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All notices for meetings and proceedings of meetings at considered of general interest, and many other notices which have been inserted heretofore gratuitously, with the exception of Marriages and Deaths. will be chirged a advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which his tations are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased to attend the funeral, will be chartives of the deceased to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements.
All letters addressed to the editor n ust be post paid,

otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

IF Punphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Standbills of every lescription, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices

ADDRESS To the People of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, your Senators and Representatives, being about to separate after the discharge of arduous duty, deem it to be their duty to present a view of the public affairs of the Commonwealth with reference to their past and present administration, and the hopes which every good citizen has a right to entertain of a change for the future. During the session of the Legislature which has just terminated, they have labored with a resolute purpose of meeting the expectations of the people and the responsibilities imposed upon them by a state of things unparalleled in the history of our country. As the expression of the wants of the people reached them, as petitions for relief in a season of unc. qualled distress were presented to them, they sought to meet these wishes, and by one measure of relief after another, such as have passed both Houses, to do for the people what the people had a right to

Unhappily for those who sought relief, and for the Legislature who desired to afford it, the Executive author y has been conferred on an individual, who exercising it with no view but for the maintainance of his own official influence, has never ventured to indicate his measure of either relief or reform, or been willing to unite with us in ours. There is a course of official duty which the Constitution contemplates on the part of the Executive alike removed from improper interference and mysterious reserve, which, had it been pursued by the present Executive, would have abridged our session, simplified our labors and charled us to return home with the happy assurance that the Government, by the the public works were made on the faith of the Comconcurrent action of its various departments, had releived the distress and perplexity of its constituency. That course is the same which the patriot HARRIson intended to pursue, to which his successor is pledged, and the reverse of the dark and sinuous line of action, in which the present Governor of Pennsylvania seems to delight. It is not to dictate to the Legislature, who, coming more recently from the people, best know their wants, but in the letter of the Constitution it is " from time to time to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth and recommend to their consideration such measures as shall be most expedient," and in its spirit having made these recommendations, to acquiresce in the action of the immediate representatives of the people, unless it violates either the Con- themselves and families in the face, the disgrace of institution or some essential principles of good govern-

This middle course between obtrusive interference and stubborn reserve, the present Executive of don, Centre, Lycoming, of Mercer, of Columbia, Pennsylvania seems unable to discern, and the Le. Northumberland, Luzerne, of Bradford and Susquegislature has been compelled with no other consolation than the honest effort to duty always affords, to listened with pity to their story of suffering, and wait for weeks and months unable to attain a glimpse though great diversity of opinion exists as to the of Executive opinious except when they were made manifest in Vetoes? frequently couched in disrespectful language, or as they could be gathered from the intimations of accredited partizans in and out of the Legislature. Under such embarrassment has the Legislature acted, and to such embarrassment has the Executive been content to leave us to act. We wish a suffering people to understand this and to listen to the proof.

The session of the Legislature commenced on the first Tuesday of January 1841. The state of things was then most peculiar. The Banks were in a state of general suspension. The currency consisted mainly of the notes of the Banks of other states or of the Bank of the United States, and for the settlement of the smal, accounts which form so large a proportion of the daily business's of the citizens, nothing was accessible but the illegal and discredited small note currency from abroad. A promised resumption of specie payments was at hand and every citizen looked forward with the hope, if not the expectation, that it might be permanent and the community might not again witness a scene of universal discredit. There were many who believed that no permanent resumption could be effected without the beneficial interposition of the General Government, and on that interposition directed by the wisdom and patriolism of a President chosen by Pennsylvania itself, we confidently relied. But the Governor was not one of these. He relied on the efficacy of state legislation directed by mere party impulses : he shared in none of our expectations of action at Washingtion; he never expressed and probably never felt any share of the confidence which the reason and good feeling of the people reposed in the wisdom and patriotism of the lamented HARRISON. Now we ask you to mark the results. On the 15th of January, 1841, the Banks resumed specie payments-on the first of February, the Governor negociated a loan of nearly \$00,000 dollars with the Banks, ard mainly with the Bank of the United States-on the 4th of February, the Banks again

tion have they remained ever since. On the 5th of February, the intelligence of the canamity reached the seat of Government through prisate channels. The Legislature after pausing to give the Executive an opportunity of presenting his wiews at this crisis, proceeded without further delay to do its duty and legislate for the crying necessities of the people. To enable the Executive to suggest his remedy for the evils thus impending, was due alike to him and to ourselves-we waited, but we wested in vain. The Executive functions were paralytic. No word fell from the lips of the Governor, and so far as we or the public are apprized of his views as volunturily expressed, content with the present state of things, irredce mable currency, hopelessly irredeemable for the suffering people, he wrapped himself in mysterious silence and made no ef-

suspended, and in a state of almost hopeless prostra-

fort, gave no sign that promised relief. Not so your Representatives united, uncounselled by the Executive, they desumed the responsibility. and measures of relief were originated, matured and enacted. Mixed, however, with the prayer for relief, there was an emphatic demand for reform-and it tion of relief and reform that our measures were pre-

paied. It was not long before a measure of Bank reform generous and beneficial to the people. It limited transfers-no puzzling the public mind by intricate the question differently from the representatives the powers of Bank officers and Directors-it check- accounts; but every cent of revenue had its appropri- whem the people of the very county had elected.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

"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 Natureto our use and pleasure". - Dr. Johnson.

SATURDAY MORNING. MAY 22, 1841. VOL. XVII.

connected vital measures of reform which the people had long demanded. So far as the Legislature was concerned their duty was promptly and faithfully performed.

Nor was it till the Legislature had thus acted that any Executive intimation was made. It came as usual in the form of a peremptory refusal to acquiesce in the views of the Representatives of the people, and it left the Legislature to mature its measures again, and guessing at the varying opinions of the Executive, to try to enact laws which might conform to them and at the same time be consonant with

public policy and Constitutional requisition. With what an anxious desire to regulate our course by wise and disinterested views-to do what a peculiar exigency required and no more-to conciliate our political adversaries and for once to unite with them or to persuade them to unite with us in a common effort to relieve the suffering community, those who were immediate spectators of the scene best can tell. One of the undersigned, representing the feelings of us all on the floor of the Senate, expressly tendered to the Executive the assurance of an earnest desire to bury mere party feeling, and to cooperate cordially in measures at which no party cavil could be uttered. But it was in vain. The only answer was derision & the offer, and a scornful denial of the existence of all distress among our con-

Not discouraged by the failure of all these efferts the undersigned again matured a measure of relief designed to effect the great object in the attainment of which we believe the hopes of our suffering constituents were involved. Could our constituents have seen what we have seen, and know what we have known, they would still more highly appreciate our reasonable anxiety to give relief. Not only was the communi y generally agonised, but on certain classes the pressure of the times fell with peculiar severity. The contracts on the unfinished lines of monwealth, solemnly and sacredly pledged by agents who, however faithless to their trusts, were still the egents of the State. After the adjournment of the last Legislature, the Canal Commissioners holding their offices at the will of the Governor, aware that the appropriations were expended or insufficient, prosecuted the public works. Of this action we do not feel disposed to speak further than to say, that the Executive who would thus willingly incur debts ought to be us willing to pay them and not to deny poor just ce to those who suffer by his acts. The contractors who in full confidence trusted the Commonwealth, have come to us and told us their pite. ous tile-their property sacrificed, their toil wasted, debts incurred, executions impending, ruin staring solvency tainting their character, and the debtor's to receive them. The counties of Erie, of Crawford, of Beaver, of Dauphin, Huntingharma, are filled . ith sufferers like thesc. We have policy of further expenditure on the unfinished lines, none of us are insensible to the State's obligations to pay her just debts. It is the Executive alone, who contracted debts without authority of law, that per-

sists in his refusal to pay them. To give relief and do justice to these creditors, the Legislature has labored long and anxiously and in the hope of giving this relief, was the measure to which they have referred in a great measure matu-

The debts due for repairs alone, amount to two Governor pretended to indicate other than considerhundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars, due generally to poor men who have contributed their labor to keep the public works in such condition that they may render revenue to the Commonwealth. Cases of individual hardship have been brought to our view, at which any heart would sicken, except the we live, the Governor founded his objections on a callous hearts of isose who, elevated above the sympathies of ordinary humanity, can use the benefit of two years ago was abrogated by a vote of the people. labor, and yet deny to it its reward. It was to pay Nor had the Executive the manliness either to admit those debts too that the undersigned have anxiously labored.

To other public creditors, to those by whose pecuniary contributions the Internal Improvement system has been constructed, there was due at least an effort on the part of the State .o discharge its obligations. Relying too confidently on the professions of the Executive, that by no act of his should the State credit be impaired or the public faith violated, we assumed the hazardous responsibility of exacting from the people new contributions to the common cause. The ruinous and disgraceful system of borrowing to pay interest, the undersigned thought and still think ought : be arrested. They have endeavored to do so, and if they have failed the responsibility is not theirs. The State credit must and ought at all hazards and at any cost he sustained. The State lebt is the aggregate of every man's promise, and if dishonor rest on the individual who violates his word, far deeper and fouler is that dishonor which will pursue the community which wantonly and causelessly disregards its obligations and taking contributions from the hand of generous confidence, entrenches itself within its constitutional immunity and refuses to provide for the payment of its unquestioned de is. There is but one mode of sustaining credit, and to that the Legislature resorted. Its failure is

not attributable to us. The measure thur matured finally passed the Legislature on the 36th of April, and on the 1st of effect required passed into a law. No remonstrance May it was returned to us with the Executive objections. To that measure and to those objections we ask your best attention. They are in all respects worthy of it. It was a measure which will at once relieve the pressure of immediate liability on the Commonwealth, pay its domestic cre liters, afford relief to the people by a moderate and well regulated amount of small note currency, save a large amount of interest on the public debt, and give to the banks such relief as for the sake of the community it was proper to afford them-but it did more, and to this we invite especial atter ion. It provided for a reductions of the expenses of the government-it expressly prohibited the entanglement of the Commonwealth in new contracts, the burthen of which would ultimately fall on the people themselves-and above all, was with a steady view to the coincident ministra- it especially appropriated the money to be raised to certain objects and made it offence against the law for its officers to misapply the appropriations. There was to be no trensfer of money from this fund to that and popular relief was enacted by both Houses. It fund-no drawing from one pocket into another-no was rigid in its enactments to the Banks. It was concealing deficiencies or defalcations by ingenious

ed inordinate Banking open tions. It was not the ate object indicated, and neither the Executive nor extravagant privilege of disragarding law. It was his agents, could without detection misapply it., the Legislature to regulate the distipline of a county the privilege which necessity exacted and it This constitutional "coercion" we thought we had prison. A bill providing for a change in the appointwas nothing more. But with that privilege were a right to apply, and yet it is of this restraint which the constitution itself enjoins, and which we were a prison in Chester county, was passed by both Hou- chase of ropes. bound to prescribe, that the Executive complains as ses, and has been vetoed by the Governor for no a dangerous encroachment on his prerogative. From other pretext than that which differing views of exthis complaint we again appeal to the popular judgment to sanction a measure which would descree approval, if it contained no other provision than this. We trust that no Legislature will ever be dissuaded or deterred from imposing this wholesome restrant of representatives, then through those representatives, on the power of the Executive over the treasury.

So far as the Relief Bill offected the banking in-

stitutions of the State, to the great surprise of the undersigned, they found the views of the Governor on one point had suddenly become consonant with theirs. At the beginning of the late session he denounced small notes as an evil which was on every account to be avoided, and strenuously urged the prohibition of notes under ten dollars. At that time the people were suffering for the want of this currency, but the Executive prejudices were obdurate. At the Leginning of this session his views were unchanged. So late as the 8th of April, he still professed hostility to small notes even to a limited amount, and salutary regulation. By his recent veto it however human nature, always developed in the tenaciousness appears that within a short time the Executive on his subject has changed his ground, and that influenced by considerations which he has not indicated, and in relation to which in charity we, will not pretend to speculate, he too is in favor of this mode of relief to the community. We apprehend that the people will appeciate the sincerity of his past profeseions, and feel due gratitude for his late acquiesence in their wishes.

Not discouraged yet but anxicus to preserve the public credit at all hazards, in order to save the Executive from the stain which must rest on him, and on him alone, if by the course he has thought fit to pursue the Legislature was forced to adjourn without lefinite action, still perplexed by the obscure intimations of his will, and sympathising deeply with the suffering people, the underrigned determined to act on their own responsibility, and accordingly passed the measure of relief by a constitutional majority. If public gratitude be due, no share of it is due to

It is a measure of compremise to which we ask the cordial and generous consideration of the people. It is a measure of necessity umidst surrounding difficulties. It is a measure which gives relief and

deserves the popular approval. Such has been the general course of action on the great measure of relief and reform-and to that action thus thwarted and perplexed, we confidently invite your cancid and generous consideration. Could the Governor have been induced to depart from his | would not have raised himself beyond the sphere of oracular reserve, and appealing to the impartial judgment of the people, a reliance which never fails, favorable as is the judgment which the undersigned frankly have indicated his views or expressed his have been compelled to form of the present Execuwillingness to take counsel, and honest counsel with tire, they have no hesitation in saying that his conthe Legislature on such subjects, much time and expense might have been spared, and long ago might we have returned to those who sent us hither and told them that counsels of patriousm had prevailed, popular necessities been relieved, and wholesome reform enforced. If the result had been different, the responsibility would not be with us. If we had left the people without relief, we should have left them. in the hands of the Executive.

But this engrossing subject is not the only one for which the legislation was needed. Nor is it the the Executive. only one in which the wishes of the people have been frustrated by the unstable and perverse will of the Executive.

At least ten executive vetoes disfigure the Journals of this session, and in but one of them has the ations of local expediency of which the representatives of the people believed they were the best judges. And in the single exception, strange as it may seem to our fellow citizens, so few of whom are ignorant of the provisions of the Constitution under which clause in an obsolete Constitution which more than the error, if error it was, or assign the true cause of the misrepresentation until it had been discovered and rebuked by the vigilant action of the representatives of the people. For proof of this assertion, now made with regret, but from a sense of justice, the undersigned refer to the Journals, where it will be seen that in a Message on the 10th of February last, the Governor quoted as in force the old Constitution as justifying his negative to an important bill, and that on the 12th, not, however, until after the misquotation had been detected in the House of Representatives, he acknowledged it in a supplemental communication, and attributed it to a mistake in transcribing. No one can read the passage with the context and believe that it was an accidental error. judge for themselves.

This is the solitary instance in which the Governor has frustrated our legislation on account even of pretended constitutional scruples. A few instances of his abuse of the power the constitution has conferred on him, are fresh in our recol ection. They will show to the people how the public lime has been wasted by the constant and frivolous executive inter-

It became necessary to supply the omission of Prothonotary in Huntingdon county to note the record of a deed barring an entailed estate. A petition was presented, referred, and examined, a bill to the was presented though ample time was afforded. No public policy was affected. The bill passed in connection with an important public bill, extending to all religious societies, without distir. ion, the right to hold lands for churches or burial grounds. Notwithstanding the public exigency, and for no adequate reason, the Executive returned the measure with his unexplained objections. The stain of religious intolerance was left on our Statute Book, and the public time was wasted by the necessity of re-enacting that which was confessedly un bjectionable.

If the people of Lancaster county desire to abolish an useless Court, prostituted to party uses, the Executive, differing in opinion, but suggesting no constitutional difficulty, vetoes the bill-but suggests the reference of the question to the votes of a portion of the people of the county.

In accordance to his suggestion, the question is referred to the decision of all who contributing to the support of the Court have a right to decide on its continuance, the obduracy of his will is not softened, and he vetoes the bill again, because he thinks on

ment of Inspectors, Wardens, and Door Keepers of pediency afforded. The people must judge of this abuse of power.

If this be tolerated—if on all questions of local interest when the people have spoken first in the choice and the Legislature has exercised its sound and honest discretion, the Executive is to interfere and thus defy the popular will, far better would it be to dispense with the complicated system of popular representation, its expense and its delays, and give to the government that unity of design which it appears in the view of the Executive would seem to be its per-

At any other period than this, the undersigned are free to admit they believe a different course would liave been pursued by the Governor. A wanton abuse of power without object, they are disposed to attribute to no public functionary. But on the eve of an election, when the incumbent of the Executive made this one of his objections to that measure of office is a candidate for re-election, the infirmity of of office, is only overcome by a spirit of independence, such as even by his friends is not claimed for the present Executive. To retain the possession of patronage and poo cr-to cultivate factious or party influences however minute, whether among the tipstaves of a Mayor's Court, or the turnkeys of a county jail-to secure all doubtfut friends-to dispense with the execution of the laws-to pardon admitted libellers before trial, and give a plenary indulgence to them to violate all laws hereafter, are some of the fruits of the privilege of re-election operating on unscrupulous partizans. The undersigned have no reasen to regard the present possessors of power to be exceptions to the rule.

Sensible of this exposure to temptation, and yielding to the expression of public opinion on this point, the undersigned, at an early period of the session procured the passage of an amendment to the Constitution limiting the Executive to a single term. If on any one point the public voice has spoken, it is on this. The promise of the venerated HARRISON, a promise the succerity of which even political enenies did not question, that in no event would be be a condidate for re-election; and his opinion that such an amendment was desirable, has consecrated this One Term Principle in the affections of the prople of Pennsylvania, and each day's experience tends to ripen that sentiment into deliberate judgment .-Does any one doubt that had the present Governor of Pennsylvania been meligible for a second term, he party movement to which he seems confined ? Unduct and policy would have been different had the temptation to do wrong been withheld.

Before the 4th of March last, when the present Governor was re-nominated, the amendment to the Constitution had passed the Senate, where it was resisted by the friends of the administration, and was under consideration in the House of Representatives. It afterwards passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, but eight members voting in the minority, and they all accredited friends of

It must next be indirectly submitted to the peotile, always the last and surest resource, and by them at the next general election it must be decided. We submit it to you as part of our acts. Having weighed it well, having looked at it in all its relations to the interests of the people which we were sent here to guard, we submit it to you and to your decision now as ever we shall submit. The next Legislature must revise this act of ours, and we appeal to you to make this the test hereafter.

There is one matter of great public interest to which the attention of the undersigned was early called. They refer to the condition of the public works, and to the abuses which were supposed to exist there. There was a prevalent opinion among the people that the Canal Commissioners, dependent nediately on the Executive, had prostituted their high functions, and had bestowed on personal and political favorites a large share of the patronage which unhappily for the people they are authorised to dispense. The public has been sta tled from its confidence by the astonishing disclosure that the public works during the last two years under the care of the present Canal Board have cost for management and repairs the sum of TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE DOLLARS-or an average of ONE MILLION AND SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND AND FORTY DOLLARS for each year of Governor Porter's administrationwhile during the late administration the average even We ask the people to examine the journals and then at periods of extraordinary accident never exceeded eight hundred and six thousand six hundred and ninety six dollars. Unable to account for this by any theory but that which is founded on a conviction of the want of integrity of the public agents, and earnestly desiring to restore public confidence in the magnificent system of improvements for which so much has been expended, and in the success of which the best hopes of the people are centred, the House of Representatives soon after its organization instituted a thorough investigation of the Canal Board. Its results will soon be before the world and to those esults we direct your early attention. They justify suspicion—they authorise and demand the strongest reprobation—they are the results of calm and delibcrate inquiry, in which justice was fairly done, ample opportunity of exculpation afforded, witnesses were

> Committee, are but specimens of worse and more startling developements hereafter. It became necessary to purchase ropes for the inclined planes. The best article was offered by manufacturers of unquestioned merit, and could have a political partisan offered it to the disposers of the public bounty for \$9,049. The competition was no hundred and seventy-one dollars.

publicly examined and cross-examined, and the Ca-

nal Commissioners will stand before the public con-

victed on unquestioned evidence of gross and palpa-

ble abuse of power. Who can wonder at the increas-

ing expenditure on our public works when they read

and hear of such instances as one or two, which, ta-

ken at random from the report of the Investigating

It became necessary to lay eleven miles of railroad near the city of Philadelphia. It was in unquestioned done for thirty-six thousand dollars. It was done Utica.

But worse than all, the Governor will not permit | and cost the Commonwealth fifty-four thousand five

Among the largest and most important work on our canal line is the construction of the Reservoir near Hollidaysburg. For this work three offers were made and the work given to a political friend-at what cost to you, fellow citizens, will thus oppear:

For grubbing and cleaning, two contractors offered has the contract.

For rock excavation, two contractors offered thirty-nine cents, and Mr. Mutchell has it for fortyeight cents.

For common excavation below water, two con tractors offered, one twenty and one twenty-four cents, but Mr. Mitchell offered thirty-three cents, and has the contract too.

For good earth embankment, one contractor offer ed seventeen cents and one fifteen cents, but Mr. Mitchell has done it for twenty-five cents.

For course stuff embankment, one contractor o fered nineteen cents, and another seventeen cents, and Mr Mitchell has it for thirty cents, and so it will appear throughout, till it is demonstrable that the loss to the Commonwealth in this one work will not be less than twenty thousand dollars.

On the Western Reservoir it was ascertained that cost the state upwards of twenty thousand dollar to clear from timber about four hundred acres.

Had no other inducement existed, there would have been in these disclosures enough to justify immediate action and a change in the tenure of these Canal Commissioners. A bill was immediately matured to that effect, with the design of changing the tenure, and giving to the Legislature and the Governor a concurrent power of appointment. But the tenaciousness with which power holds on to patronage, was not to be relaxed, and this measure adapted to the wishes of the people and their necessities, fell before the veto power. The Executive suggested a reference to the vote of the people—to that suggesiion we have acceded, and there is now in his hands a Bill to carry it into effect. Its fate we do not pretend to conjecture. Let the people wait on the Executive decision.

We are now about to separate and to mingle again with our constituents. We shall find them of pressed by difficulty and embarrassments such as we have labored anxiously to alleviate and remove. The peried will soon come when the popular will is to again determine into whose hands the Executive power of the state is to be entrusted for the next three years. What that decision will be we do not doubt. The a change—and to that change alone must the people | ness Courier. ook for permanent and substantial relief.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE. Joseph M. Sterrett, Thomas E. Cochran, Henry S. Spackman, Elihu Case. Nathaniel Brooke, James Mathers, Samuel M. Barclay, John Strohm, Robert P. Maclay. John T. Huddleston. Charles C. Sullivan, William Hiester, Thomas Williams. John H. Ewing.

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A YANKEE ADMIRAL.-It is stated in a New Hampshire paper that a former citizen of that State, Thomas F. Williams, has become an Admiral, Count Zinzechoff, in the Russian Navy. It seems that he was in early youth a clerk in a tore at Meredith Bridge. Being naturally of a

generous, bold and ardent temperament, no sooner had he served out his time, than he went to visit a relative in Portland for the purpose of seeing a ship, and if possible, obtaining employment in one. He at length succeeded; after one or two voyages he was taken dangerously ill at St. Petersburgh, and upon his recovery, through the aid of the American Consul, obtained a berth on boards of a Russian merchant vessel, as privileged seaman. After a prosperous voyage on their return home the vessel vas attacked by a piratical corsair ;- owing to the bravery and skill of Williams the pirates were beaten off and the vessel arrived at her destined port in safety. The Emperor Alexander hearing of this brilliant exploit, was so much pleased with the brahim to visit his palace: the result of the interview was his appointment as senior Midshipman in the Russian Navy. From this he has risen to his pre sent rank. He has been married for some years to a beautiful and accomplished Russian lady.

AGRICULTURE.-The Legislature of New York has made the judicious appropriation of \$8000 a year for five years, for the promotion of Agriculture and household manufactures in that State. It is the duty of the officers of the State and County Agriculture Societies to regulate and award premiums on such articles as are best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing in terests of the State, giving the reward for the most economical or profitable mode of competition. An accurate written description of the whole process in raising the crop, or tecding the animal, as may be, is to be given by the person claiming the reward.

DRAWBACK ON COAL .- The New York Canal Board have ordered that during the present year been procured at the aggregate amount of \$7,877; there shall be allowed a drawback of 73 per cent. on the amount of tolls paid on the transportation of mineral cost from the west to the tide water or to the longer equal, the partisan obtained the contract, and junction canal, provided such coal shall be delivered on this one article the Commonwealth lost eleven at tide water, or at some point on the junction canal or on the Champlain canal; and the like drawback is to be allowed on the amount of tolls paid on the transportation of anthracite coal from the tide proof that this work might have been done and well water to Utica, delivered at that point or west of

A HIGHLAND OUTLAW OF 1841 .-- About the centre of Loch Quoich, under the shadew of two high mountain terraces, streaked with snow, is a small island, scarcely more than half an acre in extent, on which are seen a few birch trees. It is about a quarter of a mile from the nearest mountain, and is as solitary as the heart of hermit or recluse could desire. On this spot resides a Highlander, now old and stern, who hids defiance to all the civil powers. and lives a free den.z. n of nature, Some forty years ago, EweniM' Phec, a fine, sprightly, athletic Highland lad enlisted in a regiment of which his " proprietor" was an officer. He was promised, or was led to believe that he would soon he preferred in the army. He went though his exercises with correctness and regularity, but preferment came not, and Ewen deliberately one day marched out of the ranks and betook himself to the hills. His retrest was discovered, and two files of soldiers were sent to apprehend him. With the concurrence of the late Glengarry, Ewen was seized, handcuffed, and carried off a prisoner. As the party proceeded through Strathehundred and eighty six dollars, causing a loss of lick, the dauntless Highlander watched a favorable more than eighteen thousand dollars, for reasons no doubt as patriotic as those which regulated the purchase of ropes.

The party discharged their muskets after him, but without effect, and breaking off his handcuffs, by dashing them regainst a rock, Ewen was again a free man among the wilds. He established himself on Lochicl's property in Convinue, an out-of-the world retreat, where ho lived unmolested for many years, hunting, fishing, and rearing goats, without any man daring to make to do it for \$350- John Mitchell charged \$700 and him afraid or presuming to speak of ient. As a componion was wenting to soften or onliven his solitude. Ewen wored, won, and ran off with a damsel of fourteen, now his wife, and the mother of five children. At length, however, the law prevailed for a time, and the adventurer was ejected from Corrybue. He submitted quietly, and took refuge in this little island in Loch Queich, where he deems himself safe and impregnable. With turf and birch trees he raised a hut, and found or made a boat to enable him to communicate with the mainland. He has about fifty goats which he quarters on the neighboring hills. and his gun and rod, we suppose, supply him with fish and game. In winter, the situation of this lonely family must be awful. Ewen's strong, muscular. and handsome frame is still clad in the Highland costume, and he never ventures abroad without his dirk by his side. Some of the tenants fear him from his daring character, and others reverence him for his supposed witchcraft and supernatural power, which is firmly believed in the glen. In this way, a boll of meal now and then, and perhaps a sum of money, finds its way to the lonely island, and the home of the outcast is made glad in winter. He believes himself, that he is possessed of a charmed life, but a loaded gun is constantly at his bed-side during the night, and his dirk is ever ready by day to supply mortal means of defence. When Mr. Edward Ellice visited Glen Quoich, after purchasing the property, Ewen called upon him, like a dutiful vassal in the old feucal time, doing hou age to I ege lord, and presented some goat's milk as a peace offering. His terms were simple but decisive. He told Mr. Ellice, not that he would pay rent for his island, but that no would not molest the new laird, if the new laird did not disturb him in his possession! The grizzled aspect, intrepid bearing, and tree speech of the bold outlaw struck the Englishman with surprise, and Ewen instantly became a sort of favorite. It is probable he will not again be disturbed; for the island is not worth a shilling to any person but Ewen M'Phee and it would be cruel to dispossess even this daring and desperate man, now upwards of sixty years of age. The situation of his family growing up in wild neglect and harbarism, is the most painevents of the winter have added to the necessity of ful circumstance in Ewen's singular story .- Inver-

Tomb of Gen. HARRISON .- By the following paragraph, copied from the Shelby (Ky.) News of the 5th ult., it will be seen that those with whom the decision of the question properly rests, have decided that the remains of the great and good man whose loss a nation mourns, are to find their resting place on the bank of the Ohio river, at North Bend. The Baltimore Patriot observes: However a national or central feeling, mingling with respect for the memory of the individual, might have favored a different disposition of these remains, and induced the wish that they should repose in the national cemetry, none can question the rights of those who have thus decided, on the fitness of the decision. To us, the spot designated a- the final resting place of the remains of Gen. HAR-

RISON, seems peculiarly appropriate.
"We learn from Col. Todd, that on his way to his residence in this county last week, he, in performance of his sacred duty, called upon the venerable Widow of our lamented deceased President. Whilst there, he was invited by that lady to a consultation with herself and her only remaining son. as to the ultimate depository of the remains of her distinguished and beloved husband,-the Great and Good President. It was determined, at this consultation, to remove the remains immediately North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and clevated natural mound, where the monument may be reen for several miles up and down the Ohio riv There, the traveller of distant ages, will be refreshed by a visit to the tomb of the Warrior, who was never defented; of the Patriot, who died poor: and of the Statesman, who, from the proud height of President, " fell, like a stor struck from its sphere, covered with glory and renown.

ET, PATRICK -The following sketch of the life of St. I strick we find in the Dublin University Mag-

azine:---St. Patrick was a native of North Britain, being born in the year 372. He was the son of a deacon and the grandson of a preist.-When he was sixteen years of age, he was taken captive by some lish pirates, and brought to Ireland. Here he continued six years, discharging the most servile offices, but having at length effected his escape, he returned to his native country, having during his captivity been converted to the faith of Christ, and having made himself well acquainted with the language and manners of the people of Ireland. From this period he is said to have had an intense desire to be employed as missionary in Ireland. To prepare himself for this purpose, we are told that he passed into France, the very country from which, in all probability, the gospel was originally sent to Ireland, and spent some years under the tuition of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, who ordained him a deacon; he was made a Presbyter by Germanus, bishop of Auxere. After that he spent some time among the canons of the Lateran Church, and then took up his residence among a colony of monks in he Tuscan See. At this period of his life his former desire for the spiritual instruction of the Irish seems to have revived with increased arder: he preached in Britain for some time with success, and from thence passed over to Ircland, and became one of the most successful missionaries that ever appeared in the Island of Erin. Such appears to be the simple outline of the history of our Irish apostle, directed of a mist of legendary lore, in which his threescore hingraphers have enveloped him.

PRETTY Cool.-We clip the following queer adertisement from the N. O. Picayune. The Picayune says it is copied, verbatem et seria tem, frum Mississippi paper.
TAKE NOTICE.

With Mr. Ginn the crowd came in-

Some took brandy—some took gin.

Fourth of July at the Springs. URIAH GINN takes this occasion to inform his creditors, friends, the public at large, and the community in particular, that it is his intention to change his place of residence by leaving Rankin in the course of one, two or three weeks, as may best suit his convenience. He is induced to be thus particular, being like ten thousand of his neighbors,) not exactly prepared to "shell out the corn," and wipe out old scores: at the same time he will use every effort to settle all of his debts wherein he has got value received; but he wishes to be emphatically understood by them who hold paper with his name saddled on it as an endorser, that he bluffs the whole arrangement. Those who hold claims against him upon that footing can turn the screws and "gried on," and if they get the money before Gian does they can, sing it out. URIAH GINN,

Brandon, Jan. 20th 1841.