

people at a speed of over twelve miles an hour. A model of this locomotive together with the original multi-tubular boiler which formed a part of it, is preserved in the U. S. National Museum. This was the first locomotive in America driven by steam upon a track of which there is reliable record.

He died March 6, 1838, aged 89 years. He saw the first steam engine erected on the Western Continent, at Belleville, N. J. During his lifetime Watt perfected the stationary low-pressure condensing steam engine. Within his memory the Duke of Bridgewater inaugurated the canal system of Great Britain; Trevithick developed the high-pressure steam engine into a commercial success and successfully applied it to the locomotive; Nelson won the naval battle of Trafalgar; Fulton introduced steam navigation on the Hudson—steamboats began to ply on the Mississippi and the Lakes; Captain Rodgers made the first experimental steam voyage across the Atlantic with the "Savannah"; steam was introduced into all the principal navies of the world; George and Robert Stephenson made their fame as locomotive constructors, and the railway systems at home and abroad were organized. Seven years before his death the locomotive was put upon the Camden & Amboy Railway, connecting New York and Philadelphia, and on the first links of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in advocating the construction of both of which railroads he took an active part twenty years before. On the day of his death the "Great Western" lay in the Thames receiving her finishing touches preparatory to making the initial voyage of the pioneer Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line between England and New York.

He was the co-patriot of Washington—during the New Jersey campaigns; the correspondent of Barlow and Franklin; Chan-