

place. I was alarmed; but oh! I was nearly stunned, when on the floor, as if accidentally dropped, I found this glove!

He held out a lady's glove, so delicate in its shape and size, and so almost certainly hers, that my eyes began to grow misty with horror.

'Are you mad?' I whispered, for I could not speak; 'why did you not ride instantly to Miss Merion's?'

'Alas! if my suspicions are true, I were four hours too late. I was riding there, and thought it better to call on you by the way. My horse is at the door.'

'Your whip! your whip!' I shouted; 'follow me on foot!'

And ten seconds more saw me mounted, and heard the horse's hoof as I dashed into the darkness. Arrived at Merion Lodge, I tore past the servant who opened the door, and rushed into the drawing room. The family were assembled, all but Aura, whom I fiercely demanded to see. Every thing was consternation; my loafers, my streaming hair (for I had brought no hat with me) and my hollow voice, made all shudder. Aura had felt unwell, they said, and had retired to rest some hours before.

'As you value your soul's salvation,' I exclaimed, then for the first time weeping at the sight of that happy family, 'show me her room!'

None stirred nor spoke but her little sister, who took my hand silently, and led me up the staircase; the rest followed behind. I knelt the door with my clenched fist, and shouted her name unheeded: I rattle again, and no sound came from within; I dashed myself against it with the impulse of despair, and the bolt giving way, we were admitted. Not a single title of the contents of that room but I can conjure up now as vividly as if that awful moment—Aura Merion was sitting near the fire clad in a dressing gown, her elbow resting on a table, on which burnt a candle. Her back was toward us, and in her left hand, which was on the table, was a miniature; in her right a china cup. An open desk was near on which were strewn a few old letters and a song—the latter I recognised as mine.—Stockings, slippers, and other articles of dress, were around the room; and a faint odour, as if some drug, oppressed the air.—I passed round so as to see her face: she seemed steadfastly looking on vacancy, and her eye was unusually full and brilliant; her countenance was melancholy, and of a gray paleness. I knew and felt it—she was dead! Mr. Jones, who had scarcely half a mile to follow me, now entered the room breathless, he took from the table a black tin case and an empty vial, which he seemed endeavoured to touch with fear.

'Save—save her!—and me!' was my exclamation.

'Come away, man—come away!' he said: 'this is no place for you.'

'That vial!—what has it contained?' I muttered.

He replied in a low whisper, 'Poison.'—

I looked all round the room for some face to tell me he lied, but there was none, so I fell senseless on the floor.

Thus fell Aura Merion, whose fate it was after shamefully trifling with the affections of those who had loved her, to be bereft of the whom she held most dear by that very trifling. That she really loved Pontegro, inconsistent though it may seem, I am fully convinced; she never looked up after his angry parting, and his picture was in her hand when she died. That one of high intellectual endowment should thus bestow her affections on a man of excellent heart but unrefined mind, is not probably incongruous, nor inconsistent with the usual anomalies of the female character. A gloom fell on all the neighborhood where this tragedy took place; none who bore a heart could refuse sympathy to the unbounded grief of her bereaved parents; and I, whom the spectacle, with a thousand old associations, would have killed, left the place then and forever. My grief was not left behind me.

'This narration has been abrupt, destitute of art, and ill-written—it would disgrace the pen of a modern novelist. But over its fiction it has the sad and melancholy superiority of truth; which will give it interest in your eyes, and its great use to those into whose hands it may fall. If consideration approves my design, at some future I may give you another of those experiences which have made me what you style erroneously a Woman-hater.'

Population of Egypt.—The estimates of the population of Egypt have been extremely various; nor are we aware that it has been the subject of any accurate census; but the most careful recent estimates fix it about 2,500,000. The most detailed one, which seems to have been made with diligence, makes, of Copts, 1,600,000; Arab Fellahs, 2,250,000; Bedouin Arabs, 1,600,000; Arabian Greeks; 250,000; Jews, 20,000; Serbians, 30,000; Armenians, 10,000; Franks, or European Christians, 4,000; Manakles, 500; Ethiopians, 7,500.

It is stated that among the papers of Stephen Price, lately deceased, there were found certificates or evidences of stock in the English funds to the amount of \$300,000.

A correspondent of the New York Express, estimates that in the year 1900, that city will have a population of upwards of 5,000,000.

From the Harrisburg Reporter.
ENGLISH IRON TRADE.

We have seen several notices in newspapers of the report of Joseph Johnson, Esq., iron master, in Liverpool, on the iron trade in Scotland and Wales, but procured the report itself only a few days since. It would afford us great satisfaction, if we had the room, to place it entire before our readers. We will, however, endeavor to make an abstract of the facts.

In 1740, there were 50 blast furnaces in England, making annually, 17,350 tons cast iron, or 204 for each furnace, or 5 2/3 tons each per week. In 1788, the number of charcoal furnaces were reduced to 24, and the product to 13,000 tons. Several attempts had then been made to reduce the ores with coke and steam; and by means of this fuel, and the substitution of cylinder-blowing machines; worked with pistons, for the wooden bellows, 53 furnaces fired with coke made 48,800 tons per year, being a weekly product for each of 17 1/2 tons, and the whole manufacture that year being 615,000, with coke and charcoal. In 1790, the charcoal process was almost out of use, and 124 coke furnaces in blast, producing 124,870 tons per annum, or 1,032 tons for each. In 1802, 188 blast furnaces making 170,960 tons, in 1806, increased to 250,000 tons there being 227 coke furnaces, but only 159 in active use at once. In 1829, the product was 400,000 tons, in 1838, it was 600,000 tons, and in 1838, upwards of 1,000,000 tons. The hot blast was introduced by Mr. Neilson of Glasgow, and formed a new era in the iron trade, especially in Scotland, where there are now 52 furnaces in blast, 4 out of blast, 7 new ones building and 21 contemplated; which, supposing all in operation by 1844, will then produce in Scotland alone 457,000, allowing the average product, which is common in England, of 100 tons per week to each furnace.—The report says, it was for a long time considered doubtful whether the Scotch cast iron, made as it is with raw anthracite coal and heated air, would answer for malleable iron; but experiments made to test the matter have been attended with most satisfactory results; 4 cwt. 2 qrs. of pig iron, yielding, by the process of heating instead of puddling, blooms of 4 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. each, the quality equal to any made with coal ore.

The account given of the establishments in South Wales is exceedingly interesting. We extract from them the most important facts, since it is not easy to condense what is itself a very brief but yet too long detail of the different concerns. The average yield of the furnaces is about 100 tons per week; most of them are blown with cold air, instead of hot air, as it is generally understood. A friend of Mr. Johnson says, 'to make 100 tons of bar iron weekly requires about 4300 persons of every description; the rates of wages for men, from 12s. to 60s., for women 6s. to 10s., and for boys 10s. to 12s. per week.

Proportions of the materials used in each process, and waste of the iron, viz: Fifteen furnaces, averaging 90 tons each per week, will produce 1,350 tons of cast iron, with a consumption of 50 cwt. of coal per ton of iron, inclusive of calcining;—say 3,375 tons of coal to furnaces and calcining, and to blowing engines 10 cwt. of coal per ton of iron, or 375 tons. If the furnaces make 1,350 tons of cast iron, 103 tons may be deducted for the blast-furnace.—Then refining 1,350 tons, at 12 cwt. 1 qr. of pig to the ton of refined iron, will produce 1,110 tons refined metal, with a consumption of 9 cwt. per ton, or about 500 tons of coal weekly for the refineries;—1,110 refined metal will yield of puddled iron at 21 cwt per ton of the metal, and 18 cwt. of coal per ton of iron, 1,945 tons, with 910 tons of coal; and then the rolling mills at 23 cwt of puddled iron, and 23 cwt of coal per ton, will produce 915 tons of merchant bars, or what is called No. 2 iron, with a consumption of 915 tons of coal.'

In speaking of the works of Crawshaw & Sons, the report says:

'Amongst other interesting objects for your attention, you may here see the largest pump I ever heard of. The diameter of the working barrel is six feet, and the length of the lift in the barrel is four feet.—It pumps up the whole of the river Tafl, and the water, after turning all the wheels about the works, is discharged into the bed of the river. This may, appear, at first view, an expensive way of obtaining power, but experience shows that it is cheaper than erecting a number of small engines, or transmitting power through complicated machinery. In reference to Mr. Crane's anthracite furnaces the report says: 'Mr. Crane received me in the most gentlemanly manner, and accompanied me over the whole of his works, to afford me an opportunity of seeing to the full extent his mode of operation. He had three furnaces in blast, all blown with heated air, and he is about to erect two more. To convince me of the superior strength of iron made with anthracite coal alone, he requested one of his men to break a pig for my inspection. The man took the first pig he could lay hold of, and placing it flat on the ground struck it fifty-three blows with a sledge hammer, about twenty to twenty-two pounds in weight, but was not able to break it. The strongest pigs of iron made in the ordinary way may be broken by from three to six blows. The iron of Mr. Crane's I found to be so rich and soft, as well as strong, that it flattened or rather plated under the action of the hammer, and shelled

off in pieces about the size of a shilling, such as I now show you. Before the pig could be broken, it had to be cut with a chisel, the marks of which you may see on the piece of iron I have brought for your inspection.'

Mr. Crane has two furnaces at work and it is really astonishing to see the anthracite coal coming out of them quite unshattered, even after having been exposed for five days to the intense heat required for the smelting of iron. These two pieces I picked up from the furnace, as the fluid ran from the furnace, when they were red hot, and had been five days in passing through.

Mr. Crane has yet only one small cupola furnace in which he uses anthracite exclusively; for bringing the other two, he uses two-thirds of anthracite to one-third of coke and by using anthracite in this comparatively small proportion, he effects a saving of 12s to 13s. per ton in the cost of making iron, and very materially improves its quality. His furnace also yields a better product, in proportions of 35 to 50 percent.—His small cupola furnace, No. 2, from which when using cold air and coke, he could obtain only twenty to twenty-two tons of cast iron per week, by being fired with anthracite coal alone, and blown with hot air has produced, on an average of many months, thirty-five tons per week, and the larger furnaces in which he uses in proportions I have before stated, have increased, the No. 1 from thirty-four to thirty-five tons up from forty-five to forty-nine tons, and the No. 3, from fifty to fifty-five up to a sixty-five to eighty tons per week. All his furnaces are very small, and his blowing machinery not so good as it ought to be—hence his very good produce.

The quality of this iron is very highly spoken of—Mr. Crane has received assurances from several parties who have used it for various purposes, that 'for bars it had given great satisfaction; for foundry work it was admirably adapted; for making, it was found very difficult, and at the same time very strong—a union of qualities most desirable, but rarely to be met with.

With respect to the economy of this process, Mr. Crane has, on the average of several months, produced the 01 of cast iron with the before-mentioned small quantity of 27 cwt. of coal, and he entertains with great confidence that he will be able to reduce the quantity still further, say 22 cwt. His main bed of anthracite coal is eighteen feet thick. I produce a sample of it as obtained from the mine.'

We are unable to resist the temptation of adding the eloquent conclusion of this interesting report, viz:

'The aggregate number of furnaces in blast in South Wales we have found to be 122, out of blast, 7; building 31; and contemplated, 91; and, allowing for twelve works that Mr. Crane alludes to, as being likely to be erected soon, only five furnaces each, or sixty in all, we thus find that probably within the next five years the number of furnaces in South Wales will be doubled, and number 244. Allowing an average produce of eighty tons per week for each furnace, to have the astounding quantity of 4,952 tons, or, in round numbers, 1,000,000 tons of cast iron produced in this district alone—a quantity equal to that produced last year in the whole of Great Britain.

I trust I hear some of you remarking that we shall certainly have iron very cheap soon; and doubtless the easily increased production will have its effect on the market. But I have not the most distant apprehension of production outstripping consumption to any great extent. We may have, as we have hitherto had, occasional depressions and fluctuations, but there will always be found that powerful and very sensible governing self-interest, which, with the sleepless eye, will not fail narrowly to watch, and ultimately to regulate, the proportion between our wants and their supplies. When we look at the increased consumption of the last ten years, and bear in mind the multifarious purposes for which this material is now used, and to which it has only very recently been found to be adapted, we cannot but think that he must be a bold man who would place limits to its demand any more than to its production.—Eighty-eight years ago there were scarcely one blast furnace in South Wales; and what conceivable reason can be assigned why the requirements of this country shall not increase in a ratio at least equal to that of the past.

As a people, I trust we are growing wiser and better, and that we shall never again madly indulge in the wicked folly of wasting the strength and wealth of the nation in inflicting the devastations, the horrors, the complicated mental blightings and physical miseries of war; but that, on the contrary, our attention shall continue to be turned to the promotion of useful works, such as railways and steam-boats, and other improved means of intercourse between man and man, and nation and nation; and that when our own country shall have ceased to require all our materials and talents for these really beneficial pursuits, we shall be found ever ready and willing to extend those humanizing influences to every quarter of the globe, and find Christianity, philanthropy, and science traversing their widest bounds, and diffusing their blessings over the whole human race.

Strange as it may appear to some of those who hear me, these elevating principles and pursuits have a most powerful influence on the commerce of our country, and on none of its branches is this influence more immediately or more directly felt than on the iron trade.

Whether we choose to transport ourselves, in vessels made of wood or of iron, or our productions across the mighty and woful over their bosom by the winds of the heaven, or in others taught by steam to walk their surface like a thing of life; we are still dependent, more or less, for a supply of this most valuable metal; and, even when we come to require locomotion on land, it matters not however rude or however finished the means of transit we eman ourselves of, we must still have iron; and it has not infrequently occurred to me, that in proportion to our increased wants of this very necessary material, have been our increasing means of obtaining it; and I think we may rest satisfied, that so long as British skill, and energy, and wealth, and enterprise shall exist, we shall never be at a loss either for minds to devise, or hands to execute schemes that will enable us to improve, to their full extent, the inexhaustible stores of elementary materials, with which a bountiful providence has surrounded us; and, by converting them into the active instruments of social comforts, promote the happiness of all our fellow-creatures, and thus fully carry out his wise and beneficent purposes.'

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—By the provisions of the act approved the 23d ult., entitled "an act to authorize a loan," the Governor is authorized to negotiate a permanent loan for the sum of \$570,000. He is also authorized to negotiate a temporary loan for the same sum in anticipation of the said permanent loan.

A \$500,000 of the sum authorized to be borrowed is required to supply a deficit in the internal improvement fund for the payment of interest this day due. I directed the secretary of the commonwealth, immediately upon the approval of the said act on the 23d inst. to write to the banks of the city and districts of Philadelphia and the Harrisburg Bank, inquiring of each of them whether they would agree to make a permanent or temporary loan to the commonwealth of the sum of \$500,000, or any part thereof, upon the terms specified in the said act, the same to be placed to her credit in the Bank of Pennsylvania on this day.

Answers have been received from all the banks. The Bank of Pennsylvania proposed to lend on temporary loan 100,000. Some of the others offer to take proportionate parts on certain contingencies, and several others appear to manifest a desire to meet the emergency, but have not the ability. Copies of the correspondence upon this subject, are herewith transmitted.

It will be perceived that not having the means so to do, the interest this day due by the commonwealth to her creditors is unpaid, a circumstance which the executive, anxious as he has been for maintaining unimpaired the credit and faith of the commonwealth has been unable to avert. I cannot too often, or too impressively, urge upon the legislature the permanent duty of maintaining, as all hazards, the public faith credit. Whilst urging upon them the adoption of such wise and judicious measures, as may prevent the recurrence of an event rendered inevitable from the ruinous growing out of the monotonous and exhausted system of credit, with which our business community has been afflicted, I beg leave to recommend, as the best alternative, which now presents itself, the passage forthwith of a joint resolution, authorizing the issuing of five stock for one interest-bearing due this day, to be delivered to the holders of stock, for the amount due them, respectively, as an earnest of our determination to make provision, as the necessary legislation can be had, to meet the emergency and redeem the credit of the commonwealth.

I trust I may be excused in this communication, for saying to the Representatives of the people in the legislature, that while they owe a duty to the wants and wishes of their constituent constituents, there is a paramount duty to the commonwealth at large to maintain its credit, to meet its engagements and to prevent its character for good faith from being sullied. No man, were he considered alone, as an individual would go further to fix an early day for the resumption of specie payments by the banks than I would, if by so doing, the desirable result would be produced. But, placed as I am, as the Executive of the commonwealth to provide over the interests I feel bound to say, regardless of any denunciations which may be poured from any quarter, that I believe if no rigorous system of measures be adopted to secure the payment of the liabilities of the banks immediately, the credit of the state must and will be seriously and disastrously affected. Let an assurance be given to the public that at a certain and fixed day, within a reasonable time, such resumption will take place, and that it will then be permanent.—Let them understand that this indulgence to their debtors, the banks, is rendered absolutely necessary, by the existing pressure and the enormous public debt with which the state is loaded, and no one can doubt but that, in a spirit of patriotic liberality, they will waive the immediate exercise of a positive right, for the more certain and ultimate accomplishment of what we all so much desire. I refer to the message communicated to you at the commencement of the present session, for my views in detail; and aware of the responsibility I have assumed leave the subject to the calm

and reflecting consideration of the legislature.

When I took upon me the duties of the station assigned me, I assumed all its responsibilities; and having never shrunk from the performance of any duty, I have felt myself imperatively called upon, to make this communication to you, in the fullest confidence and belief that the patriotism and good sense of our common constituents will bear us out in our honest and anxious endeavors to extricate the state from the financial difficulties and embarrassments encountered on entering upon the discharge of our public duties.

DAVID R. PORTER.
February 1, 1840.

SENATORS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1841.

The following list shows when the terms of the several Senators will expire. *Senators whose terms expire in 1841:* Samuel Sevier, Philadelphia; Hugh Myres, Delaware; Wm. T. Rogers, Berks; John Miller, Berks; James A. Caldwell, Lancaster; James M. Bell, Huntington; Charles Friley, Schuylkill; Wm. P. Vanover, Berks; John B. Steeple, Montgomery; Thomas C. Corban, York; Abram Shook, Northampton.

Senators whose terms expire in 1842: Frederick Friley, Philadelphia; Charles Brown, Philadelphia; county; Elizabeth Keizer, Kingsbury, Jr., Wayne; B. G. Casp, Bradford; Samuel M. Barclay, Berks; Charles H. Penrose, Cumberland; Thomas C. Miller, Adams; John J. Peaslee, Mifflin; Joseph M. Stearns, Coshocton; Henry S. Spalding, Philadelphia; Thomas Williams, Allegheny; Findley Patterson, Armstrong.

Senators whose terms expire in 1843: Frederick Friley, Philadelphia; Charles Brown, Philadelphia; county; Nicholas Bromley, Chester; John Strohm, Lancaster; John Kitzinger, Lebanon; Robert P. Markle, Union; Robert Finlaying, Leaning; John H. Dwing, Washington; Wm. P. C. Evers; Samuel Hays, Venango; John Plumer, Westmoreland.

The election for Justice of the Peace will be held on the third Friday in March.

The Legislature of Michigan have elected Augustus S. Porter, Esq. to the United States Senate, for six years from the 3d March last.

A late exploration of Pennin county Tenn. has discovered an immense quantity of petrified reptiles belonging to the class crocodilians.

The spirit shops in Glasgow aimed at the last census, to one in every ten; ex throughout the city. The proceeds of course, greater in the law districts.

Mr. Romona Seymour, of Herts (Gt.) butchered a hog last week, 10 months old, that weighed, when dressed, five hundred and forty-five pounds. Mr. S. is a Berkshire, of the same size and age can be produced.

The snow in all the North, from N. to Massachusetts, appears to have fallen in unprecedented uniform depth of 30 in.

Dissolution of Partnerships.

The Partnership in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, at Bloomsburg, heretofore conducted under the firm of L. H. B. & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts, dues and demands against said firm will be paid by Lewis H. Maus, and he is hereby authorized to collect all debts due to the said firm.
LEWIS H. MAUS
DAVID NEFFEL
JACOB B. MAUS,
Jan 2, 1840

The business of the BLOOMSBURG FOUNDRY will be hereafter conducted by the subscribers under the firm of L. H. B. & Co., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts, dues and demands against said firm will be paid by Lewis H. Maus, and he is hereby authorized to collect all debts due to the said firm.
LEWIS H. MAUS
JACOB B. MAUS,
Bloomsburg, Jan 2, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. C. F. MOYER, Physician from him, and resident at D. Snyder's, for professional attendance between May, 1839 and 1840, are notified that in consequence of being compelled to be absent, he is unwilling to have his accounts with Charles Kallen, collection, with whom they can be paid, within four weeks from day will please, after which time they may expect to pay cash.
January 25, 1840.

School Teachers Wanted.

Wanted immediately in Madison District, 3 or 5 School Teachers, wages will be given to good Teachers on application to
SAMUEL KISSNER, Secy.
Madison, Dec. 7, 1839.

Bricks!

SEVERAL thousand first Brick for sale at the old establishment
Bloomsburg,
Nov. 30 1839.