

Kindred Hearts.

"Oh! ask not, hope not thou, too much
Of sympathy below;
Few are the hearts, where one same touch
Bid the sweet fountains flow—
Few, and by still conflicting powers
Forbidden here to meet.
Such ties would make this earth of ours
Too fair, for aught so dear."—Mrs. HANNA.

And is it thus? must thoughts that burn,
There breathings so divine
No utterance find, no fond return,
No soul attuned to mine?
Must I look on the deep blue Heaven,
The bright and glorious sun—
Must I look on the pensive even,
And feel that I'm alone!

The ray, morn, pale evening star,
The sliv'ry queen of night,
The beauteous realm of Nature far
Yield me a deep delight,
Which I can ne'er express, but bear
With an oppressive sense
Of loneliness, which longs to share
The feelings so intense.

Oh! there are those, e'en here, who've felt
The bliss on earth begun,
In the sweet sympathies which melt
The spirits into one;
While my heart, sick and sad and lone,
To yearnings deep a prey,
And as the moons and years roll'd on,
Have thought my life away.

And still I deem in brighter spheres,
Where joys immortal beam,
When freed from earth's corroding cares,
To find my spirit's dream.
Then let me gaze on the deep blue Heaven,
And breathe a fervent prayer,
That the mystic feelings Thou hast given
Will find communion there.

Sunbury, Feb. 26th. L.A.M.E.

From the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON.

It is well known that at the close of the revolutionary war when the army, unpaid and wretchedly provided was almost in a state of mutiny, the royal dignity was tendered to Washington by a committee of officers. The country was in an unsettled state, the confederation almost powerless; war had exhausted the land, and distraction prevailed in the general councils; the army was devoted to its general. The occasion was one which relish ambition would have sprung to seize. If the Republic owes much to Washington, the great and heroic warrior, for achieving her independence, what is the amount of obligation for which American liberty and human freedom all over the world are indebted to him for his more than heroic conduct at that crisis? Here is his reply to the proposal which set royalty before his eyes—the letter has been lately brought to light by Mr. Sparks, in his collection of Washington's papers:

"Sir, With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have received the proposition which you have submitted to my person. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensation than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, which I must view with abhorrence, and reprehend with severity. For the precept, the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

"I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable.

"Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as you yourself, or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature. I am, &c.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Mormonism Rampant.

The Mormons, having held several meetings in Frankford, recently, again assembled on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of disseminating their peculiar doctrines and making converts. A very crowded audience was in attendance, who were invited, at the conclusion of the address, to make any remarks on the subject, if so disposed. On this hint, a Mr. Lee, of that borough, stepped forward and said that he was not prepared or disposed to discuss the merits of their peculiar system; but only to show that the entire concern, as conducted by the present leaders, was of a hypocritical, fraudulent and swindling character. In proof of this, he exhibited a ten dollar note, signed by Joseph Smith, Jr., at the head of the system of Mormonism, and by S. Rigdon, his associate. According to the statement of Mr. Lee, a very large quantity of this money—probably \$200,000—had been forced into circulation, without any means of redemption, and the community consequently swindled out of the whole.

This accusation the Mormon preacher, in a high state of excitement, pronounced to be entirely false, and the note to be a counterfeit. He also insisted that Mr. L. should not proceed. Finally, the excitement extended to the audience, and amid much clamor and noise, the meeting broke up. This note has since been proved to be genuine, by the engravers in Philadelphia, who also say that Smith owes them yet for the plate!—Kittland, Ohio, was the place of emission.

One of the leading traits of Mormonism, is a community of property; and it is said a large number of converts have been made in the city and county of Philadelphia, who have thrown all their wealth into the common stock.

We are not aware whether we have or not done injustice to this sect, about whom comparatively

little is yet known. If we have, a correction will certainly be made, if advised of it. But if the statement of Mr. Lee should be sustained, the sooner the evil can be eradicated from among us the better, and we shall not be slow in lending our assistance.

German Town Telegraph.

Bicknell's Reporter says, the note mentioned in the above article, was shown to us, and proved to be a genuine one, despite the assertions of the preacher.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 20.

Daring and Desperate Occurrence.
For a long period we have not heard of a circumstance so daring and desperate, as that which we are about to state. On Wednesday morning last a man named Conrod went on board the Maysville packet Swiftsure, and asked for employment, but not getting any, he engaged for a passage on deck. While on the passage, he attached himself to one of the cabin passengers, and induced that person to drink until he felt inclined to go to sleep, which he did in the deck passenger's quarters. On arriving at Maysville, Conrod, the cabin passenger, who by that time had become sober, and another deck passenger went ashore and entered a tavern. There the cabin passenger proposed to stand treat, but on going to pay he missed his pocket book. He immediately charged Conrod with the theft, who denied it; on being pressed, he made for the door and ran off. A cry was raised, and he was soon brought back, but as in the meantime, the property had been found near the door of the tavern, where it is supposed Conrod had dropped it on running out, the owner did not wish to do any thing more about the affair. Not so with the crowd around, on observing which, Conrod again ran off and made for the river, into which he dashed and attempted to swim off; but on being threatened that he should be stoned to death if he did not return, and a promise being held out that he should not be detained, he came ashore. He was then immediately seized, and finally committed to jail. The prisoner had said that if he was sent to jail, they should not find him there in the morning; and he made good his threat but too well. During the night he contrived to set the building on flames! and in the morning, nothing was found of the desperate and unfortunate wretch, but a few bones smoking amid the ruins of the prison! For these particulars we are indebted to the attention of Captain Molen, of the Swiftsure. We have learned since, that Conrod had been known for some time in this city, and that he did not bear a good character.

Interesting Letter.

We are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions, for the subjoined extracts from a letter received by his lady from the wife of one of the American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands. It is a letter full of interest; and the account of a wreck of a Sandwich Island vessel, and the prayer-meeting of a portion of the crew, while drowning in the ocean, without a parallel in the history of missions or of men.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

HANA, MAUI, Sandwich Islands,
July 21, 1840.

Dear friends, we are alone at this distant station. We are lonely, but the Lord sustains us and makes the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice. We find ourselves fully employed with the good people, and if we get a leisure moment we turn our attention to our library. We have been and are still favored with many tokens that our labor is not in vain. There is apparently a constant turning of the people to the Lord. We are visited weekly by hundreds—some from a distance of twenty or thirty miles, on foot, over a most tiresome way.

We have just returned from our general meeting at Honolulu. Our passage was made in a canoe to Lahaia, a distance of 80 miles; a perilous undertaking, for the sea was high, and fearfully threatening to our little bark. From this place we obtained a passage in the King's vessel to Honolulu—we had a pleasant meeting with our friends.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About the time of our leaving home, a sorrowful providence occurred. The brethren at Honolulu, fearing that we should not venture upon a canoe, engaged a vessel, which was to go to Hawaii for Mr. Lyons, and to call on its return and take us. The vessel made its passage to Hawaii, and when near its place of destination was capsized, and lost. All on board, consisting of thirty souls, were drowned except four. These seemed to be miraculously preserved to tell the sad tale of the fate of their companions.

When the accident occurred they were near the shore, but the wind and current were against them, and thinking it vain to attempt to reach Hawaii, they congregated themselves on the rolling billows, and there together in their distress offered up their supplications to Him who alone could preserve them from the threatening deep.

They attempted to swim to Kahoalua, some thirty miles on the opposite side of the channel. One man and his wife took a covered bucket and tied it to their bodies, and in this way swam until the bucket came to pieces. The female swam for some time, but on turning she saw her husband becoming too weak to support himself. She stopped and rubbed him until he could proceed. They went on until Kahoalua was full in sight; he then became too feeble to proceed without assistance, and supported himself by holding to the long hair of his wife's head.

In this way she towed him for some time; his hand soon let go the hold and she tried in vain to rouse him. She told him he must pray—he commenced but only uttered a few words. She put his arms around her neck—held him with one hand, and made for the shore. When within about half a mile from the shore, she found he was dead, and she was compelled to let go her hold to support herself. They had then been in the water about thirty hours.

When she landed she was three days before she saw a human being, and was without food. At last some fishermen found her, and conveyed her to

the village, where she is now in good health. The captain of the vessel was a foreigner, and could swim but little; his wife saved herself by the assistance of an ore. The others disappeared from time to time until all perished but the four.

The Cold Plague.

We copy the following paragraph from the letter of a young friend, who resides in Paris, Tennessee.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

The Cold Plague has been raging in this part of Tennessee, and so many persons died of it within a few hours after seizure, that a gloom was thrown over our usual festivities. The Cold Plague is a disease very much resembling the Cholera Morbus in its fatal results. The patient is attacked with a chill, succeeded by fever, which gradually subsides into a stupor. Delirium then follows and continues until Death takes him for his prey. The patient generally dies within two hours after seizure! A lady who resides about three miles from Paris, lost her husband and five children within one week. She herself was taken first, and three of her children died before any assistance could be procured. These were the first cases that appeared, and they created, as you may well suppose, a great panic. Many other cases have since occurred; but the physicians have now become acquainted with the nature of the epidemic, and it often yields to their skill. We have heard but of one case during the last three weeks, and we therefore begin to think that it will not break out again. In all probability, it has now disappeared altogether.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Geological Remains of the West.
We have had the pleasure of a conversation with one of the most intelligent gentlemen of the West, upon some of the most striking of the ancient remains of Missouri and Wisconsin. Most of what he informed us he had actually seen and examined for himself, with all the facts and history of curious remains either of men or animals in the West. We thought it would not be uninteresting to describe, in brief terms, some of these remains, especially as we have been rather sceptical in respect to some of the accounts.

1st. **THE MISSOURIAN,** or the vast and unknown animal recently discovered in Missouri. This he has seen examined.—The man who discovered this animal, did it in consequence of an Indian tradition which said that at that place there was buried a great animal, and whose remains they were anxious to protect, and to keep the whites off. On digging, the remains were found as described. With them were also found Indian arrow heads of much larger than the usual size, and the remains of a man of extraordinary size. The animal is put together, and of vast size. A band of music is seated between his ribs, and at a height of ten or twelve feet; his length is twenty or thirty feet, and he belongs without doubt to the amphibious class. His tusks are of enormous size, and notwithstanding they are curved in and partly broken, measure 15 feet from tip to tip. The most singular part of his formation is, that the joint of his hind leg turns outwards. This creature is as much larger than the mammoth, as the latter than an ox.

2d. It is also a fact that on one of the highest tops of Missouri are found a great quantity of the Mammoth Bones or skeletons, indicating that at the deluge or some other great flood these animals had retreated to the tops of the hills, and there perished.

3d. **The Petrified Forest.** Of this we had some doubts, but of the general fact there is no question. Over a considerable space of ground parts of the trunks of trees, and fragments of limbs are found perfectly petrified.

4th. **The City of Aztelan,** which a year or two since was announced as existing on one of the branches of Rock River, in Wisconsin, is a reality, so far as relates to the extensive remains of ancient works. Our informant examined this work thoroughly. It consists of parapets of earth, like the Indian Fortifications of Ohio, with some things peculiar to itself, covering 13 acres of ground. No evidences of higher civilization than that which exists in the Ohio works was found, except it may be some bricks burnt, in the ancient rude way. These were found in certain projections from the parapets. They were evidently brick, but made with straw in the old mode, and rudely formed. It is said, however, that the Indians of the Rocky Mountains do now make brick.

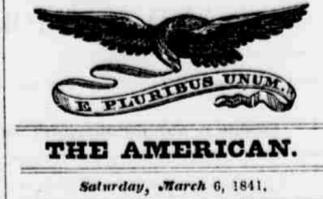
Within two of the angles of this work are found two towers and mounds, intended, as our informant believes, for watch-towers, and at a burial place.—Through one he dug, but found nothing. In the other he found a regular vault, about the size of a common room, but much larger in one way than the other.—Here he found many bones of human beings. It was evidently a tomb. He says that the Indians of the far north-west say that they have seen the common Indian mound built, and that the process is, first an illustrious chief is buried, and that in mark of their respect, others, as they go by, deposit some additional earth, and that thus the mounds grow to their present size.

There is undoubtedly much evidence to show that a more civilized race once inhabited North America; but in tracing out the links of that evidence there is one yet wanting. The ancient remains in the West have not yet shown evidence of arts or science superior to what the Indians of this day might not have had. The existence, however, of these remains, and even of the people's themselves, still involves an inscrutable problem; a problem upon which we hope the fourth-coming work of Mr. Stevens may show some light.

Scott the Diver.

Scott, the American diver, has met an awful death. He had for a long time been in the habit of diving from mast-heads of ships, into the Thames, and from the different London bridges. On the 12th ult. he announced an exhibition, and had a staging erected on Waterloo bridge. To the top pole he fastened a rope, at one end of which he made a noose, in which he placed his head, as was his usual custom, to go through a mock execution. He performed the trick three times; but the third

time the noose slipped, and the wretched man was hanged in earnest. He was 28 years of age, and a native of Philadelphia. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present at this exhibition.



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

Fire!—A Fire broke out last Thursday, about one mile from this place, by which, we are sorry to state, a house belonging to Mr. Gideon Leisenring was totally consumed.

The editor of the Milton Ledger says that he is ready to "bury the hatchet" which he had taken up against us. Judging from the apparent *calmness* of the instrument, we might suppose that it had been buried in its own rust for the last twenty years. As we have never asked him to take it up, he must consult his own convenience and pleasure in regard to its burial. It would be well enough, however, to have it well ground, and its edge somewhat sharpened before its re-interment. The editor of the Sunbury Gazette also offers to assume, hereafter, a less warlike attitude, in case we should do certain things. If the weight of his armour has really become burdensome, he must also consult his own convenience in laying it off. We have not complained of its annoyance. The editor will recollect the fable of the gnat on the horn of the ox.

Some of our editors, although they dare not come out openly, are endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people, the idea that if the distribution bill was passed, there would be a deficiency in the revenue of \$5,000,000, which must be made by a tariff, and that this would be taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other. Such humbugging, however, will not do. If we get our share of the public lands, our farmers will be relieved from paying a state tax, while five millions would be made up by laying a duty on silks and linens, for which we send abroad about 30,000,000 annually. This would be truly taking out of one pocket and putting into another, but it would be out of the pocket of the rich man into that of the poor.

Conference Appointments.

Northumberland district—G. HULT, P. E.
Sunbury, John Ball, G. H. Day; Danville, G. Bekstesser, G. Goyer; Berwick, James Ewing, W. T. D. Clemm; Luzerne, E. McCollum, J. A. Rora; Northumberland, T. Taneyhill, J. M. Miles; Milton, John Bowen, W. Hirst; Lycoming, R. T. Nixon, J. W. Haughawout; Bellefonte, W. Butler, E. D. Owen; Clearfield, T. Hildebrand, G. Stevens; Williamsport, M. J. Stevens, S. Register; Williamsburg, J. Sanks, E. Butler; Hollidaysburg, J. Larkin; Huntingdon, J. Munroe, W. R. Mills; Lewisburg, D. Thomas; Lewistown Circuit, J. Gruber, Z. Bland.

Some wag has hoaxed Bennett of the New York Herald, by sending him an account of the destruction of Niagara Falls. The writer gives a detached account of the progress of destruction, and the number of persons who had come to witness it from Buffalo. The hoax, however, was not equal to the moon story. This stupendous work of nature will, we trust, remain coeval with American freedom. We cannot refrain from inserting the following beautiful extract from a prize poem, recently delivered before the Boston Lyceum, by Thomas W. Parsons, Jr., entitled the "Intellectual Republic," as quite appropriate at the present time. In speaking of its duration, the poet proceeds to say:

"While spreads the rule of educated man,
Swift as the conquests of the Corsican;
No let, no limit to its march shall time;
In space, save ocean—in duration, Time,
Happily some fearful prophet may contend,
So swift its progress that it soon must end;
No—like Niagara's changeless current whirled,
It moves—yet stays eternal as the world;
That mighty torrent, in its angry play,
Forever flows, but never flows away;
Unletered still, it rushes and it roars,
Each moment losing what the next restores;
The waves you gaze at yesterday, are gone,
Yet the same restless deluge plunges on."

The following is from the Danville Intelligencer. The excellent qualities of our coal is a theme of constant praise. If water power is any recommendation, we can safely say that there is no place on the Susquehanna equal to Sunbury for rolling mills. The Shamokin Dam gives us the power of the whole Susquehanna, with a fall of upwards of seven feet, by making a canal of less than a half mile in extent.

"An attempt has been made in another 'interested' quarter to impress capitalists, who are casting about for locations, with the belief that the Shamokin coal will not answer for Anthracite Furnaces! If this insinuation were true, then we would admit that our Iron Works and iron ore acknowledged to be unequalled in extent and quantity, are not in an Anthracite Coal Region, or in closer proximity, than such coal fields and such ore beds were ever found before, in any country. But here the experiment of making Anthracite Iron with Shamokin coal has been fairly and thoroughly made, and proved entirely satisfactory, more so in the opinion of one of the best founders employed in this place, than when Wyoming coal is used. It is this confidence in the Shamokin coal, that has urged forward to completion, with unexampled speed, so many furnaces at Danville and Shamokin; together with the certainty that, in connection with these vast improvements, a rail road to connect the works with the coal and ore, will present ample induc-

ments for capitalists, in connection with the owners of the Shamokin Coal Region, and the owners of Mantour's Iron Ridge, to make the road in the best and most durable manner, without any unreasonable delay.

"When our coal and iron is connected by a direct central rail road, the propriety of erecting Rolling Mills in other regions, possessing but half the advantages of this, will not appear so plausible as at the present day, even if they are erected at coal openings belonging to the proprietors of furnaces here; hence, we admit, that at this time, under all the circumstances to which we have alluded, the course now pursued by one of the companies in this region may be judicious. But we are not apprehensive that the example will prove contagious, nor do we despair in the least of having several Rolling Mills erected at Danville. And we have no doubt whatever, but the wealthy capitalists who have bought several miles of the iron ridge in the vicinity of Northumberland, and intend to erect several Furnaces this year, will also erect a Rolling Mill in the immediate vicinity of their Furnaces; all of which we now understand, are to be located between Northumberland and Danville, near the former place. Nor have we any doubt but the capitalists who have some of their Furnaces erected, and nearly ready for blast, over at Shamokin, will likewise have a Rolling Mill there in due time. So, also, will the owners of the ore lands in the vicinity of Fishing Creek, who contemplate erecting a number of Furnaces in that vicinity, have their own Rolling Mill!"

Extract of a letter to the "American," dated HARRISBURG, March 3d, 1841.

Although the present mild weather has rendered the roads almost impassable, yet the Hotels in this place, as usual on such occasions, are already crowded to excess. The delegates have nearly all arrived. Governor Porter, it is supposed, will be nominated without a dissenting voice. The nomination of Judge Banks, on the part of the Whigs, is equally certain. Thus both parties, it may be said, are now ready to commence the contest. The Governor yesterday vetoed the Lancaster Court Bill, the consideration of which was postponed until today, when Mr. Williams has promised to give his views, and will discharge the usual quantum of venom and bile, an effect which every act of the Governor is most certain to produce. It is a doubtful matter whether an appropriation bill will be passed this session. An attempt will however be made, to pass one in connection with a bill to elect the Canal Commissioners by the Legislature, by which means it is supposed the bill may be passed by a majority of two-thirds.

Many persons are now bending their way to Washington, whence it is said, there are already about ten thousand applicants for office.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Buchanan declared there was no cause or probability of a war with England, and that the rumours of an exciting correspondence between the Secretary and the British Minister, in relation to the Caroline, were all false and unfounded. Jno. J. Wagon has been appointed collector of the port of New York, in the place of Jesse Hoyt, removed. Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, has been nominated as a successor to Judge Barbour of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Senate has not yet confirmed the nomination. In regard to the Banks and the issue of small notes, it is hard to tell what will be done. Neither party is willing to take the responsibility. The stock of the U. S. Bank has been sold as low as \$18 per share.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Star writes—

A proposal is now before the government from a highly respectable member of your mercantile community, to build four splendid steamers, of 2,500 tons each, to run between New York and Liverpool. The proposition is, to carry the mails for a given sum, to be paid him by the government, the latter, of course, receiving all the benefit arising from postage; the contract to be for ten years. In the interim, if war takes place with England or any other power, the government to buy the steamers at a valuation agreed upon by both parties. The vessels to be built in all respects as men of war, and also to carry 1,500 to 2,000 tons freight with 200 passengers. It is intended to burn anthracite coal, and it is expected that ten days will make the run from New York to Liverpool.

This is a most important proposition at this crisis in our affairs, but I doubt if the present cabinet will act upon it. It is more than probable that the next will. The capital to be employed is two millions of dollars. If the government accede to his propositions, two of the steamers will be ready in May, 1842—the other two the following year; the two first to run monthly, and when the others are complete, to run twice a month, except three months in winter, when they will run only once. Our friends in England must look out, for their days will be numbered if this gentleman commences this magnificent undertaking. He will fairly bridge the ocean with his splendid steamers. Although he has said ten days for the run to Liverpool from New York, he feels confident that he will accomplish it in nine days. Each vessel will have engines of about 1600 horse power.

Locomotive Manufacture.

Mr. Norris, it seems, employs now 300 men in his establishment—he used to employ 350. He has always several locomotives under way together, and can furnish a new one to order in less than a month. In 1839 he built 48 engines—in 1840, he built 44—and in the present year, he expects to build 50. There were 16 for the British and Gloucester Railway, Eng.; 3 Berlin and Potsdam RR; 3 Berlin and Stettin RR; 10 Berlin and Frankfurt; 3 Emperor Ferdinand RR, at Vienna; 1 Model, Royal Museum, Berlin; 1 do. Emperor of Russia; the rest were for domestic use.

The Bank of England employs seven hundred clerks, and stands in four parishes; to the poor of each it presented recently £100.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Sudden Death of Mr. Justice Barbour of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, was found dead in his bed this morning at nine o'clock. His disease was caused it is believed, by softening of the heart. His physician, Dr. Sewall, while attending him during a recent indisposition, was led to suspect that the heart was affected; yet the Judge has been since, apparently in his usual health. Last evening he remained in consultation with his brother judges, as is usual until ten o'clock, and was in peculiarly good spirits, when he retired from them to his chamber. As he did not make his appearance at the breakfast table, a servant was sent to call him, who immediately returned, and shocked the Judges with the intelligence that he appeared to be dead. On the Chief Justice, and the others entering his chamber, they found him lying on his side, in a perfect easy and composed position, his features tranquilized, and neither his form nor countenance exhibiting the slightest indication of having passed through any suffering. He had evidently gone from life to death without a struggle.

The Supreme Court assembled as usual at eleven o'clock; and there was a large assembly attracted by the desire to hear Mr. Adams continue his argument in the Amistad Case. The Chief Justice announced in brief but expressive terms the afflictive event, and then adjourned the Court until Monday.

This is the first occasion of the death of a Judge of the Supreme Court, while the Court and Congress were both in session. Mr. Livingston died in this city, but it was after the adjournment of the Court. The case is therefore without precedent and the Judges will wait for the arrival of Gov. James Barbour, (who is expected to reach here this evening from Baltimore, a special messenger having been despatched for him,) before taking order for the funeral. The melancholy occurrence will be formally communicated to both Houses of Congress and they will adjourn for the purpose of attending the funeral; which, it is understood, will not take place before Sunday.

Judge Barbour has filled many distinguished stations, both under the general government, and in the State of Virginia. He was long a member of the General Assembly, and advanced successively to different Judicial posts in the State. He served several terms in Congress, and was elevated to the Speakership in the House of Representatives. He presided over the Convention of Virginia; and, finally, was appointed by Gen. Jackson to the seat on the Bench, which he occupied at the time of his death.

Notwithstanding the "hard times," and the suspension of specie payments, the West Branch Bank continues to redeem her five dollar notes in specie. This is worthy of all praise, and will redound to the credit of the officers and directors who manage the affairs of this excellent institution.

Williamsport Freeman

Railroads.

The last advices from England state that it had been a very general and sensible rise in the value of Railroad Stocks throughout the Kingdom based on the increased and still increasing trade and transportation on those roads, and the ample evidences which they are enabled steadily to distribute among their proprietors. This intelligence is gratifying not merely to the stockholders in rail roads throughout this country, but to the friends of improvement and progress generally. The rail road system is yet in its infancy, but it has already reduced fully one half the average cost in time and money of travel between the points which it has been employed to connect; and it is every day increasing the celerity of travel and diminishing its expensiveness. Experience is daily convincing the enlightened directors of the works already constructed that, whenever a railroad runs through a dense peopled country or one connecting large populations and forming their most natural route, the lower the price of transportation, within reasonable limits, the greater will be the aggregate amount of their receipts. This beneficent truth once fully established and diffused, when considered in connection with the equally gratifying fact that any increase of population in the country through which a railroad passes, or even those sections which connect, naturally induces a corresponding increase in the revenues of the road, affords ample ground for the most sanguine expectations that increase advantage to the community and profit to the proprietors will hereafter be derived from railroads.

Phil. Standard.

A record of marine disasters has been kept at the office of the American Seamen's Friend Society for some years' past. The following is the statement of losses of vessels in 1840, no notice being taken of such as were not total. The greater part of them were wrecked on the coast of the United States, and the most of them were American vessels.

Ships and Barges,	67
Brigs,	120
Schooners,	233
Sloops,	14
Steamboats,	6
Class unknown,	31
Total,	531

Of these three were lost towards the close of the year 1839, principally in the month of December but reported in this year 212; lost in January 20; February 26; March 31; April 22; May 19; June 9; July 15; August 17; September 14; October 45; November 32; December 4; Time not ascertained 51.

By these disasters many lives have been lost—684 have been ascertained, and in regard to many others the crews were missing, and in all probability perished with the vessel—added to this, 39 vessels have been reported as missing during the year which, in all probability, went to the bottom with all their crews.