

Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50 will be charged.

Advertisements by the Year. One Column, \$20.00; Two Squares, \$10.00; Three-fourths of a Column, \$15.00; One Square, \$10.00; Half, \$5.00; Business cards, 50 cents per line.

Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged \$1 for three insertions, and 50 cents for one insertion. Five lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion.

All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out, unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.

The charge to Merchants will be \$10 per annum, not exceeding one square, during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper. Those who occupy a larger space will be charged extra.

All notices for meetings and proceedings of meetings, not considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitously, with the exception of Marriages and Deaths, will be charged as advertisements.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

Pharmacies, Clerks, Cards, Bill of Lading and Receipts of every description, neatly printed at this office at the lowest cash prices.

NATURAL MONITORS.

Yield'd the lark, in the summer morn, Why he left so high his nest in the corn? Why he sang so sweetly his matin song?

I ask'd the flowers, in the soft spring time, Wherefore they smiled in their youthful prime, When the stormy days so soon should come.

I ask'd the clouds, in their pomp and light, Wherefore they gathered around the sun, And brighten'd, although his race was run?

I ask'd the birds, in their joyous flight, Why they sang so sweetly their matin song, When the hunter's shot might stay his flight?

I ask'd the stars, in their silent gleam, Why they shined so brightly in the night, When the messenger wind was their answer given?

I ask'd the moon, in her silvery light, Why she shined so brightly in the night, When the hunter's shot might stay his flight?

I ask'd the sun, in his golden glow, Why he shined so brightly in the day, When the messenger wind was their answer given?

I ask'd the earth, in her fertile soil, Why she yielded so richly to the plow, When the messenger wind was their answer given?

I ask'd the sea, in its deep blue waves, Why it yielded so richly to the fish, When the messenger wind was their answer given?

I ask'd the air, in its fresh breeze, Why it yielded so richly to the trees, When the messenger wind was their answer given?

I ask'd the sky, in its blue expanse, Why it yielded so richly to the stars, When the messenger wind was their answer given?

I ask'd the world, in its vast domain, Why it yielded so richly to the Lord, When the messenger wind was their answer given?

I ask'd the Lord, in his holy name, Why he yielded so richly to the Lord, When the messenger wind was their answer given?

MINERS' AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

VOL. XVII. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1841. NO. 20.

payment of the interest by any bank, such bank shall be released from the payment of the tax on dividends, as now required by law; and if the amount of interest, which may at any time be paid on such stock by any bank, shall exceed the amount of tax on dividends to which such bank may be liable, in such case upon a certificate thereof, from the President of such bank verified by his oath or affirmation of the fact, being furnished to the State Treasurer, it shall be his duty to repay such bank, the excess so paid out of the proceeds of the revenue hereafter specifically appropriated for that purpose.

And every seller or vendor of wines, or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, merchandise, commodities, or effects as aforesaid, shall pay for his license fifty per cent. in addition to the rates above specified for the respective classes, and every license hereafter granted, shall specify whether the party obtaining the same, is or is not entitled to sell or vend wines or distilled liquors; Provided, That no person whose annual sales do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, vendors of wines or distilled liquors excepted, nor any importer of foreign goods, wares or merchandise, who may vend or dispose of the same in the original packages as imported, nor any person who may vend or dispose of articles of his own growth, produce or manufacture, shall be required to take out any license under this act.

Sec. 11. That it may be lawful for any bank of this Commonwealth, except the bank of the United States, to transfer upon the books of the Auditor General, in the name of that officer in his official capacity, portions of the funded debt of this state, and to deposit with him the certificate thereof, which stock shall remain so transferred as security for the redemption of the notes which may be issued as authorized by the following section.

Sec. 12. That it shall be lawful for any bank which may be transferred portions of the funded debt of this state on the books of the Auditor General, as provided in the preceding section, to issue notes of a denomination not less than five dollars, to be signed as directed by the second section of this act, and the said notes shall be receivable for debts and on deposit at the bank which issued them, as is heretofore provided for the notes issued under the second section of this act: Provided, That no bank exempted from a tax upon its dividends, shall be authorized to issue a greater amount of notes than the amount authorized by this section than is limited and directed by the seventh section of this act, and no bank subject to tax upon its dividends, shall be authorized to issue a greater amount of notes than authorized by this section than 7 per cent. on its capital stock actually paid in, and all the provisions and penalties in the third section in reference to the over issue of the notes authorized by that section shall be in force, in reference to the over issue of the notes authorized by this section.

Sec. 13. That whenever such stock shall be transferred to the Auditor General by any bank, as provided for in the eleventh section of this act, the interest payable on said stock shall be suspended during the time said stock remains in the hands of the Auditor General, any thing on face of said certificate to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 14. That the amount of the loan of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, authorized by the first section of this act when received, shall be specifically appropriated as follows: To common school purposes, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars: Provided, however, that any excess over said sum arising from revenues hitherto applicable to said object, shall be paid to the State Treasury for other purposes.

To colleges, academies and female seminaries, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars. To pensions and gratuities sixty thousand dollars. To repairs of railroads and canals for the current year, four hundred thousand dollars; \$8500 of which shall be applied to repairing the dam across the West Branch at Lewisburg and the crooked canal at that place: Provided, That the height of said dam shall not be increased.

To pay debts due for repairs made previous to 1st of November one thousand eight hundred and forty, the sum of two hundred sixty-eight thousand and three hundred dollars. To orphan asylum and house of refuge, seven thousand dollars.

To pay guarantee of interest to the holders of stock in the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek navigation company, ten thousand dollars. To pay the guarantee of interest to loan holders of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company, fifteen thousand dollars.

To the Monongahela Navigation Company, seventy thousand dollars, being the unpaid balance of the last year's appropriation. To State Library, five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty-two cents, to pay debts due at the commencement of the present year.

To damage fund thirty thousand dollars. To premiums on silks and cocoons, six thousand dollars. To militia expenses, twenty thousand dollars. To expenses of government, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

To pay lock keepers, collectors, weighmasters, and other persons necessarily employed on the public works, sixty thousand dollars. To pay balance of temporary loan authorized by act of April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

To pay commissioners and defray contingent expenses of Nicholson board of commissioners, fifteen hundred dollars, to be repaid out of any moneys received from the Nicholson estate after April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty and from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for the commissioner, or any of them, or any of the officers or clerks of the "Nicholson court of pleas," to be directly or indirectly interested in the sale, transfer, compromise or settlement of any part or portion of the estate of John Nicholson, or the estate of Peter Baynton, or in any of the bonds, contracts or agreements in relation to said lands; and neither of said commissioners shall receive any higher compensation than that provided in the ninth section of the act of sixteenth of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty, and if any of the other officers, clerks, commissioners, or other persons connected with the aforesaid court, shall violate the provisions of this section, they shall on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the proper court before whom said conviction may be had, and all contracts made contrary to this act shall be null and void.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the appointment of an heir or creditor of said estate to the office of commissioner. To pay debts due on contracts for work done until the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, on the unfinished portion of the Shenango line of the Erie division of canal, two hundred and fifty thousand and eleven dollars and eighty-three cents. And upon the Connetquot line of said division, two hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and five cents.

To pay debts due on contracts for work done until the first of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, on the unfinished portion of the North Branch extension, the sum of five hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-two cents, of which the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred dollars and seven cents is the balance unpaid of last year's appropriation.

To pay debts due on contracts for work done until the first of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, on the Wisconsin canal, ninety-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents. To pay debts due on contracts for grading the road to avoid the inclined plane at Columbia, the sum of six thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

To pay debts due until first of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, on contracts for work done on the reservoir at Hollidaysburg, and the reservoir near Johnstown, the sum of five thousand dollars. For the payment of ropes used upon the Portage Rail Road, purchased in pursuance of a contract, dated ninth of May one thousand eight hundred and forty, the sum of seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars.

To pay the Superintendent and for the keeping in repair of the Public Grounds, six hundred dollars. To pay debts due on Simeonsburgh extension of the West Branch Division, Pennsylvania canal, the sum of one thousand two hundred and six dollars. To pay for repairs of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, sixty thousand dollars.

To pay to the firm of Pennell, Leber and Humes, manufacturers of locomotive engines at the city of Lancaster, seven thousand five hundred dollars, being the amount due to said firm for a locomotive engine purchased by the canal commissioners, and now in use on the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road—and the resolution passed on the 26th day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, entitled "A Resolution for the relief of Pennell, Leber and Humes, manufacturers of locomotive engines," shall be and is hereby repealed.

LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning last, May 6th, from Boston, whence she sailed on the 30th of April. Her news is highly important.

The steamship President had not arrived out, and great excitement prevailed in Liverpool and London in consequence. Nearly all hopes of her safety were given up, and insurance could scarcely be effected on her at any rate. When the Britannia left, the President had been nearly forty days out. This of itself is sufficient to cause alarm, but still we are inclined to believe, that the next news from Europe will bring the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of this unfortunate vessel.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and family are in a painful state of suspense as to the fate of their second son, Lieutenant Lord Fitzroy Lennox, who is on board the President steamship. His lordship, who has just exchanged from the 43d regiment to the 10th dragoons, and Mr. Courtenay, eldest son of Mr. Courtenay, M. P. for Bridgewater, are the only officers in the British army who had taken their passage in that vessel.

From the manufacturing districts we have the most gloomy accounts. In most of the manufactories they were working short hours. The cotton market at Liverpool on the 17th and 18th was dull and sales small, at a decline of 1 1/2d. The Queen of Naples has been delivered of a prince. Queen Victoria's health remained as good as usual.

Her Majesty was to return to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle, April 20th, at which time also the House of Commons would assemble. The steamer Caldonia made the wire passage from Boston to Liverpool, in 13 days and 18 hours, out of which time she was detained 28 hours at Halifax waiting for the Canadian mails.

Accounts from Trebizond, at Constantinople state that all difficulties between Great Britain and Persia are arranged. Admiral Stopford is appointed Master of Greenwich Hospital. Commodore Napier arrived at Liverpool from Egypt in the steamer Oriental on Saturday, the 15th, and was received on the following day by the Mayor, Alderman, and Burgesses, who presented him an address. On the same day a dinner was given in honor of him, at which he sat down with seven hundred gentlemen.

United States Bank shares sold in London on the 16th ult. at about £5 10s. Mr. Reynolds, the distinguished Dramatist, died at his house at Warren street, London, on the 16th ult. in his 77th year. Mr. R. was the most popular and successful writer of his day, and had died full of honors, both in public and private life.

No less than 16 steam frigates are ordered to be immediately built at the different dock yards in England. We find nothing of importance in the English papers in relation to the case of McLeod. The course of the British Government appears to be too pacific for the art of the rabid Tories. The London Morning Herald writes, in a fiery article on the McLeod affair, says: "England inverts at the present day the great maxim 'Parere subjectis et debellare superbis.' She exercises a patient endurance of insults towards such states as Russia and America, who are some what acquainted with the art of the sword, and who heretofore under Chinese and Egyptian, who are infants when opposed to the array of European battle, with all its vast and varied means of scientific destruction."

FRANCE. The news from France is destitute of interest: the violent debates on the supplementary credits for 1841 have ceased, and there is no other topic which gives the same excitement. Fanny Elstler. The London Standard says:—"Madame Elstler has written to a friend in Paris, giving a glowing account of her success at the Havana. She says she cleared more than \$6000 by her benefit, and was invited to a grand supper by the authorities, to which she was escorted by a deputation of 24 of the wealthiest gentlemen of the island. She appears to be astonished at the enthusiasm which she creates, as well she may, for it is very unusual for a syphilis of 36, who has a son of 18, to cause such rapture as a dancer."

The Cashier of one of the most respectable commercial houses of Paris has ascended, leaving a deficit in his accounts of more than a million of francs, and that, in consequence of this, the house has been forced to stop payments. SETTLEMENT WITH CHINA.—By the overland mail which arrived at Marseilles on the 4th ultimo, and reached London on the 8th, intelligence has been received of the settlement of the dispute with the Chinese authorities, at Canton. This was not effected until two of the forts at the mouth of the Boige had been stormed by the British fleet, and a fleet of war junks destroyed, and the batteries higher up the river bombarded by the fleet. Then the Governor of Canton, seeing that the time for procrastination was passed, sent to beg for a suspension of hostilities, and commented the negotiation, which speedily led to a settlement of the dispute, at least, so far as he had the power of settling it. The following are the terms agreed upon:—

1. The cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and claims to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1865.

3. Direct official intercourse between the empires upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese new year: and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

The details of the settlement of the China Question are not fully given, but so far as we were understood, it appears they are not satisfactory to the English merchants.

A LUNCH.—The steam frigate Mississippi was launched in the most magnificent style at Philadelphia on Wednesday, May 5th, in presence of thousands of spectators. The "North American" says she is not surpassed by any thing which floats, for symmetrical proportion and beauty. The keel of this ship was laid in August, 1839. She is 12 feet longer than the Pennsylvania, and is built of live oak of Florida. Every thing which could add to her strength in the form of iron and oak has been put in her frame. Her machinery is of the most substantial and finished kind, principally from the foundry of Merrick & Tamm, Southwark. Her Engine is a splendid piece of mechanical skill, and cannot be surpassed by any on board of the best English Steamers. Her armament will be formidable, especially the Paixhan guns, which are to be placed on the upper deck and traverse like a swivel. Take her all in all, she is a fine ship, and, with her outfit, she probably has not a superior either in this or any other Navy.

A NEW PRECEDENT IN LYONS LAW.—A lawyer lately undertook to rob a flat boat on New Orleans, by entering her in the night season, when the boatman caught him, dragged him to the shore, and promptly to take his choice—to cut his own throat instantaneously, or permit them to do it. He preferred the former, and after sharpening his pen-knife for the purpose, proceeded at once to stab. Having given his throat a pretty good gash, the Judge interfered and prevented any further damage. He was taken to a surgeon, and was "doing well" when last heard from.

FROM NASSAU.—The Charleston Courier says:—H. B. M. surveying barque Thunder, commanded by Com. Barret, arrived at that port yesterday from Nassau, bringing us the Nassau Royal Gazette of the 29th ult. The papers contain no news. We are informed that the schr. Albatross & Etica, arrived at Nassau from that port, carried out the intelligence of the death of Gen. Harrison. The colors of the shipping in port were displayed at half mast, minute guns fired, &c., as demonstrations of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 22d ult. remarks that "more produce arrived on the Levee last week than was ever known before in the history of the place. The quantity of five hundred bales came to the wharf in the course of five days. The way business is flourishing about town upon a high-pressure principle is quite edifying to all who feel desirous of making fortunes."

their appointment until the first Monday in January. On the same day, every year, an election for trustees to be held, to choose the same or other trustees for another year, so long as the trust shall continue. Such of the corporate powers of the Bank as is necessary for the purpose of winding it up, to be continued. Notes of the Bank to be received at par in liquidation of debts due the institution. Courts of the Commonwealth to have jurisdiction of the said trust. Lawful for the Legislature, with the consent of the stockholders, to alter and change the provisions of this act. After the assignment is made, it is lawful for the institution to exercise banking privileges. Sec. 23. Proxies of sixty days standing only avail.

Sec. 24. Should any of the banks of this state, which pay a tax upon their dividends, refuse to comply with the requisitions of this act in taking their due proportion of the stock by the first section authorized in such case, all said banks so refusing, shall remain subject to the provisions of the laws now in force, and are hereby excepted from the benefits of the provisions of the seventeenth section of this act. And the omission or refusal of any such bank as aforesaid, shall not affect the rights or privileges hereby conferred on the banks complying with the same, but the amount of said loan not taken may be distributed amongst the other banks of the Commonwealth, according to the proportions designated in the seventh section of this act.

Sec. 25. Shall any of the banks of the Commonwealth, authorized by the twelfth section of this act to issue notes on a deposit of state stock, fail or refuse to deposit at least five per cent. on their capital actually paid in, then and in such case the bank so failing or refusing shall remain subject to the provisions of the existing laws, and are hereby excepted from the benefits of the provisions of the seventeenth section of this act.

Sec. 26. The several banks desirous to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, shall notify the Governor in writing of their willingness to accept and comply with the same, within forty days after the passage of this act.

Sec. 27. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, notify the several banks of this state of the same.

ANECDOTE.—Dr. Fitzgerald, of the Dublin College, —the same individual who is embelined in the first line of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers"—once wrote a poem, entitled the Academic Sportsman. It was descriptive of the travels of a student during vacation; and in apostrophizing the village of Tipperary, he uses this couplet:—

"And thee, dear village, loveliest of the clime, Fain would I name thee, but I can't in rhyme." In addition to his other labors, the Doctor announced his discovery of a planet to rival the Georgian Sidus of Herschel. The Trinity boys christened this planet Anax—(Latin for Goose). The trifling of the Doctor's genius drew forth the following from a rhyming wit:

"A Goose there was in sad quandary, To end his rhyme with Tipperary; Long labored he through January— Toiled thirty days in February." But failed in vain for Tipperary; Exploring Bailey's Dictionary; He found no rhyme for Tipperary; Searched Hebrew text and commentary, But searched in vain for Tipperary; The stubborn verse he ne'er could vary To that unlucky Tipperary!

Consulting then his mother Mary, He knew no rhyme for Tipperary; Searched every part within her dairy, No pan presented Tipperary; He then invoked the aid of fairy, But vainly prayed for Tipperary; At length he reached the Zodiacary, And Anax cackled Tipperary!"

"Tough wot, to labor so hard as to make a month contain an additional day." "Nota Bene.—The Doctor's mother Mary. Kept a dairy, in Tipperary."

RECUL TASTE.—A correspondent requests us to publish the following beautiful extract:—"I regard the man who surrounds his dwelling with objects of rural taste—or who even plants a single shade tree by the road side, as a public benefactor; not merely because he adds something to the general beauty of the country and to the pleasure of those who travel through it, but because, also, he contributes something to the refinement of the general mind—he improves the taste, especially of his own family and neighbourhood. There is a power in scenes of rural beauty, to affect our social and moral feelings. A fondness for these scenes is seldom found with coarseness of sentiment and rudeness of manners. One may judge with confidence, of the taste and intelligence of a family by the external air of their dwelling. In my excursions through the country, if I pass a habitation, however spacious, standing naked to the sun, with nothing ornamental, nothing inviting around it, I cannot help saying to myself, however abundant may be the slovenly possessions of its owner, there is no refinement in that house; there is no delicate and kindly interchange of sentiment among its inmates, and if ever they are sociable, their sociability consists in rude and squalid loquacity. Their books are few, and those ill chosen and unread. But if I notice a dwelling, however humble, which is apparently as snug as its owner has means to make it, displaying neatness and taste in its fences and shades and shrubbery and flower pots and windows—I feel assured that this is the abode of refinement: this is the home of quiet and rational enjoyment, of intellectual and kindly intercourse."

PRODUCE OF NEW-ENGLAND.—The statistics of our country collected by the Marshals at the last census are among our proudest records. They display the boundless resources of the New World—their intrinsic wealth, which is entirely independent of circumstances and of other nations, and for which the rank we are destined to hold when the discoveries of science shall have been fully applied to Agriculture as to other branches of industry. The amount of produce raised in New England is worthy of special notice. Maine is not down as raising 845,166 bushels of wheat, 2,630,366 bushels of other grain, and 10,393,350 bushels of potatoes. This, with a population of 500,000, Massachusetts, with a population of 737,766, raises about 158,293 bushels of wheat, 3,604,854 of other grain and 5,384,662 of potatoes. Vermont, considering her population, far outstrips the others, though it should be remarked that she is purely an agricultural State, while the others are distinguished for commerce as well as for agriculture. In that enterprising State, the farmers raise 642,963 bushels of wheat, 4,051,818 bushels of other grain, and 2,208,784 bushels of potatoes. Rhode Island raises but 3,058 bushels of wheat, 639,403 of other grain, and 904,773 of potatoes. Connecticut raises 85,958 bushels of wheat, 2,995,175 of other grain, and 3,214,227 of potatoes. New Hampshire raises 442,754 of wheat, 3,084,548 of other grain, and 6,234,001 of potatoes.