

The Second Annual Meeting of this body was opened on Saturday evening, in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, New street, below Fourth, with a Sermon on the work and qualifications of the Christian Ministry, by the President, Rev. F. Ruthrauff.

The regular sessions for business commenced on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. The exercises now opened with prayer by the President. At the calling of the roll, the following members responded to their names:—Reverends F. Ruthrauff, J. Ruthrauff, Prof. W. M. Reynolds, F. R. Anspach, G. Heilig, J. Vogelbaugh, W. J. Laizel, T. Stork, J. C. Schock, A. Weising, J. P. Biester and J. Wilcox. The Reverends J. P. Schindel, Sen., G. Diehl, D. F. Finkle, Daniel Miller, J. McCron and Eli Schwartz, having presented certificates of honorable dismission from the Synods with which they were connected, on other satisfactory credentials, were received as members of this body.

The following lay-delegates presented their credentials and were admitted:—General P. Ibric, Dr. Luther, Messrs. J. Dattil, John Keller, J. W. Smith, H. Goodman, John Case, Samuel Boyer, H. Huffer.

The President's Annual Report was presented and read. The report was interesting, and represented the congregations in connexion with this Synod as being in a highly prosperous condition.

The Annual Election for Officers resulted in the choice of Rev. J. P. Schindel, Sen., President; Rev. T. Stork, Secretary; and Rev. F. R. Anspach, Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were received as delegates from other Synods:—The Rev. L. Sternburg, from the Hartwick Synod; Rev. F. W. Conrad, from the Maryland Synod; and the Rev. G. Anspach, from the West Pennsylvania Synod. The Rev. Br. Kraut, President of Pennsylvania College; the Rev. Dr. Kutz, Editor of the Lutheran Observer; the Rev. Prof. Jacobs, the Rev. Prof. Jones, and the Reverends Messrs. Kruser and Gun were received as advisory members.

Communications of general interest were received from various parts of the Church, and referred to committees for further action. Prof. Reynolds, delegate to the General Synod of Lutheran Church, stated that the Synod had been cordially recognized and admitted as an integral part or member of that body. The morning session was closed with prayer, by Rev. G. Heilig.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**—The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. G. Diehl. The fraternal reports of the past year were handed in, and showed a large and respectable accession of members to the church.

The Rev. Dr. Morris, of the Maryland Synod; Rev. Charles Martin, of the New York Synod; Rev. T. Lape, of Hartwick Synod; Rev. W. Passavant, of the Maryland Synod; and the Reverends J. F. Burg and J. Helfenstein, of the German Reformed Church, were received as advisory members of the body.

Several Committees reported, and after some discussion the business referred to them was finally disposed of. An interesting report was introduced by Prof. Reynolds, and read by Dr. Kutz, on the subject of *NEW MEASURES*, which was deferred, and made the order of business to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

A communication of much interest, from St. Peter's Church, of Philadelphia, which at present seems to be struggling under some pecuniary difficulties, was read and referred to a special committee. After some other business of minor importance, the Synod adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock. Closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Martin.

In the evening, the Synod was invited to attend the Anniversary Celebration of the Juvenile Missionary Society, connected with St. Matthew's Church. The object of this society is to raise funds for the purpose of sustaining a Sabbath school, at Gontour, in India. The exercises of this occasion were of the most interesting character. Where all did so well, it might be deemed invidious to specify; but we cannot refrain from expressing particular gratification with a poem, written by Charles West Thompson, and declaimed by Christopher Knapp; another poem written by a lady of the congregation, and spoken by Susan Loos; a hymn sung by Emeline Esher, Mary Hinicle and H. Hieble, and a Bible lesson by four children of the school. The whole audience seemed highly delighted and gratified. The manner in which all the pupils acquitted themselves, certainly reflects great credit upon their efficient Superintendent, Mr. Martin Buehler, as well as all the teachers connected with the school. The Rev. Mr. Conrad, agent for the Parent Education Society, afterwards addressed the audience in a warm and eloquent manner. A very respectable collection was taken up in behalf of the society.

**TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.**  
The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. J. Ruthrauff. A resolution was offered and passed, that the roll be called at the opening of every Session, and that the absentees be marked and called upon for their excuses. The report of the Committee on the Treasury of the Synod, was presented and adopted.

Some discussion was had upon the propriety of a purely ministerial session. The Rev. Mr. Miller was opposed to all secret meetings, and did not think them consistent with the spirit of Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Sternburg thought the ministry alone authorized to perpetuate its own order, and that as this is one of the principal objects of ministerial sessions, they were proper and perfectly scriptural. Prof. Williams was of a different opinion. He thought that the Bible and the Church recognized the right of laymen to participate in the ordination of ministers; but at present he did not think it expedient for this body to establish a custom which had been so long observed in the church. The subject was deferred for further consideration.

Several Committees presented their reports on various subjects, which were received and adopted. A communication from a number of persons residing in Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, was presented and read. These people presented themselves as being in a very destitute condition as regards their spiritual privileges, and earnestly entreat the Synod to send them a faithful Minister of the Gospel. The Rev. Mr. Conrad made some further observations as to the destination of this people, and the importance of providing them with the faithful preaching of the gospel. The matter was disposed of, by referring it to the Committee on Vacant Congregations, with instructions to try all they can to supply them with a Minister.

The report written by Dr. Kutz, and introduced yesterday, by Prof. Reynolds, designed as an expression of the Synod in reference to *NEW MEASURES*, having been made the order of business to-day, the report was taken up and considered article by article, and after considerable discussion, was adopted with some alterations and amendments. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Daniel Miller.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**—The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. Q. Finkle. The committee to whom was referred the case of St. Peter's Church, of Philadelphia, reported favorably, and recommended that every effort be made to sustain the congregation.

The Rev. Ezra Keller, from Maryland, and the Rev. M. Brandon, of Boston, were introduced and received as advisory members of this body.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That this Synod thank the American Sunday School Union for various documents presented to the ministerial members, and that we take this occasion to express our high opinion of that noble institution, and recommend its publications to the Sabbath Schools in our connexion.

The Rev. Mr. Stork, delegate to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, reported that he had appeared before that body, and for reasons altogether unsatisfactory and unreasonable, was rejected. The report was adopted, and the Rev. Mr. Stork's course highly approved by the Synod.

The following resolution was passed in reference to our relations with this Synod.

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret our delegate's statement of the failure of his mission to the Pennsylvania Synod, and that we are still desirous of establishing friendly and fraternal relations with that body. In reply to the resolution passed by them relative to our body, we can merely say that they suggest no means of removing the difficulties existing between us, as we are not aware that we in any of our proceedings, said or sanctioned anything that can be considered unchristian or unjust to the Pennsylvania Synod. As soon, however, as might that might be so construed is pointed out to us, we shall be ready to recall the offensive word or act, whichever it may be, so far as in our power, or to give such explanations as comport with truth and propriety. Meanwhile any further overtures for friendly correspondence will naturally come from the Pennsylvania Synod, though in the mean time we shall endeavor to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace."

A committee was appointed to divide the Synod into Conference districts, with instructions to report to-morrow morning.  
The Rev. G. Diehl was appointed a delegate to the Hartwick Synod, of New York, the Rev. Prof. Reynolds to the West Pennsylvania Synod, and the Rev. F. Ruthrauff to the Maryland Synod.  
Several other resolutions concerning church discipline and the duties of our members as communicants, were adopted.

Synod adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. F. R. Anspach.

**WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.**  
The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff. The Rev. C. W. Schaffar, of the Pennsylvania Synod, was introduced, and received as an advisory member of this Synod. The Rev. J. Few Smith of the New York Synod, and the Rev. J. W. Richards of the Pennsylvania Synod, were also received as advisory members. This ought to have appeared in the proceedings of yesterday.

The committee appointed to divide the Synod into conference districts recommended that for the present it be divided into four districts.  
The unanimous thanks of the Synod were voted to Mr. J. L. Froelich, for the present of a beautiful and valuable seal. The motto is an excellent one:—"The Bible our Creed—God our Judge."  
The ministerial members were now called upon to give a verbal statement of the spiritual condition of the congregations under their care. With few exceptions, the statements made by the different members exhibit a very encouraging state of things, and augur well for the future prospects of the congregation connected with this Synod.

Two hundred dollars were voted by Synod for the purpose of sustaining the pastors of the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church in Passyunk, and St. Peter's Church in Kensington.  
The following resolution was passed relative to the permanency of the ministry in our churches—that frequent ministerial changes are highly objectionable, and should only be made upon the most mature and prayerful consideration; and that due notice, whenever it is possible, should be given to the congregations to be left.

The morning session was closed with prayer by the Rev. J. Vogelbaugh.  
**AFTERNOON SESSION.**—The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Laizel. The Rev. Mr. Miller was appointed to deliver the valedictory address. The election for the next place of meeting, resulted in the choice of Reading, Pa. The subject of missions and beneficiary education, now engaged the attention of the Synod. The following resolution was passed on the subject of missions.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the executive committee of the American Lutheran Foreign Missionary Society, in sending out the Rev. W. Gun, and that we will co-operate with them in sustaining the mission.

Resolutions strongly approving of beneficial education were adopted. The members of Synod pledged themselves to sustain at least eight young men who are preparing themselves to enter the ministry.

After the ministerial session, at which the lay-delegates were invited to be present, was held, and some business peculiar to this body was transacted, &c. the Synod adjourned to meet in October, 1844, in Reading, Pa.

Prayer by Rev. Prof. Jones.

#### Monroe Edwards' Last Attempt to Escape.

Monroe Edwards is certainly one of the most ingenious and dexterous rogues that ever was confined within the walls of a prison. His recent attempt to escape from Sing Sing was a well arranged but most desperate plan, and involved the lives of his fellow prisoners. The plan was disclosed to the keepers by some of the prisoners who had been engaged in the conspiracy.

He had two correspondents in New York, known to be police officers, who left letters for Edwards at a window designated by his putting a coil of wire in it which they could feel at night. The conspirators were to fire the prison, and in the confusion which would be created, the parties on the outside would come in as if to assist, and carry off the convicts to a ship which was to be in Tappan Bay for that purpose. They were to be landed in Rockland county, where they would steal horses and make their way off. The time was arranged by leaving grains of wheat and corn in one of the windows—each grain of corn to signify a week, and the wheat a day. They were then to wait till the first Southwest wind was blowing, that when the coopers' shops, which are low wooden buildings, and which it was intended to fire, were burning the wind would blow the flames directly on the roof of the Chapel and Hospital. A wind scattered the corn and foiled the attempt.

They next determined to fire the prison, on the first day of a Southwest wind, and seize the ship which belongs to the prison, and after crossing the bay with her, sink her, and make their way into the mountains. On Friday, this ship, as luck would have it, came from New York, and in the afternoon a high Southwest wind was blowing. Fearing that an attempt would be made that night an extra guard was put on, and three kegs of powder carried into the chapel, so that if it should catch fire it would be blown up and communication thus cut off from the hospital and prison. The six convicts were also arranged that their beds could be rolled off from under a moment's warning. Friday night passed over, and all had remained quiet, and in the morning Edwards was brought into the keeper's room, where he made a confession of his accomplices. They informed him that they knew all, that he was surrounded with spies and could not escape.

"Finding every thing thus apparently discovered and all his plans foiled, Edwards began to beg most piteously for mercy. He was reminded, however, that it would be to sacrifice the life of any person who should offer to stop him, and when he had laid plans which would have resulted in the certain destruction of ten or more sick men, was so thoroughly worthy of punishment, and but for one thing he would as it were escape that. This was, that a few days ago a gentleman from Louisiana, while on a visit to the prison, saw Edwards and stated that he knew his mother; that she had been left an independent fortune; but by the villainy of her son she was now reduced to absolute want.

On hearing this last remark, Edwards covered his face with his hands, and bowing his head as the tears came to his eyes, he said, "Mr. Lynde, I deserve to die, I know I do." As this was the first exhibition of feeling he had seen on the part of Edwards, he determined to see what effect this would have on his future conduct. He was accordingly allowed to escape without punishment, and if he really has any feeling, the remembrance of his mother's sufferings, brought on by his own villainy, will cause him many nights of sleepless remorse.

This second attempt of Edwards was planned with an acuteness worthy of the man; and but for the fact that all around him are ready to betray every movement, there is every probability that he would yet accomplish his ends.

**NEW FASHIONED FAN.**—Some years ago, says a western paper, in Natchez, Miss., Prof. Masfit was announced to preach in that city on a certain day. The fame of the gifted orator had preceded him and every person in the City of the Blues was anxious to hear him. Somehow the news happened to reach the hotel of an old woman, who, perhaps, had not heard a sermon for a quarter of a century; and very seldom went out into the world. She determined to hear the stranger. It being excessively warm weather at the time, and having no fan, she started to purchase one. She got to a store where they happened to know her, and, aware of her ignorance, they determined to have some fun. They told her they had just received a new fashioned fan, a very beautiful article, and handed her a common gilt bellow.

She tried its power to raise a breeze, and was perfectly delighted with it. To church she went; the house being crowded, she took her seat near the pulpit. The text was selected, and the preacher progressed and warmed with his subject, and so did the old woman, who now brought her fan to her face, and commenced blowing away as if her salvation depended upon her keeping cool. This attracted the attention of the audience, and the speaker looked down to see what was the matter. His eye caught the old woman—she stooped and smiled at the ridiculous figure she cut. The old woman observed him looking at her, and cried out "Go it, my magnolia, breeze God I see all attention."

Why are there so many bad puns? Because they are always the production of folly.



**FOR SALE.**—A fresh supply of printing paper, viz: 100 reams similar in size and quality to the sheet on which this is printed. Also 60 reams of super royal, 21 by 28 inches, all of which will be sold at the mill price.

**V. B. PALMER, Esq.**, at his Real Estate and Cost Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Our readers will find the proceedings of a meeting, held at Shamokin, for the purpose of adopting measures to have an experimental survey made for a Rail Road between that place and Pottsville or Minersville. We have been informed by a gentleman well qualified to judge, and who has traversed the ground, that a road might be constructed without any inclined planes. Thus, by a road of 25 miles in length, Philadelphia may be connected by a continued Rail Road with the Susquehanna, at the junction of the North and West Branches at this place. It is an all important link and one that must be made ere long.

In the case of *Wm. Hunter, Robert Hunter and John Deane*, who were charged with killing John Vandling, the Grand Jury have found a true bill. The trial has been postponed until January next.

**LEWIS OF THE LAW.**—On Tuesday morning last, on motion of Mr. Greenough, CHARLES W. THARR was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

On motion of Mr. Hoppard, DAVID TANGHAR was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

On motion of Mr. Higgins, ROBERT G. DUNHAM was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

At the special court in October last, JOSEPH C. ROOKS was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

The *Lehigh Democrat*, generally credits our articles to the *Sunbury Gazette*. The *Wilkesbarre Farmer*, on the other hand, credits an article from the *Gazette* to our paper.

Our friend PATTERSON, of the "Maney Lunatic," has enlarged and improved his paper.

**FIRE.**—The extensive building and sheds of MICHAEL KIECKHEFER, of New Berlin, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday the 28th ult. The fire was caused by a collection of small boys, who, for their amusement, carried some shavings near the buildings and set them on fire, without reflecting on the consequences. Mr. Kieckhefer's Hotel was in imminent danger, it having been on fire in several places.

**THE LADY.**—The *Lodge* says that "Truth" has deposited a hat with Jas. Pollock, Esq. for our use. Mr. Pollock says that he did not examine the hat. As soon he will do so, and certify to us that the hat deposited is such a one as we described, the affidavit will be made, backed by substantial proof. We expect to be absent for a few weeks, but will attend to it on our return.

**COL. CARTER** has induced the Merchants of Williamsport, generally, to advertise. One of them recently sent the Colonel a handsome table cover, in grateful remembrance of the benefits he had received from his advertisement. That man knows how to appreciate the true value of advertising.

The "Lycoming Gazette" of last week, came to us with the name of HENRY A. MUEHLBERG placed at the head of its columns. The editor gives his reasons for this step in a sensible and well written article, from which we take the following extract:—

"It is true that a division took place in the democratic ranks between the friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg, in 1835, and that by reason of said division the enemies of democracy gained a temporary triumph. But it is also true that the friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg united like a band of brothers, battling side by side, unaided by the myriads of power, unbraked by gain, and untrifled by even *backstair and hall*, until they succeeded in hurling the minority administration from power, and placing a democratic Governor again in the chair of state. Governor Porter was selected from among the friends of George Wolf, and he was twice supported by the friends of Muhlenberg without a murmur. It was noble and generous in them to cast aside their own preferences, and, for the sake of union and harmony, and the success of sound principles, to unite in support of a candidate selected from among those against whom they had been doing battle. Will the friends of George Wolf be less noble, less generous, less patriotic, less devoted to the triumph of democratic principles? No! Heaven forbid! They are ready to prove their generosity and patriotic devotion to the interests of their country, and the triumph of their principles, by supporting HENRY A. MUEHLBERG for our next Governor, in accordance with the general wishes of the people."

The celebrated vine at Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Park, (Eng.) supposed to be the largest in the world, now contains 2,350 bunches of grapes each averaging one pound weight. Its length is 138 feet, width 16, and it extends over a space of 2200 superficial feet. It has been planted forty years.

There were 831 persons confined in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 24th ult.

**O'Connell Arrested.**  
By the late arrivals from England, we learn that O'Connell and eight of his adherents have been arrested by the British Government. O'Connell and his son gave bail for their appearance at the next term, to answer for seditious language. O'Connell has requested his friends to remain quiet, and asserts that this proceeding will only strengthen the cause of Repeal. The following extract of a letter from England, however, presents a different view of the case:—

"The stock-market, which has been generally quiet, has been much strengthened by the bursting of the Repeal bubble and the arrest of Daniel O'Connell, which has given additional confidence in the present ministry. The cause of this sudden interference by the Government, was that the Repeal Council, in their orders for another Monster Meeting at Clontarf, gave their instructions in so military a fashion that the authorities felt it necessary to issue a proclamation forbidding the assembling of people at Clontarf—sending this Proclamation by a sufficient military force to prevent any resistance. This Proclamation alarmed the Liberator and his confederates, who immediately issued their Proclamation advising the people to go home. This they did quietly enough—and the next day Mr. O'Connell began to explain away much that he said at previous meetings; but this did not stop the authorities, who issued their warrants for the apprehension of the learned Agitator, two of his sons, and several other prominent Repealers, on a charge of conspiracy. Bail has since been taken for them to appear early in November to take their trials. All this has been received very quietly by the Repealers and the people of the country—no excitement, no riots, all very quiet—all of which is sufficiently mortifying to the sympathizers. Some who boasted of their connection with and subscriptions to the cause, now dare not whisper the word "Repeal." Mr. O'Connell is very humble, and loses no opportunity of backing out from all his former positions. No more bullying or boasting of the armies he could raise to render Ireland once more a Nation. All this is over; nay, more—he has abandoned Repeal—is willing to forget the name—and now offers to ally himself with the English Chartists—to procure Universal Suffrage for them, and a Federal Parliament for Ireland. Federalism is to be the new name—Repeal is out of fashion; rent is to be continued as usual, if he can get it. So much for the great Liberator. It is now to be seen what the Government will do with the rest of the faction. There is much reason to be grateful that the poor deluded multitude have been saved from any sacrifice in the service of this most selfish politician. Let us hope he will be glad to retire into obscurity with his ill-gotten wealth, and be forgotten."

The *Baltimore American* thus speaks of the extent and magnificence of the London Parks:—

"We are led to this subject by seeing a brief reference to the Parks of London in the Paris correspondence of the *National Intelligencer*. The three great Parks, St. James's, Hyde and Regent's, are described as forming a vast, nearly uninterrupted expanse of pleasure ground—sward, water, thickets, grove, arbore—rural advantages without end. Hyde Park embraces three hundred and ninety-five acres—woodland, river, shrubbery, avenue, serpentine walk, circuit for carriages, rocky mound, garden, with noble mansions in view on every side. Regent's Park is nearly as large, comprising three hundred and sixty acres, with a charming variety of rural scenery. The gardens of the Zoological Society are included in this Park and had cost from 1825 to 1840 one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling.

To think of these three large Parks in the midst of London, occupying a space of more than a thousand acres, to say nothing of Queen's Park, which has been laid off within a year or two, most living to the mind a very enlarged idea of the public spirit and liberality and judicious taste which have thus rescued so much ground from the encroachments of brick and mortar as an offering set apart to the health, convenience and refinement of the city. In the summer season such an expanse of woodland—with its delightful shades, avenues, lawns, thickets and other rural accompaniments in the heart of a great city—cannot but minister a perpetual refreshment to the eye and the feelings of the heated citizen who can, at a moment, turn aside from the noise and dust and sweltering fervour of the crowded streets into the cool retreat of groves and meadows."

**MISCELLANY.**  
**Editorial, Condensed and Selected.**

There are already thirty six steam vessels in this country and in Canada, propelled by Ericsson's propeller.

Robert Dale Owen, says the *Louisville Journal*, has been indicted in Harrison county, Ind., for illegal voting.

A bear was killed on the 14th ult. in Salon, Me., weighing over 400 lbs., and was supposed to be 15 years old.

All the three surviving sons of Burns, the poet, are now in Scotland. A public entertainment will be given to them in Edinburgh.

Dr. McWilliams, of Washington City, has invented an instrument for gathering fruit from trees.

"A *Wegetable*."—Down in Eastport, Me., they have got a turp that measures two feet and a half in circumference.

The Emperor of Java has a female guard around his person. He's safer than Louis Philippe. No one can stand a discharge of grape and canister from their torques.

The receipts on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the week ending 14th Oct., 1843, were \$13,233 6. Averaging \$2,932 24 per month, or \$625,186 88 per annum.

Hydrophobia prevails to an alarming extent in the neighborhood of Milford. Several persons have been bitten, and a number of horses, cows and hogs.

Nearly all the barracks in Ireland are now in a state of military force. This looks as if the British Government was preparing for the worst.

In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases of a thousand, the troubles of men may be traced to the desire to surpass others.

An old physician says it is an excellent thing to go to bed with dry, warm feet, every night.

**RAILROAD MEETING.**  
At a large and respectable meeting held at the town of Shamokin, in Northumberland county, and State of Pennsylvania, on November 2nd, 1843, SYLVANUS BIRD, Esq. was called to the chair, and KIMBER CLEAVER appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, viz: To take into consideration the propriety and importance of constructing a Rail Road from Shamokin to Pottsville or to Minersville, so as to avoid inclined planes.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views and object of the meeting.

On motion, Samuel John, Robert Phillips, William Fagely, Stephen Bittenbender and Kimber Cleaver were appointed said committee. The said committee, after withdrawing a short time, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas: A continuous Rail Road from the city of Philadelphia to the Susquehanna at Sunbury, being an improvement in which all the citizens of the former place as well as a great portion of the entire state are deeply interested, inasmuch as it will form the most direct, expeditious and cheap travelling and transportation route between the city of Philadelphia and the iron, the anthracite and bituminous coal regions, and the lumber and agricultural districts of Northern Pennsylvania, and in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Canal, of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, the Williamsport and Elmira Rail Road and other similar improvements, thereby opening a direct Rail Road and Canal communication between Philadelphia, Western New York and the Lakes; and whereas, the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Rail Road is now completed to Pottsville, and from Schuylkill Haven, (on the line of the last named road,) the Mine Hill Rail Road, extending to Minersville and Coal Castle, and the western division of the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road, extending from Sunbury to Shamokin, a distance of twenty miles, leaving a chasm in the great chain of but about twenty five miles, from Shamokin to Minersville or to Pottsville, of which there is a probability, backed by the opinions of several credible gentlemen acquainted with the profile of the country, that a Rail Road may be constructed without any inclined planes, and of a grade traversable by locomotive steam engines; Therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect a sufficient sum of money to defray the expense of making an experimental survey from Shamokin to Pottsville or to Minersville, so as to avoid the inclined planes now on the road; and that said committee have power to employ an engineer as soon as a sufficient sum is subscribed and paid.

On motion, Robert Phillips, Thomas Postly, William Fagely, John K. Robins and the Hon. Charles G. Donnell were appointed said committee.

On motion, Resolved, That said committee have power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with such persons and companies as shall be deemed favorably disposed to promote the object of this meeting.

On motion, William S. Campbell, C. E., Thomas Postly, Hugh Bellas, Henry W. Snyder and Kimber Cleaver were appointed said committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the presiding officers, and published in the several papers of this and the adjoining counties.

SYLVANUS BIRD, Chairman.  
KIMBER CLEAVER, Secretary.  
Shamokin, Nov. 2, 1843.

**FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CASE OF THE SON SHOOTING HIS FATHER AT WESTBROOK.**—We are indebted to a friend for the following extract from a *letter written* on Tuesday, at Saybrook.—N. H. Courier.

Alpheus Stannard, who shot his father, has been under some religious impressions for a year or more, and last fall was thought somewhat deranged. It passed off, and for a week or more appeared singular, but his friends were in hopes his insanity would leave him. John has slept with his brother in fear until last Saturday night, when Alpheus took up a boat-jack and made a motion to throw it at him. From that time John had locked himself in another room, leaving Alpheus alone. On Friday, he went out with his gun and came in near sunset. He went up stairs, and upon his mother going up, she found him concealed behind a barrel. She spoke to him, but he made no reply. While the family were at tea, he came down stairs with his gun. His mother and brother left the room, when his father went towards him, saying, "Why, Alpheus, what are you going to do?" and when within a few feet of him, he fired, the wad passing through his right side, near the lower part of the breast bone, so that in cutting the skin from the back, the wad was taken out, causing him to bleed to death in four hours. A neighbor coming in said to Alpheus, "You have killed your father." He exclaimed, "Good God! I haven't killed my father! no." He took no notice of anything after this.

His father had his senses from the time the deed was done until death, and he requested that Alpheus might immediately be carried to the Asylum in Hartford.

Why is an inkstand like the Delaware river? Will you give it up? Because it was put to no enlightend use until visited by a *Pen*.