

like a flash the Sally Ann came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Aft sails Mr. Comstock, and touching his hat very cavalierly, "Capt. Spooner," says he, "my part of the schooner's at anchor."

THE OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

A few days since I stopped at a public house in Colerain, and while my horse was eating, I sat down in the bar-room, and heard a sensible old man relate the substance of the enclosed account.

"During the revolutionary war, there was a point of land on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and not far distant from New York, which was the scene of a bloody conflict. There were about three hundred acres next to the river, from which the wood and timber had been cleared off; back of this was a heavy forest. On this cleared point, a large number of fat cattle, destined to supply the American army, were placed. Four or five hundred yards distant in New Jersey, there were three thousand light infantry, under the command of Lafayette. I was one of that detachment. Our business was to see that the cattle were not taken from the point by the enemy.

One morning, intelligence was brought into camp, that several vessels had approached the point, and that a large body of British soldiers were landing. My regiment was ordered to march immediately for the point. Rufus Putnam, a nephew of the old General, was our Colonel. He was well stocked with the Putnam mettle. He was a brave officer. I could never discern that he was not just as self-possessed when going into battle as when sitting in his tent. We made a hurried march and upon approaching the edge of the woods, the Colonel ordered the Adjutant to go forward and see where the troops were, and what was the number. The Adjutant soon returned, and reported they were forming in three columns containing about one thousand each. "Then," said the Colonel, "ride back to the camp as soon as possible and tell Lafayette to come on."

"When the Adjutant had gone, Col. Putnam rode up to my Captain, who was Daniel Shays, of insurrection memory, and said he, 'Well, Captain Shays, shall we be playing with them until the General comes?' "That must be as you please," replied Capt. Shays. Orders were soon given to advance to the open land upon the point. We now stood face to face to our foes. Firing very soon commenced. Cannon from the shipping in the river poured forth their volleys; and small arms did fatal execution. Colonel Putnam rode back and forth in front of his regiment, as calm as a man at home, though the balls were whistling past him in every direction. We had worked very fast, and for one regiment, made a great noise. The corporal at my side fell dying. I was young, and a dying man at my feet, bleeding and gasping, might cause my color to fade a little. Captain Shays stepped forward, 'George,' says he, 'never mind it; I will take his place; and he was as good as his word, he took the corporal's gun and used it. Shays was the best Captain I ever served under. He was bold and kind: I was leading my gun the twenty-second time, when General Lafayette with the main body of the light infantry, issued from the wood. Never shall I forget the feelings of that moment. Wellington was hardly more pleased to see Blucher in the battle of Waterloo, than we were to see our brethren in arms.

The main body formed at once, upon our left. Lafayette rode forward (an excellent officer; and never did he fill my eye so entirely as at that moment,) though a strippling in appearance, in action he was a man; and had Cornwallis seen him as we then saw him he would not have called him 'the boy.' As he approached, 'Col. Putnam,' said he 'how dared you fire before I arrived?' 'Oh!' said the Colonel, 'I thought I would be playing with them a little.' 'Lafayette at that moment seemed full of energy and life; turning toward the line, and with a loud, distinct voice, marked by his French accent, said he, 'We fire no more—the whole line, charge bayonet, rush forward and drive them where the devil drove the hogs.' The efforts of his presence and his words was astonishing, every heart beat quick and full. We did rush on, and such a scene of carnage my eyes never saw. At first the British forces charged to meet us but they could not stand against us, and fled to the shore, we followed them and drove them into the water; of the three thousand about fifteen hundred got aboard the vessels. The rest were slain and most of them at the point of the bayonet.

I have described to you the most painfully interesting and horrid scene I had ever witnessed. I never enjoyed killing man. I fought because I thought it to be my duty.'—*Greenfield Mercury.*

A PROFITABLE PRISON.

Governor Shannon, in his late message to the Legislature of Ohio, gives the annexed account of the State Penitentiary:

It appears to be conducted prosperously, by its present Warden. The total cash receipts for the year ending November 30th are stated at \$44,000. Total cash payments \$27,000. The entire earnings of the institution during the year amount to \$52,000, which is a net \$25,000 above all expenditures for superintendence, &c. The number of convicts on the 30th November was 488. But four deaths have occurred during the year.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We lay before our readers a statement of the votes given for the Democratic candidates at the last four Presidential elections, carefully collated from the official returns. The immense superiority of the vote of Mr. VAN BUREN in 1840 over that of any previous election—a superiority as great as the increased population in the country could, upon the principle of a fair election, possibly justify, cannot fail to strike the reader.

We have also compared it with the results of the State elections in the several years since 1836, including that of 1839, when the Democracy, after fierce contest, carried three-fourths of the states of the Union, and find that Mr. Van Buren's vote greatly transcends also the Democratic vote on either of those occasions. There are, also, particular portions of the statement, which go to show the zeal and power with which the democracy have turned out at the recent election, in defence of their principles.—Whilst General JACKSON was elected in 1828 by a majority of 137,870—in 1832 by a majority of 137,524, it appears that the Democratic vote in 1840 is very nearly equal to the combined vote of Gen. Jackson in 1828 and 1831.

Again: Gen. Jackson's majority in Pennsylvania was 50,000. Mr. Van Buren loses the state, although his vote in 1840 was 42,000 more than Gen. Jackson's in 1820.

Although Mr. Van Buren's vote is fifty-five thousand seven hundred and four more than it was in 1836, when he carried the state of New York by twenty-eight thousand, he now loses it by thirteen thousand!

Another remarkable fact is that Mr. Van Buren's popular vote on the Electoral ticket in 1840 more than doubles the Federal electoral vote of 1828, and also that of 1832, and nearly doubles the Federal vote of 1836.

General Jackson, received throughout the Union, in 1828, 651,929; in 1832, 687,911.

Martin Van Buren received, in 1836, 704,293, in 1840, 1,125,781.—*Globe.*

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Whig legislature of Connecticut, the other day, following in the wake of Vermont, passed resolves in favor of reviving the protective system. This is Harrisonism on one side.

The Whig legislature of Georgia have lately passed resolves, against the protective system. This is Harrisonism on the other side.

The legislature of Georgia, have also resolved against a Bank.

The Harrisburg convention certainly stands justified in refusing to 'make any general declaration of the views of the opposition party,' by the best of all imaginable reasons. The thing was an impossibility.

In the peculiar conjuncture of affairs, it is even thought that Gen. Harrison will decline the delivery of an Inaugural Address, which by forcing him upon the forbidden ground of 'declarations for the public eye,' might by his friends, be 'deemed impolitic.' We shall see.—*Maine Age.*

One Day for Elections.—A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Ohio instructing the United States Senators from that State, and requesting their members in the lower house of Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a law, fixing the same day or days throughout the United States for the choice of Presidential electors. The present plan admits of a great deal of fraud, which might easily be prevented if elections in all the States were held on the same day. If the facilities for transplanting illegal votes should not be cut off entirely, they would be greatly diminished.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Re-Nomination of Mr. Van Buren.—A resolution was offered in the Missouri Legislature, ordering the appointment of a committee, to report an address to Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States, expressive of the respect of the General Assembly of Missouri for his character, public and private, and their approbation of his administration, and confidence in his abilities, patriotism and disinterested devotion to the public good, and also, to nominate him as the democratic candidate for the Presidential election of 1844.

Maryland.—The finances of this State seem to be much embarrassed. By the message of the Governor, delivered on Wednesday last, it appears that the State debt is already \$15,109,000, and will shortly be increased by the issue of \$237,000 worth of authorized stock. The expenses of the State will exceed its revenue for the ensuing year by \$471,000, and it is computed that after the present year the income will fall \$600,000 short of the expenditures. Notwithstanding this, the Governor opposes the distribution of the public land among the States, and argues that the State should depend upon herself alone, for the payment of her debts and the prosecution of her public works. The message discusses this and other subjects with much force and ability, and is altogether an interesting document.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Interesting Incident.—The Milledgeville Standard of the 24th ult., relates the following:—In the examination before the Legislature, of the claim of James Hunter, to the legislative clemency or pardon, for the crime of murder, committed on B. Loveloy, Mr. Jones, Senator from the county of Paulding, made the following statement, which he said he had not heard contradicted.—"After the conviction of Hunter, he was visited in his prison by his wife. During one of her visits, she clad herself in his apparel, and he dressed himself up in hers; and in that disguise made his escape. After some hours the affair was discovered, and the jailer detained the wife in prison, as being accessory to the escape of her husband. Hunter, hearing in some way that his wife was kept in jail, came forth voluntarily, and gave himself up to the proper authority, to suffer upon the gallows, in order to relieve an affectionate and confiding wife from the walls of a prison." Such conduct is truly ennobling even in a felon, and the mention of it created a deep emotion in the legislative halls. Hunter was pardoned by the Legislature, and has been restored to the bosom of his family. And we sincerely hope that his subsequent conduct will prove him not unworthy of the enjoyment of those civil privileges to which he has been again restored.

Lusus Nature.—A correspondent of the Portsmouth (V.) Chronicle gives the following account of a singular freak of nature. He is a physician of character, and vouches for the truth of it.

A negro woman in the country of Mathews, Va., delivered, on the 25th of November, of three children. One was a perfectly formed child, and is now living and hearty. The other two are a lusus nature, more remarkable in every respect than the notorious Siamese twins. They have each a perfect formation from the oord of the crown of the head. They have four perfect arms, two separate heads complete in their organization, and two chests. The formation from the umbilicus downwards, is that of a single child. There is only one abdomen, one-umbilical cord and two legs with one organization of the male sex. They were living until a few moments before birth. They must have possessed two hearts and two separate pulmonary organs, with only one set of intestines and lower extremities. They have been kept in spirits for preservation, with the intention of presenting them to a museum of some medical college, and consequently have not been dissected.

From the Globe.

THE MASQUERADE IS OVER.

Gen. Harrison, pending the election, wore different visers to suit his aspect to every party and to all his leading partisans. His public avowal to the aspirants for the Presidency among the latter, was that no human being should ever know which of them he preferred as successor. And now it appears from the report of his own friends, accredited and promulgated by the presses which support him—the Louisville Journal, and the Philadelphia Gazette—that he considers "Mr. Clay the fittest man in the nation for the Presidency; and that he would himself resign the office at once, on his arrival at Washington, were it possible for him, by so doing, to confer it on the distinguished Kentuckian." Of course, he will do all he can, by holding the office of President, to confer it on the fittest man for it, as he cannot accomplish that object by resigning the station.

A public entertainment was given the other day at Versailles, Kentucky, to Gen. Harrison. In the course of it the President elect rose and gave a toast in honor of Henry Clay. In the eloquent remarks with which he accompanied the sentiment, he stated, as the editor of the Louisville Journal was informed by one of his auditors, that he considered Mr. Clay the fittest man in the nation for the Presidency, and he himself would resign the office at once on his arrival at Washington, were it possible for him by so doing, to confer it on the distinguished Kentuckian.—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

Domestic Embargo.—A bill is now pending in the Legislature of Georgia, and will probably become a law, intended to place an embargo on the commerce of Maine with that State. The cause of this movement is said to be the refusal of the latter State to surrender certain persons charged with feloniously taking away slaves from the former. The bill provides that after the first day of March next, every vessel from Maine, which visits the waters of Georgia, shall perform a quarantine of one hundred days, and during that time no one of the passengers, officers or crew, shall be permitted to leave the vessel, on any account under a heavy penalty. The quarantine ground is to be not within three miles of any seaport, city, town or hamlet within the State. The penalty for an infringement of the law is punishment in the penitentiary not less than five, nor more than ten years.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Another Mysterious Disappearance.—A respectable young man from Bangor, Me. named Henry Noyes, lately left his boarding house in New York to take a walk, and has not been since heard of. He had a large sum of money on his person and, being of exceedingly correct habits, fears are entertained for his safety.

WEIGHT OF MILITARY MEN.

The following memorandum was found a number of years ago in the pocket-book of an officer of the Massachusetts line:

August 18, 1783.

Weighed at the scales at West Point.

General Washington	209 lbs.
General Lincoln	224
General Knox	280
General Huntington	132
General Granton	106
Colonel Swift	219
Colonel Michael Jackson	252
Lt. Col. Huntington	232
Lt. Col. Cobb	180
Lt. Col. Humphreys	221

It appears from the above, that the average weight of these eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers, was 214 pounds.—The heaviest weight having been General Knox, who weighed 280 pounds and the lightest General Huntington, who weighed 122 pounds. It is somewhat singular that the biographers of eminent men, never unless under circumstances of a peculiar character, record the weight or dimensions of the clay tenements, which were the abode of their immortal spirits.

CIDER.—THE TWO CANCERS.

A few years since, a revolutionary soldier in this county, who retained to advanced age the appetite for strong drink, which was probably first kindled by the mistaken liberality of the government, who supplied the poison, afflicted with a cancer. He was told by his physician, that if he would abandon the use of strong drink, and pursue the measures he pointed out, it was probable its severity might be mitigated, and his life prolonged. But he could not; at least he did not resist the cravings of the depraved appetite, and he soon ended his days in agony. Another man had a cancer begin to develop itself upon his face at the age of thirty-five. He remarked that a single glass of cider would occasion that peculiar twinging pain, which characterizes this disease. He immediately abandoned the use of every thing that contained alcohol; was careful as to his diet, lived to old age, and never experienced and serious inconvenience from his cancer.

Maine Gazette.

Truth Is Power.—Some men say that wealth is power, some that knowledge is power, some talent is power; but their is an aphorism that I would place on high above them all, when I would assert that "Truth is power. Wealth cannot purchase, talent refute, knowledge cannot over-reach, authority cannot silence" her; they, all like Felix, cumber at her presence.

Maine Elections.—The late elections in Maine seen to have been contested with more than usual warmth on both sides.—The parties are nearly balanced in the State, and in many of the districts a few scattering votes have occasioned several repetitions of the ballot, by denying a majority on the first trials to either candidate. In the Hancock and Washington district three ineffectual attempts were made to elect a member of Congress, and the fourth was decided by a majority of one vote only, in favor of Joshua A. Lowell, the democratic candidate. This fact while it proves the sincerity with which the different parties maintain their respective opinion, also illustrates the importance of a single vote.

Pay of a Legislator in Georgia.—The Georgia Legislature have passed a resolution fixing the pay of its members at five dollars a day, and the same amount for every twenty miles travel in coming or going from the seat of Government.

Girls Read This!—Health, says the editor of the N. Y. American, is the most invaluable of all blessings; without it, life is a cheerless void;—and health can only be preserved by attention, as well to shoes and stockings, as to the other essential articles of winter apparel.

Russia.—Contains a population of 60,000,000, who speak 29 different languages. Her chief metropolis, now containing a population of 600,000, was little better than a morass 20 years after the foundation of Pennsylvania by Penn. There are 40,000,000 slaves, the property of the Czar or his nobles, the whole number of the latter class being about 800,000 in Russia.

Population of Rhode Island 108,837—in 1830 97,100. Increase 11,638. Persons over 20, who cannot read or write, 1,600.

Population of Maryland 467,507—in 1830, 447,040. Increase 20,527. Baltimore city contains 102,518 persons—11,580 white persons over 20, who cannot read or write in the state.

The population of the state of Indiana, at the census of 1840, is 683,314. She can afford a high ratio, and still have an increase of Congressional representation.—Population in 1830, 343,031. Increase nearly 100 per cent.

Quic a Furnace.—Etna has been considered the largest volcano in the world, but from communications recently made to the Geographical Society of Great Britain, it appears that Kirnea, a burning mountain in Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, has a crater of more than nine miles in circumference.

The Murderer of Ellen Jewitt.—Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewitt, went to Texas, where he has since lost his right arm—that arm with which he planted a hatchet into the forehead of a frail but to him an offending girl, and with which he then applied an incendiary torch to the bed where she lay waltering in blood, thus attempting to conceal the murder by committing arson—that right arm, we say, has been cleft from his shoulder, in a fight with the Mexicans.—*Albany Journal.*

A Sailor's Life.—By an abstract from the Journal of the American Seaman's Friend Society, we learn the disasters which have occurred to American vessels on the coast, during the last twelve months, and the perils and hardships a sailor suffers.—"The number of vessels wrecked amount to 521, and are classed as follows:—Ships and barques 67; brigs 120; schooners 133; sloops 14; steamboats 6; class unknown 81. The greatest number were lost in January, viz: 211. The next highest number was in October—44. It has been ascertained that upward of seven hundred lives were lost in the wrecks of the several vessels mentioned above.

National Debt.—Of the (old) National Debt of the United States there remains unclaimed and undischarged, 335,892 48.—Much of the largest portion of it is for interest. There has been called for and paid on account of the debt, during the past year, about \$12,000.

Distressing.—A child of Mr. Downs, of Bennington, Vt. while playing "hanging," in the absence of the parents, recently hung a little girl aged two years, in earnest. The children ran for help, but it came too late.

Georgia Silk.—Two Judges of the Superior Court of Macon county, Georgia, recently appeared on the bench in full suits of silk manufactured in their own families.—An excellent example of native industry and pride.

Charity.—"My friends," said a minister the Sunday after a monstrous small contribution, "when I said that charity was the love of our species, I fear you understand me to say specie. I trust on this occasion you will not labor under the same mistake.

Luminary Justice.—Mr. Thomas E. Clark, of Crittenden county, Arkansas, was brutally murdered by two of his slaves, a week or two since. When the murder became known, the citizens in a body turned out and apprehended the negroes, and hung them on the nearest tree.

Steamboat Disaster.—The Post Boy burst one of her boilers while towing the ship St. Louis out of the Mississippi on the 19th ult. by which the first engineer was killed and several others severely scalded.

The Wrong Animal.—A man at Quebec, the other day, in attempting to drown a dog in the river, slipped in himself and was drowned. His body went under the floating ice and could not be recovered.

LARGE ARTIFICIAL LAKE.

The Cleveland Herald says that the grand Canal Reservoir in Mercer County, Ohio, covers 13,000 acres of land, the water from 4 to 27 feet deep. It is said to be the largest artificial lake in the world.

SPLENDID AND NEW.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from New York:

Plates of Fashions

and drafts for cutting garments, by which he is enabled to cut in the newest fashions not only of New York, but of London; and make up in the first style for Autumn and Winter wear.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance, promising on his part, every exertion to render general satisfaction.

BERNARD RUPERT.

Bloomburg; Nov. 28, 1840.

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE.

VERY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has always on hand, at the Livery Stable in Bloomburg, for the purpose of Hire or Exchange, a variety of

Horses, Sulkies, Gigs,

WAGONS, AND SLEIGHS,

which he will feel gratified to keep in readiness for the accommodation of customers.

He has also made arrangements for carrying passengers from Bloomburg to Muncy, and from Bloomburg to Bucklewa on the Owego turnpike. Leaves Bloomburg for Muncy every Saturday at 7 o'clock in the morning and arrive at Muncy the same evening. Leave Muncy every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at Bloomburg the same evening.

Leaves Bloomburg every Wednesday morning for Bucklewa and return the same day. Personal application can be made at his residence, when every means will be used to render entire satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

NOAH S. PRENTIS.

Bloomburg, March 28, 1840.