

reavation and embankment is made, two locks to be completed and another nearly completed. A comparatively trifling sum would finish this work, but the funds of the company are exhausted, and the Commonwealth is annually called upon for the amount of her guaranty, and her subscription is wholly unproductive. It is a very valuable tributary to the State Canal, terminating in one of the richest mineral regions in this or perhaps any other country. Every article coming out of it pays a toll on our State Canal for 150 miles to Columbia, I. therefore submit to the better judgement of the Legislature, whether sound economy does not dictate the further subscription of a sum sufficient to finish it; believing that its productiveness will then be amply sufficient to relieve the Commonwealth from any further payment of her guaranty.

There are at present many public improvements in a course of construction in our State by means of private companies, most of which I cannot but think are to benefit Pennsylvania in a very high degree. Among the latter I may particularly the Williamsport and Elmira rail road, as tending with certainty to produce this result. This road will connect the Grand Erie Canal of New York by the Seneca Lake, with the West Branch Canal at Williamsport; and also intersect, at Elmira, the great South Sea rail road now being constructed from the Hudson river to Lake Erie at Dunkirk. The advantage likely to result to ourselves from the construction of this road, will be, that the great amount of tonnage and travel which now annually finds its way from the Lakes through the State of New York to the Atlantic, will thus be brought directly through our own public improvements to Philadelphia; the distance from Elmira to the latter city, by this route, being 71 miles shorter than from Elmira to the city of New York by any contemplated improvement in that State. Other improvements of a similar character and of equal importance, might be named.

Every man is presumed to be present in the Legislature by his representative, and to know what public laws are enacted, and is therefore held to be bound by them from the time of their enactment. This notice, however, is but a constructive one. I would respectfully suggest, whether some provision for the immediate publication of all laws of a public nature is not necessary, to give to the people actual notice of the laws which they may be seriously affected.

The Report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, which will shortly be laid before you, will show the progress which the cause of education is making in public opinion, and the state and condition of the Colleges, Academies and Schools, throughout the Commonwealth.

Though the active operation of the Geological Survey are not yet entirely completed, a much greater extent of country has been explored during the past season, than in any former one. The State Geologist, and his corps, were laboriously occupied in the field, their researches extended into various districts, both east and west of the Allegheny mountains. The insight acquired during the progress of the survey, into the more minute features of our Geology, and the true position of our various mineral deposits, has served greatly to increase the accuracy and value of the large body of facts now collected. Throughout several extensive sections of the State, where hitherto, no accurate clue had been discovered by which particular beds of those useful substances, iron ore, coal, marble and limestone, could be traced, much of the obscurity has been removed. Several districts, however, of greater or less extent, yet remain to be explored. Though some of these have been already faithfully examined, one year more will be necessary for unravelling the intricacies of their structure, and enabling the Geologist to arrive at a satisfactory knowledge of their resources. For this purpose an appropriation will become necessary. The amount, however, will be less than the sum hitherto annually expended. The Topographical maps now in a course of construction, are essential as a basis for the Geographical map called for by the law. In the chemical department of the survey, an extensive series of ores, coals, cements, fluxes, &c., have been analyzed, resulting in a species of knowledge now becoming every day more important to the growing manufacturing and mining interests of Pennsylvania.

It is an undoubted fact, that the few last years have been a period of pecuniary embarrassment in the business community. It has been consulting, however, to reflect, that during a portion of that time, our husbandmen have been reaping a full reward for their labor in abundant crops, for which, until recently, they have found ready markets, at fair prices. They had not generally been afflicted with that mad spirit of speculation, which at one time seemed to have seized so large a part of other portions of our citizens, and induced them to engage in almost every visionary scheme in their "hate to get rich."

The causes of this embarrassment have been variously explained, as suited the views of those who undertook the task. My own views upon this subject have been fully and freely expressed in my communications to the preceding Legislature. No one, however, can doubt, that when our country is importing large amounts of the luxuries and superfluities of life from foreign countries, and not exporting a sufficiency of our own products to pay for them, there must be a constant drain of the precious metals, and hence a scarcity of money to supply the wants of our community at home. A retrenchment among our citizens, of whom a plain republican simplicity has ever been a distinguishing characteristic, in the purchase and use of articles of mere luxury, would greatly tend to lessen this cause of pecuniary embarrassment.

The consequences of the embarrassment in our mercantile and manufacturing operations, are now beginning to be felt, also, by our farmers, in the more recent reductions of the prices of their products, (though the fact communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report is cheering, that during the last year the exports from this country have exceeded the imports by nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars. This is certainly encouraging,

especially when we reflect, that in prior years the reverse was the fact; and that without going back further, in the year 1836, the excess of imports exceeded the exports upwards of sixty-one millions of dollars; and that in 1837, the import of the single article of silk, a mere luxury, which our own country is as capable of producing as any other, amounted to twenty-three millions of dollars, while our export of flour, during the same year, was but about seven millions of dollars. It is to be hoped, and the increased confidence growing out of the resumption of specie payments about to take place, warrants the conclusion, that business will resume its accustomed channels, and taking lessons of prudence from the past, our citizens will not again be tempted into those wild excesses which have well nigh led on to bankruptcy and ruin, and the prostration of public and private credit and confidence.

Our Commonwealth possesses a fertile soil and unbounded agricultural and mineral wealth. We have within ourselves almost all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life. With the increase of intelligence and means, we find our farmers augmenting the products of their soil, improving their stocks of domestic animals, and adding to the neatness of their household establishments. No one can pass through our Commonwealth, without being struck with the air of substantial comfort, and increasing prosperity, which pervades the agricultural districts of the State.

The variety and extent of our water power, give great facilities to the manufacture of our grain into bread stuffs, and for every other branch of manufacture, either needed for the supply of our citizens or for the employment of their capital.

Had Pennsylvania already reached the full development of her resources, with her present pecuniary responsibilities weighing her down, we might well contemplate our situation, with trembling solicitude. But this is not the case. Throughout the whole extent of her ample territory, there is scarcely a square mile, which does not possess some of the great staples of her mineral wealth. Anthracite and bituminous coal, iron, marble and limestone, have been scattered by nature with a most profuse hand, and have been hitherto worked barely enough to prove, with what prodigality they have been lavished upon us. The coal field of our Commonwealth embraces more than one fifth of its area, and more than three times as much as entire Europe. Connected with the coal, which abounds in so large a portion of the Commonwealth, we have large supplies of iron ore, also in immediate contact with it. In addition thereto, we have, with convenient distances, almost all the other varieties of iron ore found in any part of the world. The addition of anthracite to the smelting of iron ore, has been followed by its successful and profitable application in the further stages of the manufacture of the metal; and that the same resources will specify for the application of bituminous coal, may be looked for, with almost absolute certainty. While the iron manufactured with charcoal, will always be wanted for the finer purposes, and the demand for it, increased by the natural of the population of the country, that manufactured from mineral coal, will be employed in the construction of rail roads, and for innumerable other purposes. This discovery must stand as a distinguished era in the annals of our Commonwealth. It cannot fail to add millions of dollars to active and available capital; and will ere long transfer to our own citizens as much, if not all of the large sums that are now annually sent abroad for rail road iron, and other iron-manufactured articles. The manufacture of the numerous and valuable commodities will not only result in enriching Pennsylvania, but will cut off a large item in the imports of this country, tending to emancipate us from European dependence, enable our sister states to complete their rail roads at a cheaper and better rate, and strengthen the National Union, by the strongest of all ties, that of mutual interest.

Not is there in Pennsylvania a single class of citizens who will not share directly in the advantages. The owners of coal and iron deposits, and those who engage in the manufacture and sale of these productions, will derive the first benefit; but the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and every other citizen, will feel immediately, the salutary impulse which will be communicated to his own peculiar business. The value of our canal and rail roads must be greatly enhanced, as well as that of all other species of property. With the cheap and ready means which they will afford for the transportation of our various products and manufactures, there can be no doubt, that the trade and business of the State must extend and increase with unexampled rapidity, and by prudence and good management be perpetuated.

In this gradual and certain development of our resources may be found abundant means to liquidate our public debt, and to discharge every other liability, that can justly be cast upon the State. I confess it affords me peculiar gratification to advert to this topic, for it shows most satisfactorily, that though this Commonwealth has been somewhat in advance of the time in extending her improvement system so widely as she has done, the people notwithstanding are destined at no remote period to realize, most amply, all the benefits it was ever expected to produce. The increase of our manufactures will necessarily tend to afford additional sources of employment for the laborer, and furnish increased security against all improper combinations for the reduction of wages.

If any just cause of apprehension has existed, from the attempts in large manufacturing establishments, to keep their operatives in subservient matters of opinion and the exercise of political rights, let the evil be corrected under adequate penalties. Let the rearing up of children in factories with an education being prohibited, and the light of learning and science being diffused, as well among the operatives as their richer employers, the danger of this influence will be counteracted by shaking off the shackles of ignorance and undue dependence either upon the information of the will of others. Then instead of having a class of human beings in a state of vassalage, we would rear up freemen capable of thought and reflection, and of putting a

proper estimate on that spirit of independence which influenced our forefathers in achieving our freedom, and which ought ever to pervade the bosoms of their descendants to the latest generation. Performing as Pennsylvania has always done in an exemplary manner, her duties as a member of the great federal union, of which she has not inaptly been denominated the "Keystone," we must never forget the duties which we, as her immediate functionaries, owe to her own interests, and the necessity of advancing and sustaining them as far as can be done, with out interfering with her duties to the General Government.

On the part of the Legislature, nothing is wanted but a careful supervision of her various interests, to place this Commonwealth on a firm basis of pecuniary independence. Whatever course other states may think proper to pursue, let it be the patriotic duty of Pennsylvania to sustain and cherish every effort to develop her resources, and to advance her glory and her renown. Vindicate her character for integrity—fulfill all her engagements faithfully—husband her resources with economy, but not with a mis-ken spirit of parsimonious illiberality—and the fair fame of Pennsylvania will stand before the world without spot or blemish to tarnish it. To maintain this fame unsullied, should be the first and most unyielding duty of every citizen honored with any station, in which he becomes its official guardian. I shall deem myself unworthy of the office with which the people have clothed me, if I proved recreant to this high trust.

By a judicious system of laws, corresponding with the habits and wants of our people, fostering and encouraging enterprise and industry, and enabling our citizens to reap the full reward of their labor and perseverance, we shall fulfill the expectations of our constituents, and be the means under Divine Providence, of perpetuating the blessings which have been so signally showered upon us by the Author of all Good.

The six or seven years which have elapsed in the belief, that our great resources were to be the result of legislative enactments. Our Legislatures have been holding one extra session after another, and that too in times of profound peace, and when the calls of patriotism are imperiously made on every public functionary to diminish, as far as in him lies, the pecuniary burden under which the state has been laboring. The consequence has been, an unparalleled increase in the legislative expenses over all other departments of the government. I can recommend no more certain and effectual retrenchment in this matter, than short sessions; still let the conduct of every department of the government be thoroughly scrutinized, and let no important interest of the people be neglected.

The present practice of converting the halls of legislation into an arena for the display of political gladiators, which has too long characterized the halls of our national legislature, is a lamentable departure from the course pursued by the band of patriots who composed "the first congress;" and who, for example, I hope, for the honor of our common country, has not been wholly forgotten by their successors. The pernicious tendency of this practice of the national legislature, will not, I trust, be extended to the legislatures of their respective states; and I am sure, I need scarcely add, I have no apprehensions of its reaching the legislature of this Commonwealth. No public functionary who would yield to its influence need expect to retain the confidence and respect of the people of Pennsylvania.

In conclusion, I shall beg leave to refer you to the views on several subjects contained in my last annual message. That message being the first which I had the honor to communicate at the commencement of a session of the Legislature, I went into detail on the various topics discussed in it, then I supposed would be again necessary, with a view to an expression of opinion on them, as well for that occasion, as for future reference. I therefore refer you to it for my recommendations on the subjects of reform of the Banking system &c.—the importance of connecting and employing at the earliest day practicable, the disconnected part of our disjointed and unfinished system of internal improvements,—the making of prompt and ample provision for keeping the public improvements in repair,—the necessity of preserving unimpaired the credit of the Commonwealth, and promptly meeting all her pecuniary engagements,—the necessary care and caution to be exercised in creating re-organizing and supervising corporations,—the subject of education, and as connected with it, that of procuring competent teachers and school books,—the subject of the increase of writs of error and appeals in the Supreme Court, and reporting the decisions of that court,—the militia system, the encouragement of volunteers and the reduction of militia trainings to one day in the year,—the evasion of the laws relative to collateral inheritance tax,—and the revision of the laws relative to the selecting and drawing of jurors.

It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with the Legislature, in these and all other measures calculated to promote the common good of our beloved Commonwealth.

DAVID R. PORTER.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, JAN. 6th, 1841.

A table was prepared not long since by the British Secretary of State, showing the wages of day laborers in various countries. From this, it appears that in France the rate of wages is from 10 to 20 cents a day; in Corsica 22 cent; in Germany from 9 to 14 cents; in Holland and Belgium 10 to 40 cent; in Tuscany 22 cents; in Lombardy 16 to 20 cents; in Genoa 10 to 15 cents; in Tuscany 12 cents.

ERASING AN ENDORSEMENT IS FORGERY.—The Supreme Court of Ohio decided, recently, that an endorsement on a note purporting that a partial payment had been made, and which endorsement was written by the maker in the presence, with the concurrence, and by the direction of the payee, is a receipt, the alteration or erasure of which, by the payee, will be forgery.—*Baltimore Ocean.*



Saturday, January 16, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor.
Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

The editor of *Hazard's Register* is in error, in crediting the *Miner's Journal* with an article copied from this paper, entitled "Operations on the Danville and Potsville Rail Road."

The *Baltimore American* has credited several extracts from this paper to the Danville (Pa.) American. This is also a mistake, as our whereabouts is at Sunbury.

GEORGE C. WELKER, Esq. of Sunbury, has been appointed Treasurer for the county of Northumberland.

The great damage done to the Lehigh navigation, must necessarily prevent that company from taking down as much coal as usual. The supply will probably be small. The operation in the Shamokin coal region should, and we presume will be vigorously prosecuted.

In the Legislature not much business of importance has yet been done. On Wednesday the 13th inst., in the House of Rep. H. Montgomery was elected Printer of the Bills, and J. S. Wallace Printer of the English Journal, by a vote of 50 to 49.

Bicknell's Reporter estimates the losses sustained by the Bank of the United States, at fourteen millions, seven hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Reed of the Senate, has offered a resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to remove the Governor's term of office to three years.

The English are strengthening their Navy. What does this portend? Probably a settlement of the boundary question by recourse to war.

The remains of Napoleon, it will be seen, have been disinterred, and carried to Paris. His features, on opening the coffin, were found to be in a fine state of preservation. His body was enclosed in six coffins of tin, lead, mahogany and oak.

Several miners have arrived from Potsville, to work the lead mine recently discovered near that place. A company has been formed in that place, who have taken a lease of the mine for ten years. Operations will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

The Freshets. It will be seen that the late freshets have done an immense amount of injury. At March Creek the whole town and neighborhood were under water. Many lives were lost, and houses and other property swept away. The Lehigh Canal and locks are nearly all destroyed.

Counterfeiters. Two persons were arrested in this place, on the 5th inst., for passing counterfeit notes, on the Salem Banking Company of New Jersey. Twenty-five dollars in five dollar bills on that bank were found in their possession, and a one dollar bill on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank. The notes were not very well executed. The signatures are nearly alike, and much too black and heavy. The \$1 bill is badly executed, resembling a wood cut, and very dark. Several of the same kind of bills were found next morning in the streets. They have been fully committed for trial.

U. S. Bank Loan. The late arrivals announce that the U. S. Bank has obtained a loan of three millions in Europe. There will be therefore, no difficulty in the resumption of specie payments.

County Meeting. A democratic county meeting was held on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the 4th of March Convention. Samuel Aul, Esq. was appointed chairman, and Joseph Rhoads and George Weiser, Esq. vice presidents, and H. B. Maser, secretary. There was some little misunderstanding at first, in relation to the appointment of delegates at that time, or whether the whole matter should be referred back to the people, to elect delegates to attend a county convention for that purpose. A division of the meeting took place, when it was decided that delegates should be elected in convention, when the following resolution by Mr. Wolfinger was adopted.

Resolved, That all the amendments, together with the original motion, be postponed for the purpose of referring the whole matter back to the people in their primary assemblies, and that the standing committee be, and are hereby instructed to call township meetings on the first Saturday of February next, to choose delegates to meet in county convention, at Sunbury, on the Monday following, to appoint delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, on the 4th of March, 1841, to nominate a candidate for Governor."

As far as we could ascertain, the meeting was almost unanimous in favor of instructing the delegates to support Gov. Porter. The only difficulty was the manner of electing delegates. We have thought proper to make a statement of the facts, as our political opponents will, we are assured, manufacture an article on "disorganization" out of the proceedings.

The Whigs on Tuesday last held a meeting, and nominated Gen. H. Frick of Milton, and J. H. Purdy of this place, delegates to the 4th of March convention. The General offered a resolution that they should go unconstructed, and, in the language of the resolution, support the most available candidate.

Fashionable Names. One of the prevailing and fashionable follies of the day, is the manner of writing the first name with the initial, and the remaining names in full. Those who have an idea that there is something in a name, may think it more euphonic, but we doubt it. For instance, B. Franklin Pancake, S. Snyder Soapjack, G. Washington Waspshead, instead of Benjamin F. Pancake, &c. is after all not much of an improvement. It is to be regretted that B. Z., in his masterly delineation of the character of the accomplished Titibat Titmouse, in his novel "Ten Thousand a Year," did not invest his hero with a modern fashionable name. It would have added greatly to his dignity, on given him an air of greater importance. T. Titibat Titmouse would be quite an improvement, and we would advise the publishers of the next edition to adopt it.

FOR THE AMERICAN.
Temperance.

An extract from the minutes of the Temperance Society of the Borough of Sunbury, at a meeting held in the Court house on Monday evening, Jan. 11th 1841:

Resolved, That the Society appoint a committee of twelve delegates, to represent this Society in a convention to be held at Danville, on the 21 Wednesday of February next, to meet other delegates that may be appointed by various associations, for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of organizing and forming a Northern Temperance Convention, for the Northern section of this State; and that they be, and are hereby justly directed to act according to their own discretion, in the furtherance of this object.

Whereupon the chair appointed Wm. M. Gray, Geo. C. Welker, Rev. W. R. Smith, Rev. Mr. Fisher, Peter Pursel, James H. Husted, G. M. Yorks, Christian Bower, Esq., R. B. Freeman, Jacob Young, William Surles and George Zimmerman that committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. Judges of the Court, for the announcement which they made that they do not favor taverns to be a sufficient number for this borough, and that they are determined to grant license to that number only, at the next April term. And at the same time they confess their satisfaction and gratitude at the noble stand which their Honors have taken in relation to this matter; they hope that their Honors will not be in the Society intrusive, while they humbly yet earnestly request them to exercise all the legal power and influence which they possess, in favor of the cause of Temperance Reform. JACOB PAINTER, Pres't. G. M. YORKS, Sec'y.

Disastrous Flood—Loss of Human Life. Our paper this morning terms with appalling accounts of disasters by freshets resulting from the rains of last week. The loss of property on all hands seems to be immense; and in several places human life has been added to the sacrifice.

Most afflictively rich with such intelligence is the following extract of a letter, received by private express, dated

MARCH CHUNEK, Jun. 7, 1841, 7
Thursday evening, 11 o'clock.

One of the most awful and tremendous freshets that has ever happened in this part of the State, has taken place here. It commenced raining last evening, and has not ceased yet. There will be few closed eyes in March Chunk this night. Our town is all afloat. There is a mighty torrent running the whole width of the main street, some six feet deep.—On one side the inmates have left the lower story and taken to the second for safety. It is an awful night. House after house is going down the Lehigh. All three of the saw mills have gone. Two stone stables at the hotel also gone, and the bridges &c. All the canals, locks &c. gone. Whole houses are passing. One of the large packet boats broke loose, and passed down close to the piazza of the Hotel, which is two stories high. What the damage is below we dare not think of. We fear ere to-morrow's dawn many valuable citizens will have found a watery grave.

Friday Evening.—Our darkest forebodings have been more than realized. All our beautiful navigation, above and below, is swept away. Dams, locks, lock houses, inmates and all are gone. These tremendous locks are entirely swept away. The bridges above and below are gone. The large rail road bridge at the end of the Narrows, the one at Lehigh Gap, &c. are all gone. Out of twenty houses, from Squire Sayres to Lehighton, but four remain; and very many of the inmates are gone with them. Those who heard them, say their shrieks for help were most appalling. Every account grows more dreadful. The river is a clear stream from mountain to mountain.—U. S. Gaz.

The tide in the River Delaware rose yesterday to a greater height than has been known for twenty years. It rose over the wharves, and in many places filled the cellars of the stores along the wharves at the Steamboat landing. At the foot of Walnut street, the water covered the entire wharf up to the houses, and was running for a short space up into Walnut street. Above Arch street it ran into the cellars and yards, making sad confusion, and occasioning considerable loss. The wharves are in a terribly bad condition, being covered with mud to the depth of three or four inches—and strewn with ice which the retreating tide has left. A large number of persons were engaged during Saturday in drawing to the shore such pieces of timber as they could reach with poles, hooks, &c., a great many cords of wood have thus been gathered by poor people, to whom it is both a seasonable and welcome gift. The ice has almost totally disappeared, it having been melted by the warm weather of the last three days.

The Schuykill remains in nearly the same state as noted on Saturday. It has been computed that above three hundred cords of wood have been fished out of the river between the Dam and Fairmount, which has been distributed among poor people.—U. S. Gaz.

Destructive Freshets—Lives lost.

We have sad accounts from every quarter this morning of an immense destruction of property, and the loss of some lives, by the flood in the rivers and streams of the country, occasioned by the late rains and the sudden thaw of the snow and ice. The people along the Passaic, in this and the other river counties, Hudson, Bergen and Passaic, have suffered severely. Four of the six bridges over the river were entirely swept away yesterday, viz: the bridge at Weazel, near Paterson, the Acquacknonk and Belvidere bridges, and the old Newark bridge, belonging to the Passaic and Hackensack Bridge Company, being the only communication with the Turnpike or old Causeway to Jersey City. This bridge has been recently rebuilt, at an expense of \$10,000, and the whole edifice was carried away by the flood and ice, which came down the river with fearful force about half past four o'clock in the afternoon. The Railroad bridge, a few hundred yards further south, withstood the freshet firmly, and is we believe uninjured. The floating ice and fragments of timber passed through the open piers without doing any material damage. The Philadelphia and other trains of cars, due here about five o'clock, reached the river a few minutes after the Turnpike bridge gave way, but were detained a few minutes only, until the efficient officers of the company could ascertain that it would be safe to cross. The Paterson Railroad bridge, we are happy to learn, also stands firm, and these are now the only bridges left over the Passaic. The bridge at Belvidere was a corporation, or toll bridge, and the others were county bridges, belonging to Bergen and Passaic counties.

The large bridge at Pine Brook, at Caldwell, in this county, has also, we understand, been swept away, and we hear of the destruction of numerous mill dams and smaller bridges, in this and the adjoining counties. The bridge at Boundbrook, (Somerset co.) across the Raritan, we also hear is gone.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Great Freshet and Loss of Lives. The flood caused by the late rains has done great damage up the North River. King's bridge is gone, and so many other bridges that the mail cannot be forwarded by land, and will go this morning by steamboat.

We understand that letters were received in town last evening by the Water Commissioners, stating that about one half of the Croton Dam was carried away by the freshet, which has been unprecedented, and that the several mills below the dam have been also carried away, as has been the new bridge crossing the river above the dam, also erected by the Water Commissioners. We further understand that the three bridges below the dam, one of which is crossed by the New York and Albany post road are destroyed.

Several dwelling houses, both below and above the dam, have been carried away, and we regret to understand that three lives have been lost. The flood came so rapidly, and in the night, that persons escaped from their dwellings in their night clothes, and got into trees for security.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A Narrow Escape. Among the incidents of the late freshet in Delaware, one is the narrow escape of Mr. George Fell of Centerville, above New Hope. He was standing on the bridge at that place, looking at the turbulent waters, when chancing west the bridge and along with it, and crashing down the current in one of its timbers, he was carried under and past New Hope Bridge, and was not extricated from his perilous situation, until he reached Yardsville a distance of 16 miles from where he started. A few minutes afterwards the New Hope Bridge itself was cut into, the Centerville Bridge going clear through it, carrying away three arches and two abutments.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Pennsylvania Canal. The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal has been seriously injured by the late freshet. The great wheels near New Hope for feeding the canal have been swept away, and in that neighborhood a considerable part of the canal has been overflowed, and months will be necessary to repair the damage done to it.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the U. S. Gazette.
The Remains of Napoleon. We have already published the report of the Prince de Joinville, describing in part the removal of the great Emperor's body from its grave in St. Helena, on board the frigate Belle Poule. Additional particulars of interest, are given in the unjoined report of Count Robert Cabot and Captain Alexander, the French and English Commissioners appointed to superintend the exhumation.

After mentioning the persons who entered within the enclosure the report proceeds as follows:— "We first removed the iron railing that surrounded the tomb, together with the strong layers of stones on which it was fixed, and the covering of the tomb 11 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 1 inch, composed of three slabs, set in a second edging of masonry, was then removed. This was done by half past one. We then found a rectangular wall forming the four sides of a vault 11 feet deep, and 8 feet by 4 feet 8 inches in the area. This vault was filled with earth to within 6 inches of the top. After having dug into this earth for 6 feet 10 inches, we found a layer of Roman cement adhering firmly all over the surface and hermetically fastened to the sides of the walls. By three o'clock, this layer having been completely laid bare the Commissioners descended into the tomb and verified that it was perfectly intact and without any injury in any part.

"The layer of cement having been cut through, it was found to cover an other layer, ten inches thick in blocks of stone fastened together, with iron stanchions, which we were not able to get removed until after four hours and a half work. The extreme difficulty of this operation decided the English Commissioners on cutting a trench on the left of the vault, and on knocking down the wall, in order to arrive at the coffin, in case of the upper layer offering too strong a resistance for further efforts, which