

Perfect bliss is never known in this world; yet if there can be a heaven upon the earth, it is that of a happy home, where love—not girlhood's romantic ideal, but strong, deep, all-hallowing, household love—is the sunshine that pervades everything within its charmed circle of union. With this blessed sunshine resting upon them, let us take our last look at the Two Homes.

Extraordinary Superstition—A Corpse Exhumed.

A case of superstition in this country has come our knowledge, which for ignorance and moral turpitude exceeds the darkest pages of the history of Robackism or even Salem Witchcraft, and is a disgrace to the boasted intelligence of the "Garden of the Keystone State," with her colleges, academies, seminaries, common schools and churches.

On Sunday last the good people of Ephrata and vicinity were startled and shocked by the intelligence that the remains of a certain Miss Sophia Bauman, who died about nine years ago, had been exhumed on that day by two men hired for the purpose by the friends of the deceased. Curiosity was naturally excited and speculations started as to the cause of such an open desecration of the ashes of the dead on the quiet of the Sabbath; and upon inquiry of some of the relatives, our correspondent learned that the young lady alluded to had died of consumption, and that since her death two of her sisters, her mother and two brothers had died also of the same disease.

In all these cases a hereditary taint was strongly marked and no doubt was left upon the minds of the physicians and all sensible persons as to the cause of their death; but the opinions of physicians were set aside by the incursions of ignorance and superstition, under which the belief was seriously entertained and acted upon that by some hocus pocus the winding sheet of the corpse had got into her mouth, and that by continual suction (the *modus operandi* of which was only known to the spirits) she had actually drawn the other five members of the family after her; and that unless this winding sheet was speedily removed from the mouth of the corpse she would in like manner cause the premature death of the whole connection!

Incredible as a belief in such a monstrous superstition in this enlightened age may appear, it is nevertheless true; for according to previous arrangements, the hired resurrectionists commenced operations on Sunday morning. The earth was removed, the coffin brought to the surface, and the lid removed under the direction of a committee of inspection; but to their astonishment no winding sheet was found there—the poor deluded creatures having forgotten, in the zeal of their superstition, that the last shred of a piece of muslin would rot away long before the expiration of nine years. With disappointment depicted in their countenances, the committee ceased the remains to be quickly and quietly re-entred, and then sought their respective homes again to meditate upon the doctrine of spooks, and goblins, and sucking corpse!

GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary for the people of Pennsylvania to select a Governor to succeed the present incumbent. The following list of occupants who have filled that post, we find in an exchange. It may be interesting to our readers:

- In 1790, the second State Constitution was adopted, and Thomas Mifflin elected Governor under it.
- In 1769, Thomas McKean succeeded Gov. Mifflin.
- In 1808, Simon Snyder succeeded Governor McKean.
- In 1817, William Findlay succeeded Gov. Snyder.
- In 1820, Joseph Heister succeeded Gov. Findlay.
- In 1833, J. A. Shultz succeeded Gov. Heister.
- In 1829, George Wolf succeeded Governor Shultz.
- In 1835, Joseph Ritner succeeded Gov. Wolf.
- In 1838, the present State Constitution was adopted, and David R. Porter succeeded Gov. Ritner.
- In 1844, Francis R. Shunk succeeded Gov. Porter.
- In 1848, Francis R. Shunk resigned his office of Governor. According to the State Constitution, William F. Johnston became Governor, until the next general election, when he was elected by the people to serve three years, as Governor.
- In 1851, Wm. Bigler succeeded Gov. Johnston.
- In 1854, James Pollock succeeded Gov. Bigler.

The National Hotel sewer, in Washington, D. C., is being cleansed, and the fact is mentioned that some of the men employed in the work have got sick. This is, of course, designed to show that the deaths which have occurred were not attributable to poison, but to malaria engendered by the foul air of the hotel. It may be that this is so, but the careful avoidance of any official investigation, and the frequent publication of mere voluntary statements of this character, as though they ought to be sufficient to answer the purpose of such investigation, seems curious and unaccountable. In any other place than Washington this whole matter would have undergone a thorough sifting at the hands of the public authorities long since. There they seem determined determined not to recognize any such necessity. We do not wish to be understood as favoring the idea that diabolical poisoning was at the bottom of this unfortunate occurrence. But there is sufficient mystery to demand thorough and searching inquiry.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Ogdenburgh *American* is informed that there is now building at Kingston, C. W., for Dr. Rae, to be ready for launching about the first of June, a vessel of 96 feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 9 1/2 feet depth of hold, with centre board, and measuring about 125 tons. She is composed a part of the final expedition that is now fitting out by Lady Franklin in search of Sir John, which it is said will dispose of the balance of the fortune left her by her husband.

P. T. Barnum, it is stated, has been very successful in his trip to Europe with "Little Cordelia Howard" and Tom Thumb. He was followed, too, by his creditors, who watched their opportunity to levy on him, had his speculations proved a fortunate one. It is said to be his intention to return home, take the benefit allowed him by law, and then go back to England.

True and Spurious Democracy.

We have already recorded Governor Pollock's approval of an act passed by the late Pennsylvania legislature, providing for the sale of the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania for a sum not less than \$7,500,000. If, as is clearly contemplated by the law, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company makes the purchase, the price stipulated is \$9,000,000, the whole amount to be paid in the five per cent. bonds of the company. Of these bonds, \$100,000 will fall due July 31st, 1868, and annually till 1890, when \$1,000,000 will fall due, and the same sum yearly until the whole is paid. The company and its connections are released from the payment of all other taxes or duties on its capital stock, bonds, dividends, or other property, except for city, borough, county, township and school purposes. The purchaser of the works will have a perpetual corporate succession, but the legislature may revoke the privileges granted for abuse of them, a judicial decree of abuse being previously had, and full compensation being made to the stockholders if the state decide to resume the franchises.

Such a disposition of the main line of the public works seems to be in harmony with truly democratic policy which insists on simplifying and reducing, as far as far as practicable, the functions of government, and relieving it of responsibilities which can only be properly discharged by private hands; a policy as much demanded by the interests of the state as of individual citizens, as the corruption and mismanagement of the canals belonging to our own state have, in times past, abundantly shown. Nothing can be more incompatible with a pure and economical administration of public affairs than to bestow on the officers of government the power of rewarding numerous political dependants with the remunerative positions which are usually in the gift of railroad or canal corporations. The distribution of ordinary political spoils is bad enough, without the addition of new incentives to political degeneracy.

The course of the late Pennsylvania legislature, in getting rid of a dangerous and unprofitable encumbrance to the state appears to us, as we have said, a return to the true policy.—But we observe that the Washington *Union*, the organ of Mr. Buchanan, has taken a stand directly adverse to it and proposes to rally its followers in the coming state election under the banner of "Repeat." This is but another sign of the recent political revolution, indicating that in Pennsylvania, at least, the party in opposition, now headed by David Wilmot, as well in its state as its national platforms, is more democratic than the so-called democrats themselves.—*Evening Post*

The Grain Prospects.

Wheat.—Our farmers are in a better heart about wheat than they were a few weeks ago. The prospects are somewhat better. Some pieces of fall wheat heretofore deemed worth nothing, now promises to yield a light crop, and spring wheat is most excellent. We have similar reports from other regions.—*Winchester (Vt.) Chronicle*.

Since the weather has improved and the snow, ice and dreariness of winter have disappeared, the farmers and the press in the "rural districts" of this and other Western States are changing their lamentations over probable short crops into cheerful predictions of a goodly harvest. The winter wheat, its ascertained as the season advances, is not so badly killed, after all—and the opinion is gaining ground that it will on the whole turn out as well as the previous years.

Some of our agricultural friends, with the assistance of the "bull" in the grain market, succeeded in rendering themselves and their friends unhappy and miserable at the opening of every spring by imagining and croaking over "short crops" and "a light harvest." When they happen to see a blade of winter wheat that has been slightly touched by the frost, or the part of a wheat field submerged by the spring freshets, they are terror-stricken, and dream of nothing but empty barns, empty purses, and empty stomachs.

We venture the prediction that the yield of wheat at the coming harvest in the West, will be more abundant than it has ever been at any preceding harvest, and that the grain crops in this country of every kind will be most ample both for home consumption and the foreign demand. We almost daily hear reports indicative of this state of things, from various parts of our own and neighboring States, since the season has fairly opened. The winter wheat in most localities looks well, and a liberal extent of soil is being devoted to spring sown wheat. The quantity of corn that will be planted this season is almost incredible, and with anything like favorable weather for planting and growing, by far the heaviest crop of corn will be gathered this year that has ever been harvested in this country.—*Chicago Journal*.

LATEST COUNTELFITS.—6's on the Farmer's Bank, North Carolina—vig an eagle on a tree—female kneeling and reaping, on the right—5's on the left.

5's on the Providence Bank, Provincetown Mass., raised from 1's—vig. marine view.

5's on the Railroad Bank, Lowell, Mass.,—vig., train of cars in lower left half of the note—5 and five strips of lathe work on the right.

10's on the Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I., raised from 1's—vig., boys catching a horse.

10's on the Hatters' Bank, Bethel, Conn.,—vig., an eagle and a shield—female head and Ten twice on the left end.

10's on the Citizens' Union Bank, Rhode Island, altered. Vig., marine view—girl with grain on the right—Indian with bow on the left.

5's on the Cranston Bank, Cranston, R. I. Vig., three females—Washington and horse on the right—Franklin on the left.

3's on the Middletown Bank, Conn. Vig., three females—three across each end—ship on left of vig; in genuine it is on the right.

2's on the Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn. Vig., a train of cars—female and shield on the right—female, sickle and grain on the left.

10's on the Park Bank, New York City, raised from 2's. Vig., Park fountain, child's head on the right end and eagle on lower left corner.

10's on the Chemung Canal Bank, Elmira, N. Y., raised from 2's. Vig., milkmaid and cows—Indian on the left.

10's on the Mechanics' Bank, Newark, N. J., altered from 1's. Vig., man, hammer and anvil.

Governor Gardner, of Mass., has vetoed the resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Legislature appropriating \$100,000 in aid of the Kansas sufferers.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, June 4, 1857.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

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FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford Co.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WM. MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester Co.

JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County.

THE FARCE PLAYED OUT.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER has "got through" in Nicaragua. The farce—a farce, though horribly tragic in some of its incidents—of which he was the hero is played out, the curtain has fallen and the lights are extinguished. His career has been brief, full of vicissitude and variety, and entirely destitute of that lustre which he evidently intended should attach to it. He has "capitulated," surrendered; given up; given out; come home.—The celebrated General WALKER is transferred into a broken-down, unsuccessful, unhonored private. The great filibuster has fallen.

There was a time when WALKER might have succeeded in his designs. Questionable as was the propriety, the justice of those designs, he nevertheless once held their triumph in his own grasp. The rock upon which he split is one upon which others have split before, and others will, probably, split after him. From the hour in which he issued a decree establishing slavery in Nicaragua, his influence began to wane and his prospects began to darken. That decree was the knife with which he committed suicide.

Who shall be responsible for the blood that has been shed, for the outrages that have been perpetrated upon the soil of Nicaragua, during the career of the defeated and discomfited filibuster? What is to be the end of the matter?

Will the United States Government receive the runaway chief to whom it yielded its half-way support in Nicaragua, and uphold him in the disgraceful insults which he perpetrated upon the sacred cause of Freedom and Right? Will it endorse his bloody acts, his infamous decrees? We shall see. One thing is certain—it can no longer pursue its former vacillating policy. It must speak now—it must act now. We await the utterance and the deed.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c.—We take pleasure in recommending Mr. G. H. ELLIS of Binghamton, to those who contemplate purchasing Pianos, Melodeons, &c. He sells, either at wholesale or retail, instruments from the best manufacturers in the United States or elsewhere, at the lowest prices, and warrants entire satisfaction. Having had some dealings with Mr. ELLIS, we speak the more willingly and confidently.

The Binghamton *Republican* says that Mr. ELLIS "has long been engaged in the business, and has experience and skill in the accommodation of his customers. The number of Pianos which he is constantly putting up in our village and vicinity, would seem to show that times cannot be so dull as many suppose, and that there is a great deal of thrift and musical cultivation among us. At any rate, if bank notes are scarce our citizens seem to resort to musical notes for consolation. From the encomiums pronounced by our friends on the Pianos which they have procured from Mr. ELLIS, both on account of their excellence and cheapness, we can confidently recommend him to all who wish to ornament their houses with such an elegant, useful and cheerful piece of furniture."

The dark clouds which have so long hung over the Newburg murder appear to be lifting, and some rays of light are thrown upon the case. The body of the woman has been identified by a French negro as his wife, and some important testimony, which is for the present kept strictly private, has been secured by the Coroner toward finding out the murderers, if murderers they are.

The Kansas Aid appropriation by the Massachusetts Legislature has failed in the House for want of a two-thirds vote. On the question of passing it over the Governor's veto, the count was—Yeas, 144; nays, 138.

Joseph Brennan, a compatriot exile with Mitchell and Mengher, died in New-Orleans on the 27th. He was the editor of a new daily paper, *The Times*, started but a few weeks since.

"Dred Scott," with his wife and two daughters were emancipated Tuesday by Taylor Blow. They had all been conveyed to him by Mr. Chaffee of Massachusetts, for that purpose.

The packet boat "Gazelle," commenced running between this place and Waverly on Monday last. The high reputation enjoyed by this boat for speed and safety makes any recommendation unnecessary, while Captain Smith will be on hand as usual to attend to the comfort of passengers. The "Gazelle" leaves this place at 1 1/2 P. M., and arrives at Waverly in time to take the trains east or west. Returning leaves Waverly after the arrival of the mail train in the morning; a stage also leaves this place at 8 A. M., and returns the same evening. By their arrangements persons desiring to take any train, either eastward or westward bound can be accommodated.

STATE SENATE.—The terms of the following Senators expired with the close of the late session:

- David Taggart, Rep., Northumberland Co.
- James M. Sellers, Rep., Juniata
- William E. Frazer, Rep., Fayette
- Francis Jordan, Rep., Bedford
- John C. Fleniken, Rep., Greene
- James H. Walton, Dem., Monroe
- John W. Killinger, Rep., Lebanon
- Jacob G. Shuman, Rep., Lancaster
- James J. Lewis, Rep., Delaware
- N. B. Browne, Dem., Philadelphia
- William A. Crabb, Rep., "

INCREASED FEES.—A bill has passed the Legislature to enlarge the fees of District Attorneys throughout the State. The fee for drawing an indictment and prosecuting offenses in Oyer and Terminer, which was \$4, now \$10; a bill in the same court returned "ignoramus," which was formerly \$3, will now cost \$5; indictments and prosecutions in the Quarter Sessions, formerly \$3, are now \$5; a bill "ignoramus" in the same court which was \$1.50, is now \$3; in a case settled by leave of court, formerly \$1.50, is now \$3, every case of surety of the peace, formerly \$1.50 is now \$3. It will thus be seen that criminal costs are to be more than doubled.

GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F.—The following named gentlemen have been elected Grand Lodge officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for the ensuing year, viz: M. W. Grand Master, Robert A. Lamberton; R. W. D. Grand Master, Elias Wildman; R. W. G. — Lambert; R. W. G. Secretary, Wm. Curtis; R. W. G. Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle; R. W. G. Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, D. Francis Condie.

The New Cent Coins were paid out freely at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, on Monday and Tuesday last. The applications for the new cents were so numerous that on Tuesday the Director of the Mint gave notice that applications for further exchanges would be postponed for a few days. On Monday the new boys were busy selling one new penny for two old ones, or two new pennies for three old ones, &c.

The "North Branch Democrat," congratulates itself upon the representative district made by the new apportionment bill—Wyoming, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan, with two members, and says "there will be no use of the Republicans making any nominations as they can elect nothing." How do you like your Senatorial district, neighbor?

Hon. JAMES BELL, United States Senator from New Hampshire, died on Tuesday last; and Hon. Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, died on the same day.

The Tank House, at the Danville Rail Road Station, was burnt down on Wednesday last. No further damage was done.

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.—Gen. Sam Houston has declared himself an independent candidate for Governor. He addressed the citizens of Brazos on the 5th, and spoke at Galveston on the 18th inst. It is said he will canvass the entire State.

A new time table has been made on the New York and Erie Railroad, the Waverly portion of which will be found in another column.

The boiler of a steamer exploded Friday at Toronto, killing two men. It is thought that ten more were killed as that number are missing.

A KNOWN NOTHING PUBLISHER IN TROUBLE.—A hearing was had at Philadelphia, on Monday, before Alderman Ogle, on charge of libel preferred by Mr. Flaungan, of the Daily Sun, against Col. Fletcher, of the Daily Star, and the latter was held in \$1,000 bail. After Flaungan had left, Fletcher, using abusive language, which was taken up by a friend of Flaungan's, when the abusive epithet was repeated, and Fletcher received a blow. He drew a pistol, but his friends interfered and disarmed him. Fletcher was again arrested and held to bail on a charge of assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons.

WHITE LABOR MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington paper says: "The democrats of Washington are protesting against the practice that has prevailed in that city of several employing negro slaves as messengers in the several executive departments of the national government, as these situations are very desirable, and would afford acceptable employment to many competent and worthy white men. The idea of giving negroes the preference over the white men in public employment, is considered an outrage by the democracy of the federal city."

General Walker's friends in New Orleans say that within thirty six days he will go back to Central America, with plenty of men and means.

Great Excitement in Ohio.

Arrest for harboring slaves.—Fight between State and Federal Officers.—United States Marshal Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29, 1857. Deputy United States Marshal Churchill and eleven assistants left this city last Tuesday, to arrest four persons in Mechanicsburgh, Champaign County, in this State, charged with harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago. The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, but before it could be served, the United States officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the of the county. Another writ was taken out in Greene County and served by the Sheriff, assisted by a large crowd of citizens. The United States officers resisted, and several shots were exchanged, but finally the United States officers were overpowered, taken prisoners, and brought to Springfield for trial for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The greatest excitement prevailed.

SECOND DISPATCH. The United States Marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-day for instruction regarding the arrest and imprisonment of United States officers at Springfield, but the nature of the instructions received in reply has not yet transpired. Judge Levitt, U. S. District Judge, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day, and the Marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is afforded, it is reported that the United States troops will be called out.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 30, 1857. The United States Deputy Marshal Churchill and his assistants were brought before Justice Christie, at Springfield, this morning.

Messrs. Elliott and Churchill were arraigned on two charges—one for assaulting Deputy Sheriff Compton, and the other for assaulting Sheriff Layton with intent to murder. Messrs. Elliott and Churchill asked, through their counsel, that the amount of bail be fixed for their appearance at the next term of Common Pleas. Their bail was then fixed at \$2,500 each on both charges. The balance of the party, eight in number, were required to give bail in the sum of \$10,000, and refusing to do so were all committed to jail.

Latest from Kansas.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS, May 28, 1857. Gov. Walker arrived in Leocompton yesterday. He was received very quietly. He read his Inaugural. It was a long paper. It declares that the Territorial laws shall be enforced; criticises the action of Free-State men, and declares that the position taken shall be maintained by the whole force of the Government. A Nominating Convention was held here for candidates for Constitutional Delegates.—Surveyor General Calloun, Jones of *The Union*, and a man named Bolling, all Pro-Slavery, were nominated. Gov. Walker passed through Lawrence on his way here, and assured the people there that everything should be fair.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 30, 1857. The Leocompton correspondent of *The Democrat* says the apportionment will distribute one-half of Kansas, and that only twenty out of forty counties will be represented in the convention. Some counties where no census has been taken are allowed a representation on the list of voters on the old election books, and other counties have written to acting Governor Stanton for election precincts. He replied that he could do nothing, there being no law to supply the omission. A card has been published signed by 62 prominent persons, urging the State Legislature to reassemble on the 9th of June and complete the State organization.

RULOFFE, THE ESCAPED WIFE MURDERER.—Mr. John S. Knapp, residing at Havana, an officer of Schuyler county, hearing the description of the team of horses which were in our village on the 5th inst., and by which Ruloffe is supposed to have been carried away, went to Corning on the 14th, and at the stable of Mr. Peir found a team claimed to be the same, which had been left there on the 6th inst., by a man calling himself Isaac Allen. The team, when left, bore evidence of unusually hard driving. On the 16th a man, calling himself James Henry, came to Corning after the horses, with a bill of sale from Allen. Knapp arrested Henry, and Sheriff Ives brought the team and prisoner to this village last week. An examination of Henry will be had to-day, Wednesday. The person arrested is about five feet nine or ten inches in height, weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, has dark-brown hair not quite black, long features, talks quite mild, and has lost one eye. Whether he will be implicated with Ruloffe's escape is very doubtful, although the team is probably the one here on the 5th.—*Ithaca Journal*, May 27.

DISCOURAGING FOR SUGAR-CONSUMERS.—In addition to the alarming intelligence of short crops from the sugar-producing Islands, and the monopolizing operations of sugar is to be found, the New York *Times* has the still further discouraging news that the French *Credit Mobilier* is about to purchase up all the best sugar estates in the Island of Cuba. If that mammoth company should succeed in getting possession of the sugar-plantations of the "Queen of the Antilles," we may as well give all hope of ever again returning to the days of cheap sugar, and it would be as well for every housekeeper to see where a teaspoonful of sweetening can be dispensed with. We must eat less cake, fewer preserves, give our children fewer candies, take our pills without sugar-coats, eat our strawberries *au naturel*, and drink our tea, as the Chinese do, without sweetening. It would require a very moderate degree of economy in the use of sugar by our housekeepers to bring down the price of the article in spite of short crops, speculators and the *Credit Mobilier*. And we are not sure that the general health of our people would not be improved by the change. We are, beyond question, the greatest sugar-consumers in the world, and many of our diseases may be attributed to too free use of sweet food. Let there be an attempt made to bring about a moderate reformation in this respect. It will be certain to have a good financial effect if none other.

THE DANVILLE TRAGEDY.—Dr. Simington last week returned from Philadelphia with the necessary chemicals, retorts and other apparatus to test poison. The contents of the stomach of the late Mrs. Clark were then analyzed, and, in the judgment of five of the physicians present, arsenic was discovered beyond the shadow of a doubt. The contents of the stomach of the late Mr. Twigg will be submitted to a similar analysis.

County School Superintendents.

We have compiled below what we believe to be a substantially correct list of the newly elected County Superintendents, and the salaries fixed by the respective Conventions of Directors.

Name	Salary
Adams	\$400
Allegheny	1000
Armstrong	500
Beaver	350
Bedford	500
Berks	942
Blair	600
Bradford	1000
Bucks	1000
Butler	300
Cambria	800
Carbon	490
Centre	800
Chester	1000
Clarion	300
Cleburne	600
Clinton	600
Columbia	400
Crawford	600
Cumberland	600
Dauphin	300
Deleware	500
Erie	400
Fayette	800
Forest	300
Franklin	200
Fulton	500
Greene	200
Huntingdon	462
Indiana	600
Jefferson	500
Juniata	500
Lancaster	1500
Lawrence	500
Lebanon	700
Lehigh	500
Luzerne	500
Lycoming	300
McKean	250
Mercer	600
Mifflin	600
Monroe	100
Montgomery	900
Montour	500
Northampton	600
Northumberland	400
Perry	400
Pike	100
Potter	300
Schenlykill	1000
Snyder	200
Somerset	475
Sullivan	300
Susquehanna	600
Tioga	900
Union	600
Venango	500
Warren	600
Washington	800
Wayne	1000
Westmoreland	800
Wyoming	150
York	1000

ANOTHER THEORY OF THE HOG CHOLERA.—The HOG WORM.—We have already noticed the alleged developments made by a dissection of "departed" hogs at the Edinburg (Johnson county, Ia.) distillery, which indicate, that the "cholera" is really a "consumption." We see, still later, in the Paris (Ky.) Citizen, a letter from Dr. Donoherty to Dr. Peckover, in which another theory is advanced, likewise based on dissection. If both these statements are correct, and we certainly are not in a condition to dispute either, "hog cholera" would appear to be a sort of name given, in total bewilderment as to the real disease, to pretty much any complaint that will kill a hog, excepting, possibly, the hammer and knife of the slaughter house. Dr. Dougherty says:

"Upon examination, I found the brain, spinal marrow, lungs, liver, heart, stomach, the large and a part of the small bowel, without disease. But that portion of the small bowel next the stomach, was literally filled with worms to the extent of several feet, and in a high state of inflammation.

"The worm was from two to five inches in length, resembling in appearance the Ascaris of the human subject, but harder, more active, and apparently more tenacious of life. So closely were they crowded in the bowels, that their form could be distinctly traced through its coats.

"The disease, then, of which the hog dies, is inflammation of a portion of the small bowel, caused by this hard, active worm, and producing the symptoms noticed in its course, viz: drooping, indisposition to eat, diarrhea, and finally convulsions of death.

"The treatment, it seems to me, must be altogether preventative. I do not believe the worms could be dislodged by any treatment after inflammation is set up; but before this, while the hog is apparently well, able to eat and drink, I have no doubt that they may be destroyed or removed in many instances by judicious management.

"The Doctor thinks the disease "incommunicable," and the best remedy is some medicine to dislodge the worms in their course of development.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—A proposition is on foot for the establishment of Normal schools, for the instruction and qualification of teachers for the duties of their profession. A bill for that purpose, dividing the State into twelve Normal School districts, has passed the Legislature. The schools are to possess the following requisites: An area of ground of not less than ten acres—the necessary buildings to contain a hall of sufficient size to comfortably seat one thousand persons—lodging and refectories for the accommodation of at least 300 students. Each school is to contain a library for the free use of the students; also, a philosophical apparatus, &c. The faculty is to be composed of six Professors of known ability and education; the school to be under the supervision of a board of trustees.

LUMBER AT MIDDLETOWN.—The amount of lumber at Middletown now is enormous. Persons who are acquainted with that locality will readily conceive the immense quantities of shingles, boards and logs lying there, when we mention that the Swatara, from its junction with the Susquehanna, up to the dam, is so full, that it is impossible for any more to enter, and the banks of the latter stream for a long distance above and below the town are crowded. We paid a visit to this place this morning, and were surprised to witness the bustle and activity pervading every quarter of the town. The lumber business may be seen there in all its activity, and it is well worth while to those who are not acquainted with rafting operations to visit Middletown.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.