerable loss on either side. The general tenor of the accounts from China is, however, that the government of the Celestial Empire was preparing an obstinate resistance of the passive description—the population appearing to be with the government against the foreigners, and there is every appearance of a potracted and finally verp uncertain result, from this distant and very illadvised, ill-arranged, and, in England, unpopular

foreign war. From the north of India the same mail brings accounts that Dhost Mahomet is again in arms, and in onsiderable force. From another quarter of India there is intelligence that the King of Siam has espoused the cause of the Chinese, and threatened the extirpation of all the Europeans in his dominions, it the Chinese junks in his waters should be attempted to be attacked. It is therefore by the American merchants to be regretted that the proceedings of the English government should appear to be interrupting the trade, not only with China, but in all the eastern

In monetary, affairs there is no alteration within the last three days-but the foreign exchanges remain favorable towards England, and there is now almost a total cessation of the exportation of specie, with the commencement of small importations of gold. The English funds have been advancing slightly; but the business is certainly not extensive; nor in any of the English or foreign securities or the stock market, is there the prospect of more than a continuation of the present improved rates, until the opening of the ensuing year, when a large amount of dividends will be paid on the largest of the English funds.

The American securities are all sustained at the former quotations; the shares of the Bank of the United States-the principal sales at £14.

The North America arrived at Liverpool yesterday, with letters to the 19th ultimo, containing the official account of the election of General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States. The North America brings no intelligence of the arrival out of the British Queen or the Caledonia, though there certainly is no reason for at prepension, the winds having been westerly and unfavorable for some weeks

INDIA .- An engagement took place on the 18th of September, between a British force under Gen. D. nnie and Dost Mohamed, the dethroned ruler of Cabul, in which the later was defeated and fled, and about 500 of his men were slain. Rumor announced the death of Dost Mohamed, in consequence of the wounds he received.

DISASTER IN SPAIN.

Another terrible explosion of a powder magazine took place at Acre three days after the battle; which proved tatal to many of the victors. The London Morning Herald says:

"The number of killed and wounded amounts to 280. The aufferers 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.

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 amongst 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. No satisfactory reply was given, and on the morning of the 5th the opposite hill and shore were crowded with a large body of troops, and from

the mastheads of the ships the city was seen at the

distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with troops. On Temple-hill, the landing place or wharf, and a round tower adjacent,

there were twenty-four guns of small calibre, inde-

pendent of a number of war junks, and from their

proceedings it appeared that resistance was to be of-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 troops then pushed on to the city, which was fortified by walls, which, although in a dilapidated state, were extremely formidable and difficult of access, being surrounded on three sides with a deep canal of about 25 feet wide, and a continued flat of inundated paddy

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 Tingnae-heen, 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-hae-heen 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 detence.

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 61 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 mention-A considerable quantity of gunpowder was found, and three magazines, containing an extensive supply of iron shot, jinjals, 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 nanner subsequently. They had partaken freely of a liquor called samshu, distilled from rice, and com-

mitted 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 Chikean 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, t 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 Blenheim, 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 blockde of Canton had not been very rigorously enforced. In the mean time Governor Lin was making very active demonstrations of hostility. Captain Elliot is represented as in favor of conciliatory measures; but ne is in the minority.

CANTON .- With respect to the blockading squadron off Cauton, 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 blocked 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 al-

ready 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

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.

CHEERFULNESS .- David Hume declared he would rather possess a cheerful disposition, inclining always to look on the bright side, than with a gloomy mind, to be master of ten thousand a veer.

