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Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged.

Advertisements by the Post-Office will be charged 25 cents extra.

Advertisements by the Year. One Column, \$20.00; Two Columns, \$30.00; Three Columns, \$40.00; Four Columns, \$50.00; Five Columns, \$60.00; Six Columns, \$70.00; Seven Columns, \$80.00; Eight Columns, \$90.00; Nine Columns, \$100.00; Ten Columns, \$110.00; Eleven Columns, \$120.00; Twelve Columns, \$130.00.

Advertisements by the Month. One Column, \$2.00; Two Columns, \$3.00; Three Columns, \$4.00; Four Columns, \$5.00; Five Columns, \$6.00; Six Columns, \$7.00; Seven Columns, \$8.00; Eight Columns, \$9.00; Nine Columns, \$10.00; Ten Columns, \$11.00; Eleven Columns, \$12.00; Twelve Columns, \$13.00.

Advertisements by the Week. One Column, \$0.50; Two Columns, \$0.75; Three Columns, \$1.00; Four Columns, \$1.25; Five Columns, \$1.50; Six Columns, \$1.75; Seven Columns, \$2.00; Eight Columns, \$2.25; Nine Columns, \$2.50; Ten Columns, \$2.75; Eleven Columns, \$3.00; Twelve Columns, \$3.25.

Advertisements by the Day. One Column, \$0.10; Two Columns, \$0.15; Three Columns, \$0.20; Four Columns, \$0.25; Five Columns, \$0.30; Six Columns, \$0.35; Seven Columns, \$0.40; Eight Columns, \$0.45; Nine Columns, \$0.50; Ten Columns, \$0.55; Eleven Columns, \$0.60; Twelve Columns, \$0.65.

Advertisements by the Line. One Column, \$0.05; Two Columns, \$0.07; Three Columns, \$0.10; Four Columns, \$0.13; Five Columns, \$0.16; Six Columns, \$0.19; Seven Columns, \$0.22; Eight Columns, \$0.25; Nine Columns, \$0.28; Ten Columns, \$0.31; Eleven Columns, \$0.34; Twelve Columns, \$0.37.

Advertisements by the Letter. One Column, \$0.01; Two Columns, \$0.015; Three Columns, \$0.02; Four Columns, \$0.025; Five Columns, \$0.03; Six Columns, \$0.035; Seven Columns, \$0.04; Eight Columns, \$0.045; Nine Columns, \$0.05; Ten Columns, \$0.055; Eleven Columns, \$0.06; Twelve Columns, \$0.065.

Advertisements by the Word. One Column, \$0.005; Two Columns, \$0.007; Three Columns, \$0.01; Four Columns, \$0.013; Five Columns, \$0.016; Six Columns, \$0.019; Seven Columns, \$0.022; Eight Columns, \$0.025; Nine Columns, \$0.028; Ten Columns, \$0.031; Eleven Columns, \$0.034; Twelve Columns, \$0.037.

Advertisements by the Syllable. One Column, \$0.001; Two Columns, \$0.0015; Three Columns, \$0.002; Four Columns, \$0.0025; Five Columns, \$0.003; Six Columns, \$0.0035; Seven Columns, \$0.004; Eight Columns, \$0.0045; Nine Columns, \$0.005; Ten Columns, \$0.0055; Eleven Columns, \$0.006; Twelve Columns, \$0.0065.

Advertisements by the Letter-Head. One Column, \$0.005; Two Columns, \$0.007; Three Columns, \$0.01; Four Columns, \$0.013; Five Columns, \$0.016; Six Columns, \$0.019; Seven Columns, \$0.022; Eight Columns, \$0.025; Nine Columns, \$0.028; Ten Columns, \$0.031; Eleven Columns, \$0.034; Twelve Columns, \$0.037.

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MINERS' AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1841. VOL. XVII. NO. 44

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly important movements in Parliament under the new Regime—Sir Robert Peel's position in regard to the Corn Laws—Continued Agitation—More Failures—Prorogation of Parliament: New Loan: Distress and Stagnation in Trade.

The steam packet Columbia, Captain Judkins, reached Boston between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday morning, the 21st inst. She had a most successful passage, and had nearly all the way, with very heavy gales. She left on the 5th inst., and made the passage in 15 days 16 hours, thus proving these Boston steamers to be capital sea boats.

She brings us our full files up to Oct. 5th, inclusive. She brought out 117 passengers, among whom is Lord Morpeth. He makes a four months tour in the United States.

The overland mail from India had not arrived, consequently there is nothing later from China. The news by the Britannia of the second veto, reached Liverpool Sept. 30th, and created great excitement all over the country.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 7th of October, until January.

Trade of most kinds looks gloomy; money has been in great demand, the general tendency of the funds is downwards, and no improvement expected at present. The cotton market seems gradually creeping up; the demand has been healthy and good, at a slight advance. The wheat trade has been lively, and at an advance; flour remains firm—the harvest in Ireland and Scotland are bad.

The new Chancellor has advertised a loan of three millions sterling.

There is great discussion in the London papers about Mr. Leod. The "London Times," after speaking of his certain acquittal, goes on to say—

Then, the further question arises, is nothing to be demanded for Mr. Leod in the way of personal satisfaction for his twelve months unjust imprisonment? That it has been unjust is clearly admitted by the general government, who earnestly interceded for his release. That he has been a heavy sufferer by his long incarceration, no reasonable person can doubt. How then is this man to be indemnified for such a protracted term of cruel and arbitrary disposal? Even if this point were satisfactorily disposed of, the far more important one concerning Mr. Leod's power to protect his loyal subjects must remain to be solved. In the hands of Lord Palmerston, who must be held mainly responsible for Mr. Fox's quiescence, this untoward accident, which might have been healed months ago by vigorous treatment, has festered, we fear, into an incurable abscess.

The accession of Lord Aberdeen to the foreign seals came too late, unfortunately, to enable his Lordship's vigorous sagacity to do more than merely to lament and condemn the errors of his predecessor. What could prudently and honorably be done to repair this mischief, we do not, but it is beyond the power of human statesmanship to achieve.

The Queen was in good health, but was not to prorogue Parliament in person, for obvious reasons. The Court were to return to Buckingham Palace, and the Queen to stay there till after her accession.

Lord Robert Peel and his lady were on a visit to the Queen Sept. 28.

Our Minister, Mr. Stevenson, comes out in the Great Western.

PRIMA LITTE. The first session of the Parliament which made Sir Robert Peel minister, was to terminate either on Thursday or Friday, the 7th or 8th, by an adjournment to the month of January or February. Its principal exploits have been to defeat the plans of the late government, for furnishing the people with a regular and abundant supply of coin—to support Sir Robert Peel in putting the consideration of the prevailing national distress until the spring of next year—to authorize Mr. Goulburn to add some millions to the national debt.

Parliament continued its sittings, but the new ministry appeared very much at a loss as to what measures they were best to propose for the relief of the country. Sir Robert Peel finds it much easier to pull down than to build up. The people were evidently growing impatient, and were beginning to inquire for the tokens of that public prosperity so loudly promised them upon the accession of the conservative administration.

House of Lords, Sept. 20.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, setting forth that British subjects were still concerned in promoting several branches of the slave trade. Lord Colchester withdrew all his bills for improving the administration of justice till next session. 23d.—The business was confined chiefly to the reception of petitions. Adjourned to 27th Sept.

On the 23d, Sir Robert Peel said it was the intention of government to carry into effect the Irish poor law act, and also to maintain the leading principle of the English poor law bill, though he should be ready to consider, in the next session, any proposal for its improvement. Mr. Forster said that the bill had destroyed the last government, and that it would destroy any government which would identify itself with its harsh clauses.

Sept. 24th.—On the motion for going into committee for supply, a long debate issued on the state of the country. Sir Robert Peel said he would not deny or underrate the present distress, but he trusted it was not so severe as some represent it to be. The House resolved itself into a committee of supply, and voted a sum of between ten and eleven millions sterling, to make good the supplies granted in the last session. The House then adjourned to the 27th September.

Sir Charles Napier called the attention of Sir Robert Peel to the danger of Mr. Leod, and hoped Parliament would not be prorogued without means being taken to protect him. Sir Robert Peel could not give Sir Charles Napier any assurance on the subject. The poor law bill was discussed at considerable length, and several motions were made to amend the law, but they were all defeated by the ministry.

The Corn Law Legislation.—The agitation on the subject of the corn laws still goes on, and has assumed the shape of public meetings to petition against any prorogation of parliament until this subject has been discussed.

Another Failure.—Messrs. W. R. & S. Mitchell, old established and highly respectable West India merchants, and proprietors of vast estates in Jamaica, &c., had failed, in consequence, it is said, of the shortness of the crops.

Still Another Failure.—A great failure, involving £70,000, had occurred at Huddersfield, and thrown a large number of persons out of employment.

Mrs. Trollope.—Sir Archibald Trollope, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Trollope, the famous traveller and authoress, had committed suicide.

A good deal of excitement had been occasioned in Lancashire, on account of a discovered case of diseased meat. No less than seventeen persons were violently sick at Whitworth, in consequence of partaking of this meat, and several had died. An investigation was going on.

Commercial Affairs.—We do not perceive that the commercial affairs of Great Britain have amended since the arrival of the last previous news. On the contrary, almost every species of trade appeared to be weighed down by a depression almost without a parallel. There is an evident design on the part of the British press to conceal in a measure the actual state of the country, lest the foreign relations and the credit of English merchants, should be unfavorably influenced thereby. This remark applies more particularly to the manufacturing districts. But facts will show out involuntarily sometimes.

The Mr. James Curtis, an American from Ohio, whose speeches against the corn laws in various public places in England we have hitherto noticed, appears to have created quite a sensation there, and is rather roughly handled by some of the papers in the interest of the corn law monopoly.

The British Queen will not leave for New York until the spring. Meanwhile she is to go to Constantinople.

The Columbia brings out 12,500 letters. The postage on those to New York alone amounts to 1550 dollars.

Many vessels of war are getting ready for service, at the different dock-yards. The object seems to be to reinforce the China squadron.

Miss Kelly, the distinguished comedian, comes to New York for six months. She is engaged, we believe, at the Park.

The widow of the lamented Power has administered to her estate. Her personal property was sworn to be under £5000.

A meeting was held on the 29th ult., for the election of Lord Mayor for the city of London, when Alderman John Pirie, by trade a plasterman, was elected. Mr. Pirie, in returning thanks, said he little thought, forty years ago, when he came to the city of London a poor lad from the banks of the Tweed, that he would arrive at such distinction.

We observed a full detail, in the London papers, of Wise and Stanley scene in the House, last summer.

The news of the U. S. Bank bankruptcy and of the dissolution of the Cabinet caused no little excitement in England.

Lord Honick was shot at, while he was in the act of being chaired, after his election for Sunderland.

France.—The news from this country is of a little general interest as that from England. Duller papers we never looked over, in search for news than the stupid files brought by the Columbia.

Several of the leading journals of Paris had been seized by the government, on various pretences. The press was much excited on the subject.

No further disturbances.

There is no later news from China, by this arrival, nor from Spain, if we except an account of a bull fight at Lisbon, which ended in a mob, and the loss of several lives. From Portugal we find out no important item, the failure of the great house of Curpes, Garcia & Co., for a very large amount. From the East we learn that Mahomet Ali is preparing for formidable opposition to the Porte.

A frightful and horrid murder, which caused great excitement throughout London, was committed on the 21st ult. on a Mr. Burdon, the Landlord of the King's Hotel, Eastcheap, by a man named Blackley, who had married Burdon's wife's sister. The connexion did not prove a happy one, owing to the misconduct of Blackley, and his wife had returned to her brother-in-law as bar maid. On the evening of the 21st Blackley went into the hotel, walked deliberately behind the counter and stabbed his wife first, and then stabbed Mr. Burdon, and made a hasty attempt to stab Mrs. Burdon. He then ran out and made his escape.

Mr. Burdon died immediately of his wounds, but Mrs. Burdon and her sister are out of danger. The murderer was apprehended and examined at the Mansion House, after which he was committed to Newgate to wait for his trial at the Old Bailey.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

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The accession of Lord Aberdeen to the foreign seals came too late, unfortunately, to enable his Lordship's vigorous sagacity to do more than merely to lament and condemn the errors of his predecessor. What could prudently and honorably be done to repair this mischief, we do not, but it is beyond the power of human statesmanship to achieve.

The Queen was in good health, but was not to prorogue Parliament in person, for obvious reasons. The Court were to return to Buckingham Palace, and the Queen to stay there till after her accession.

Lord Robert Peel and his lady were on a visit to the Queen Sept. 28.

Our Minister, Mr. Stevenson, comes out in the Great Western.

PRIMA LITTE. The first session of the Parliament which made Sir Robert Peel minister, was to terminate either on Thursday or Friday, the 7th or 8th, by an adjournment to the month of January or February. Its principal exploits have been to defeat the plans of the late government, for furnishing the people with a regular and abundant supply of coin—to support Sir Robert Peel in putting the consideration of the prevailing national distress until the spring of next year—to authorize Mr. Goulburn to add some millions to the national debt.

Parliament continued its sittings, but the new ministry appeared very much at a loss as to what measures they were best to propose for the relief of the country. Sir Robert Peel finds it much easier to pull down than to build up. The people were evidently growing impatient, and were beginning to inquire for the tokens of that public prosperity so loudly promised them upon the accession of the conservative administration.

House of Lords, Sept. 20.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, setting forth that British subjects were still concerned in promoting several branches of the slave trade. Lord Colchester withdrew all his bills for improving the administration of justice till next session. 23d.—The business was confined chiefly to the reception of petitions. Adjourned to 27th Sept.

On the 23d, Sir Robert Peel said it was the intention of government to carry into effect the Irish poor law act, and also to maintain the leading principle of the English poor law bill, though he should be ready to consider, in the next session, any proposal for its improvement. Mr. Forster said that the bill had destroyed the last government, and that it would destroy any government which would identify itself with its harsh clauses.

Sept. 24th.—On the motion for going into committee for supply, a long debate issued on the state of the country. Sir Robert Peel said he would not deny or underrate the present distress, but he trusted it was not so severe as some represent it to be. The House resolved itself into a committee of supply, and voted a sum of between ten and eleven millions sterling, to make good the supplies granted in the last session. The House then adjourned to the 27th September.

Sir Charles Napier called the attention of Sir Robert Peel to the danger of Mr. Leod, and hoped Parliament would not be prorogued without means being taken to protect him. Sir Robert Peel could not give Sir Charles Napier any assurance on the subject. The poor law bill was discussed at considerable length, and several motions were made to amend the law, but they were all defeated by the ministry.

The Corn Law Legislation.—The agitation on the subject of the corn laws still goes on, and has assumed the shape of public meetings to petition against any prorogation of parliament until this subject has been discussed.

Another Failure.—Messrs. W. R. & S. Mitchell, old established and highly respectable West India merchants, and proprietors of vast estates in Jamaica, &c., had failed, in consequence, it is said, of the shortness of the crops.

Still Another Failure.—A great failure, involving £70,000, had occurred at Huddersfield, and thrown a large number of persons out of employment.

Mrs. Trol