

# HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

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## TERMS.

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## POETRY.

### The Departed.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

"'Tis sweet to believe of the absent we love,  
If we miss them below we shall meet them above."

The departed! the departed!  
They visit us in dreams,  
And they glide above our memories  
Like shadows over streams,  
But where the cheerful lights of home  
In constant lustre burn,  
The departed, the departed  
Can never more return.

The good, the brave, the beautiful—  
How dreamless is their sleep  
Where rolls the dirge-like music  
Of the ever-toning deep.  
Or where the mournful night-winds  
Pale Winter's robes have spread  
Above their narrow palaces  
In the cities of the dead!  
I look around and feel the awe  
Of one who walks alone  
Among the wrecks of former days  
In mournful ruin strewn,  
I start to hear the spectral tones  
Of withered Autumn trees,  
For the voice of the departed  
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice! It mingles with  
Each gay and careless strain—  
I do not think Earth's minstrelsy  
Will cheer my soul again;  
The glad song of the Summer waves,  
The thrilling notes of birds,  
Can never be so dear to me  
As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles  
Still on me sweetly fall,  
Their lips of love I faintly hear  
My name in gladness call—  
I know that they are happy  
With their angel plumage on,  
But my heart is very desolate  
To feel that they are gone!

### Clay's Wife and Mother.

"Every one of these handbills was dictated by me to an amanuensis, whilst by hands and head were continually bathed with cold water, to keep me fever down to a point below delirium. Every relative believed I would be murdered on Monday, and all but my wife and mother advised me to yield up the liberty of the press; but I preferred rather to die."—C. M. CLAY.

Blessed be that wife and mother!  
Woman's words are still the oil  
For the torch, when fails another,  
In the night of bitter toil.

Woman's words are "half the battle,"  
When the strife grows fierce and strong!  
Heard, as music, 'mid the rattle  
Of the crucifying throng.

"Give me," cried the gallant sailor,  
"Thy sweet name, my lady fair;  
It shall stir to deeds of valor  
For some victim of despair."

Let the thunders of the million,  
Break from clouds of pent up wrath!  
Underneath Love's broad pavilion,  
Smiles will wreath the lightning's path.

Blessed be that wife and mother  
By that couch of Freedom's son!  
Thou art strong, heroic brother!  
Be thy cry, "On, Stanly, on!"

Italy contains 500 principal towns. Its population is about 22,000,000 of inhabitants. There are about 3,000 professional singers, and 2,000 dilettanti singers, 30,000 professional musicians, and 100,000 dilettanti musicians; 2,600 comic artists; 1,000 dancers and mimics; 200 music composers; 300 dramatic and equestrian companies.

A Tailor, while travelling on the Lakes, was asked by a Yankee where he lived, what his business was, &c., to which he replied that he lived in Toledo, and "that his profession was fitting on the smooth side of poverty, and jerking out the cords of affliction."

### Mr. Adams and Mr. Rhett.

The following is taken from the letter of Oliver Oldschool to the U. S. Gazette of Jan. 7. It will be seen that the "old man eloquent" is still abundantly able to defend himself.

J. R. Chandler, Esq.—A rich and interesting scene occurred in the House this morning immediately after the reading of the Journal. Mr. Rhett, you will remember, charged Mr. Adams the other day, with voting against the war, and when accused of ignorance in not knowing that Mr. A. was not only not in Congress, but was not in this country at the time war was declared, said that his course had at all times been such towards the south, since he (Mr. R.) had had a seat on the floor of the House, that when his constituents saw that Mr. A. had gone on one side of a question, they thought it, of course, his duty to go on the other. Mr. R. this morning rose and said that when he charged Mr. Adams with hostility to the war, he was unprepared with proof to sustain his assertion; he now begged permission to read a part of a letter written by Mr. Adams in 1814, and in an extract from C. J. Ingersoll's History of the War; and he accordingly read Mr. Adams' letter to a Mr. Harris, speaking of the unprepared condition of this country to carry on the war with Great Britain, and an extract from Ingersoll's history, stating conversations held by Mr. A. with the Russian Minister, which Mr. R. considered conclusive proof of Mr. A's hostility to the war. It is said that "a burnt child dreads the fire;" but children sometimes get burned a second time, thinking, perhaps, that they can handle fire without being burned. So with Mr. Rhett; nothing daunted by the sitting down he got from Mr. Adams the other day, he must needs, in an evil hour, run another tilt with him. When Mr. R. had concluded, Mr. Adams rose and obtained permission to explain. He then gave a history of the conversation alluded to, between himself and the Russian minister. He, Mr. A., was then Minister to Russia; the Emperor Alexander sent his minister to Mr. A. to say that as he was then in alliance with England, he greatly regretted the war between the United States and Great Britain, and wished to know whether, if he offered to mediate between them, he thought his mediation would be accepted? Mr. A. replied that he thought it would, and that he would write his government, urging its acceptance. In that conversation Mr. A. spoke of the situation of the United States as a reason why this mediation should be accepted. It was offered, and recommended by Mr. Madison to Congress, and Congress authorized its acceptance. If by recommending this mediation he was to be considered opposed to the war, so then, was Mr. Madison and Congress; but the gentleman from South Carolina did not charge them with being opposed to the war. [Great sensation in the House, and laughter.] In consequence of this mediation being accepted, and supposing Great Britain would accept it, Mr. Madison appointed three commissioners to repair to the Court of St. Petersburg—Mr. Adams (who was there) Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Bayard of Del. But Great Britain declined the mediation. She, however, offered to enter into negotiations for peace, which was done, two more commissioners, Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell, having been added to the others. This is a matter, said Mr. A. which, ignorant as the gentleman from S. C. admits himself to be, he must know.

Had he (Mr. A.) been very much opposed to the war, it is not probable he would have been appointed as one of the Commissioners. For his services as such he was nominated by Mr. Madison, and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to England. As to the letter, he did write it, and did speak of the unprepared condition of this country to carry on the contest with England; but he said no more, nor as much as Mr. Monroe had said as Secretary of War, in his communications to Congress; and he had never heard that he (Mr. M.) had ever been charged with being opposed to the war. But if the gentleman from South Carolina had read the whole of the letter, he would have found sentiments in it which he could not very well find fault with. Probably he was ignorant of this part of the letter. [Much laughter at Mr. R.'s expense, and cries of oh, ho!] At any rate, he only wished to read that which in his opinion would operate against me. Had he read the whole, he would have seen that I said that notwithstanding the condition of the country, its honor must be maintained at whatever hazard, cost, or sacrifice. He did not choose to read this. He makes a false charge against me, and then attempts to maintain it by garbled extracts.

The sensation in the House was now very great, in favor of Mr. Adams and against Mr. Rhett. Mr. A. said that in the treaty with England, negotiated at Ghent, there was an article in regard to indemnification for the slaves taken. It had been frequently the case that he had been arraigned by Southern men, as a sort of culprit, and for being hostile to their interests. The article he had alluded to he had extorted himself to maintain. Afterwards Great Britain endeavored to evade it, and as Minister there it had been his duty to defend and maintain it and protect the interests of the South. Finally, a proposition was made through him to refer this to arbitration which was accepted and Alexander agreed upon as the arbitrator. He decreed in favor of holders of the slaves. The whole of the negotiation was conducted by him as Minister to Great Britain and as Secretary of State. Mr. A. said that the whole correspondence was to be found in the public documents published by Gales

& Seaton.—Those who chose to refer to it could see whether he had been hostile to the South. The owners of the slaves had received their indemnity for their slaves, and such was the feeling then at the South that he was thanked by public meetings held to express their gratitude to him. [Much sensation manifested.] He spoke of a charge of hostility to the South some years ago being made against him by a distinguished member from South Carolina, but that member afterwards came and begged his pardon and acknowledged his error. Had the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) acted the part of a Christian and a gentleman, when he found he had made a false charge against him, he would have retracted it; but instead of doing so he persists in it. He had charged him too with being for war, though he professed to be desirous of peace. Mr. A. said he had declared and he repeated the declaration, that *war would not occur*; no, not even if we were to take possession of Oregon the day after the notice was given. He did not fear this, he only feared that the administration would be the first to back out. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Yancy here called Mr. A. to order, on the ground that having risen to make a personal explanation, he was discussing the Oregon subject and reflecting upon the administration. The Speaker sustained Mr. Y's objections. Mr. A. was about to proceed, when Mr. Y. objected to his proceeding without leave. The question was then put to the House whether Mr. A. should have leave to proceed, when a tremendous "aye" sounded from every part of the House, the noes being called for, some half a dozen voted no. The feeling of the House could not be mistaken.

Mr. A. then rose, evidently much gratified, and said there was no occasion for a *panie* on this occasion; he had said about all he had intended. Mr. A. then endeavored to show that his remarks were in order, in doing which he stated that Mr. Rhett had charged him with stating what he did not himself believe—namely, that there would be no war, &c. Mr. Rhett denied that he had said so. Mr. A. read from his speech, and said if his words did not bear that construction, he did not understand the English language, and he left it to the House and the world, if that was not his meaning. He said the gentleman from South Carolina had made it a personal matter with him, unnecessarily; that having made false charges against him and then persisted in them, he wanted nothing more to do with him.

Mr. Rhett replied, by the courtesy of the House, but very little attention was given.

### High Treason among the Twelve Mormon Leaders.

A writer in the St. Louis Reporter communicates the following:  
It is high time the United States government had taken notice of the treasonable practices of these declared enemies of our country. There are now many respectable witnesses in Saint Louis, ready to make oath that the Twelve have held secret councils, in which they have concocted treasonable plans of hostility to the citizens and government of the United States, and that they have numerous agents now among nearly all the Indian tribes for the avowed purpose of embittering their minds against us, and preparing them ultimately to join them in a war against us.

Will the United States allow 20,000 of these bitter and irreconcilable foes to take possession of any portion of the Pacific coast that is now or may hereafter by purchase become ours. The President of the United States should be authorized by law of Congress, if he has not now the authority, to issue his proclamation forbidding them to settle on the United States lands or to pre-emption them, and to inform them that they will not be allowed to remain on any lands that we may acquire hereafter, while these hostile views continue to be cherished and taught to their people.

### Destructive Conflagration in Concord.

\$66,000 worth of Property Destroyed!  
CONCORD, Jan. 7—4 o'clock, A. M.  
This morning, at a little past 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive frame buildings at the Depot of the Concord railroad company, occupied by the Messrs. Gilmore & Clapp, for their extensive Grocery establishment, and by the railroad company as a car house, which at this hour, with almost all its contents, is reduced nearly to a heap of ruins.

The building contained an immense amount of W. I. goods and groceries, besides four valuable passenger cars and three baggage cars belonging to the railroad, nearly all of which is destroyed or so much injured as to be almost a total loss.

Messrs. Gilmore & Clapp, had recently taken an account of their stock, which they valued at \$56,000. The railroad company have lost \$10,000, including the building worth \$4 or \$5,000, and cars worth \$6,000. The total loss will doubtless reach \$66,000!

The Whigs of Nashua and Nashville, N. H., through a committee, have presented to Mr. Beard, the editor of the Nashua Telegraph, one of Pratt's Yankee card presses, worth \$120, and a check for \$65 in cash. Christmas was the day selected for this valuable and complimentary tribute of esteem and friendship.

A Kentucky Heifer, weighing sixteen hundred pounds, was served up at Cincinnati, during the Christmas holidays.

### From the New Monthly Magazine.

**How Shall I Meet Thee?**  
How shall I meet thee?—With the trust,  
The free, fond trust of other years?  
With the deep, fervent joy that must  
Express itself in silent tears?—  
With eager grasp, and gladden'd tone,  
Such smiles as for our childhood shone?  
No!—Friendship blooms no more for us,  
'Tis long since I have met thee thus!

How shall I meet thee?—With the blush  
That kindles at thine earnest gaze,  
While quick thoughts o'er my spirit rush—  
The quivering lip my heart betrays;  
With voice whose faltering accents breathe  
The trembling joy that lurks beneath!  
No!—Such vain dreams are not for us,  
I do not wish to meet thee thus!

How shall I meet thee?—With an eye  
That hath no brightness, yet no tears;  
With heedless tone and cold reply,  
The chilling garb indifference wears;  
With sudden heart yet careless mein,  
Revealing nought of what has been;  
Yes! changes sad have alter'd us,  
Alas! that I must meet thee thus!

From the American Magazine.

### Roger Sherman.

Such men as Franklin, Patrick Henry, and Roger Sherman, (others might be named) should be held up to the rising generation, to excite to laudable ambition, personal exertions and self-government. These men were not supernaturally endowed; they were not great merely from native talent. Nor was their distinction owing solely to good fortune. Peculiar circumstances might have given occasion to the development of their intellectual powers. But they never would have risen to so high eminence, if they had not greatly exerted themselves, and put forth strong resolutions for improvement. They had the esteem and admiration of their countrymen, not because it was supposed they were born statesmen, or philosophers, or orators, but because they had become so by intellectual effort, by resolution and self-command. They were made public agents, and regarded for their knowledge, because they had fitted themselves to be the teachers and guides of the people.

The case of Roger Sherman is as remarkable as that of any in our country. He was born at Newton, in Massachusetts, near Boston. His father was an honest but laborious farmer, and gave the son only a common school education of the beginning of the last century. Young Sherman was put an apprentice to a shoe-maker. His father died when he was but eighteen years old, and he took the care of his widowed mother and a numerous family. They were supported for some time chiefly by his personal labor. The older brother had before the death of the father, removed to New Milford, in the colony of Connecticut. In 1743, when Roger was twenty-two, the family moved to New Milford, and he performed the journey on foot, with his tools on his back. A short time after moving into Connecticut, he entered into business with his elder brother, who was a country trader.—In 1745, he was appointed a surveyor for the county. But how did he become qualified for the duties of the profession? By his early study of mathematics; and this study he pursued at his leisure hours, when most others were engaged in frivolous pursuits. Will it be said, that he had a native talent for mathematics? It would be far more reasonable to say, that he early resolved to study the science, that he might more fully understand it; and that his resolution and perseverance gave him distinction as a mathematician. The knowledge of mathematics led him to the study of geometry and astronomy, with which it is closely connected. For several years, about 1748—1752, he furnished the astronomical calculations for an almanac, published at New York. And it was by close application and resolute efforts, that he thus distinguished himself.

During this last period, also, he gained time to study law; and after his admission to the bar, which was in 1754, by great application, he rose to eminence even in that honorable profession. In 1755, when only thirty-four, he was made justice of the peace, and elected representative to the legislative assembly of the colony; and three years afterwards was appointed a judge of the court in the county of Litchfield. He filled that office with reputation for two or three years, and then removed to New Haven. Soon after this, he was returned a member for the upper House of the Assembly. In this branch of the legislature he was continued for several years, until it was considered incompatible with the office of judge of the higher judicial court which he held; he continued in the latter till his election to Congress under the new federal constitution in 1789.—All this intellectual character and eminence was not given him by nature; but he procured it by study and resolute efforts for improvement. How he became thus resolute and studious of intellectual advancement, we pretend not to decide. But studious and resolute he certainly was; and it is as certain that if he had not been so, and perseveringly so, he would not have been distinguished as a philosopher or a statesman.

Mr. Sherman was also a sincere and ardent patriot; and an intelligent one, too. He was no leveller, and no radical; he knew there must be civil government and human laws, for restraining the injurious, and for the preservation of liberty itself. Without law, he knew that there could be no true liberty, in a world like this. He was no dema-

gogue, nor was he a selfish seeker of office under a new government. But he opposed the arbitrary measures of the British Parliament, as did other American patriots, because they tended to the prostration of the just rights of the people, and were in derogation of the civil liberty long enjoyed in the colonies.

There could be no greater proof of the high reputation in which Mr. Sherman was held for intelligence, patriotism and discretion than was given by his appointment to be one of the delegates to the continental Congress, in 1774. The crisis demanded not only decision and zeal, but moderation and prudence. Of that august assembly, he was a prominent member. And he was selected for one of the committee, in 1776, to consider the subject of a formal Declaration of Independence. Franklin, Jefferson, John Adams and Robert Livingston, were the others who had the high honor and great responsibility of preparing a statement of the reasons which made such an act justifiable and proper.

Judge Sherman was selected by the legislature of Connecticut, on account of his eminent prudence and judgment, as well as for his patriotism and integrity, to be a member of the Continental Convention in 1787, for the purpose of enlarging the powers of Congress, which were not sufficient for the exigencies of the period. He advocated the adoption of the federal constitution in his own State, in 1788, though he had objections to certain parts of it. But he thought a better one could not be obtained, and he believed it not in any degree dangerous to the liberties of the people. When the federal government was organized in 1789, he was chosen a representative from Connecticut, and proved an active member, in proposing and maturing laws for restoring the credit of the country. Two years after, he was elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States, in which he remained with great distinction as a wise and judicious legislator, till 1793, when he died at the age of seventy-two years. Few public characters of the revolution are deserving more honorable recollection and notice, than Judge Sherman. If Otis, the two Adams, Patrick Henry, Jefferson and Washington, were more prominent and more distinguished, the part he acted was such as to entitle him to a high place on the list of American patriots and statesmen. He was not brilliant, nor was he ambitious of distinction; but he was highly useful, he was always in his place, and the responsible duties of his station were performed with fidelity, promptness and singular good judgment.

**GET MARRIED.**—A European Philosopher has furnished the world with some very interesting statistics, showing the benefit of marriage life—he says among unmarried men, at the ages of from thirty to forty-five, the average number of deaths are only eighteen. For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of forty, there are seventy-eight married men who do the same. As age advances, the difference becomes more striking. At sixty there are only twenty-two unmarried men alive, for ninety-eight who have been married. At seventy, there are eleven bachelors to twenty-seven married men, and at eighty, there are nine married men for three single ones. Nearly the same rule holds good in relation to the female sex. Married women at the age of thirty, taken one with another, may expect to live thirty-six years longer while for the unmarried, the expectation of life is only about thirty years. Of those who attain the age of forty-five, there are seventy-two married women for fifty-two single ladies. These data are the result of actual facts, by observing the difference of longevity between the married and the unmarried.

**INDUSTRY.**—Men must have occupation or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The world does not contain a briar or a thorn that divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could be with spontaneous and unbounded profusion.

The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them; that toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar, no wealth can purchase them, no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

**TRIBUTE TO MERIT.**—The British Bar are about to pay a high tribute of respect to the character and memory of our late eminent jurist, Judge Story. The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes:—

"The late Judge Story, you are well aware, has a wide European reputation, and in England his name, as an eminent lawyer and jurist, stands very high, even as high with the British bar as it does in the United States. It is said that a committee is now forming of members of the British Bar for the purpose of getting up a subscription in honor of Judge Story. The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn are foremost in this movement, and they intend to erect a splendid marble statue of Judge Story, as a tribute of respect to this great man.

He is a wise man who learns from every one; he is powerful who governs his passions; and he is rich who is contented.

I lay it down as a sound maxim, that every man is wreathed in proportion to his vices; and affirm the noblest ornaments of a young, generous mind; and the surest source of pleasure, profit and reputation in life, to be an unreserved acceptance of virtue.

**INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.**—Place a pane of glass in a horizontal position, and spread over it a few drops of saturated solution of alum; as the solution dries, it will rapidly crystallize in small octahedrons, scarcely visible to the eye. When this glass is held between the observer and the sun, or a candle, with the eye near to the smooth side of the glass, there will be seen three beautiful haloes of light, at different distances from the luminous body.—The innermost halo appears nearly white, while the larger, or more distant, will appear brilliantly colored, in consequence of the refraction of the light, by a more inclined set of the faces of the crystals.

**AN ERROR.**—the qualifications therefore, are aptly given in the New Orleans Delta: He must possess the constitution of a horse, obstinacy of a mule, independence of a wood-sawyer, endurance of a starving anaconda, impudence of a beggar, spunk of a chicken-cock, pertinacity of a dun, and entire resignation to the most confounded of all earthly treadmill.

**ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.**—The Governor of Alabama has offered a reward of \$400 and other parties an additional sum of \$600, for the arrest of Samuel S. Hinton, a lawyer of Cherokee county, Alabama, charged with the murder of the Sheriff of the county, Lansford Stalling, while in the discharge of his official duties. Immediately after the commission of the crime, Hinton made his escape, and has not been heard of since. He is represented as about thirty-five or forty years old, swarthy complexion and stout built; is nearly five feet eight inches high, quick of speech and has a smiling manner when addressing a person.

**A STRANGE GENIUS.**—The New York Globe draws the following picture of a disciple of St. Crispin of that city—a fellow who takes an occasional jaunt among the "Upper Ten Thousand," and plays a game which shows that he wishes to rank as one of the top crust of society. But read the Globe's account of him:

"A little cobbler of the upper part of our city is so anxious to be up in the world, that he will work industriously for several weeks until he has earned some six or eight dollars, when, renouncing his apron and lat, he dons a first rate suit and takes board at the Astor, where he may be seen strutting about with the utmost confidence, giving orders like a lord to the servants, and exhibiting himself with cigar and opera glass on the Astor House steps until his work-bench to save enough for another 'blow-out,' as he calls it.

"I should like to know which way the wind is wile!"  
"Well, get up and light the candle and look in our straw bed!"  
"In our straw bed! what do you mean?"  
"Yes—don't struts show which way the wind blows?"  
"Go to sleep old woman!"

**Dirn your British Gold!**—About the time that matters and things in the specie line were becoming interesting in Natchez—we saw a sucker from the landing, an Illinois, who had just sold the last of his load of corn, call at the Planter's Bank to obtain specie for his bills.

Handing them to the accomplished Teller, he said—"Stranger I don't want natchin' but the specie funds—gold, if you're got it, if not—the specie it's self!"  
"With his usual grace, counted out the four hundred, in sovereigns, and handed them over. The fellow picked one up; examined it closely, read the stamp on both sides, and handing it to us asked, 'ain't that British, stranger?'"  
"We informed him that it was, but that it was as current as American gold or silver.

"Oh!" replied he, "you don't fool me, young man—Dirn your British Gold!—I've got a kind o' pizen feelin' 'gin anything in that line. Dirn your British Gold! You must think I'm a fool—it ain't redeemable no whars but in the Bank of England, and I ain't a gwoin that to git it changed, Dirn your British Gold! These cheers for Illinois!"—Concordia Intelligencer.

**A Queer Road to Matrimony.**—A few days since a young man was charged before Alderman White with an assault and battery upon a young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses. The defendant being unable to furnish the bail required was committed to prison, where the mortification consequent upon his disgrace and imprisonment was so overpowering, that he was seized with sickness. The dormant spark of affection was aroused in the complainant on hearing of his illness, and induced her to withdraw the charge, when the young man was restored to liberty. He determined not to be outdone in generosity, intimated his desire to be united in the bonds of matrimony with his fair accuser, and she being nothing loath, the pair were duly made one by the Alderman, and they left the office determined to enjoy the pleasures of wedded life, though they had arrived at it in this unusual manner.—Phila. Ledger.

**REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.**—Mr. Faraday recently announced to the Royal Institution of England, a discovery which would appear to connect the imponderable agencies of light, heat and electricity yet closer together, if it does not prove their identity. A beam of polarized light, he has discovered, is reflected by the electrical current, so that it may be made to relate between the poles of a magnet. The converse of this is that electro-magnetic rotations may be produced by the agency of light. Thus, it is thought, the problem which has disturbed science for a long time, as the power of magnetizing iron by the sun's rays, receives satisfactory elucidation. Mr. F. has already proved the identity of the machine, chemical, magnetic and animal electricity, and now he would appear to have gone further in solving a more intricate question. Light, the subtle agent of vision, the source of all the beauty of colors and even of life and organization, is shown to have a close relation to electricity, to which has been referred many of the vital functions of animal and vegetable life. This cannot fail to advance us towards a knowledge of those physiological phenomena dependent on these great natural agents.