

New School Presbyterian Convention—First Day.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—The New School Presbyterian Convention re-assembled yesterday in this city.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed.

It is stated, in debating on a resolution of organization that a number of churches which sympathized with the Convention, were not represented from motives of delicacy, because the body was presided over by a New England clergyman. But these churches, however, had sent members to express their sympathy and after the action of this body, they would provide Directors that would sympathize with the objects of the Convention.

A debate ensued of an unimportant character.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:—Whereas, The relation of Master and Servant in itself considered does not properly belong to the Church judicatories as subjects of discussion and inquiry. Therefore, Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the General Assembly of the Church has no power to pronounce sentence of condemnation on a lower judicator, or on individuals, for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Convention recommend all Presbyteries to oppose to the agitation of the question of slavery, to appoint delegates to the Assembly to meet at Knoxville on the third Tuesday May next, for the purpose of effecting an organization of the General Synod, under the name of the "United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in America."

Action on the resolutions was postponed till to-day.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—The Convention, during its sessions yesterday, perfected and passed three resolutions of a series presented by the Committee, declaring in substance that the Convention of the General Synod of the Presbyterian Church, which is not specifically referred to in the Constitution as acrimine or heresy.

The other resolutions given in my despatch yesterday, were also adopted.

A proposition to organize a General Synod led to an exciting debate, but the proceedings thus far have been harmonious. Adjourned till Monday.

The Official Vote at the Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—The result of the election for the Governor was held in the early part of the month and upon which there has been so much speculation caused by the contradictory returns received has at length been determined by the official report, R. M. Stewart, being elected over James S. Rollins, Emancipatorist, by 334 majority.

The official vote stands:

For Stewart 47,975  
For Rollins 47,641

Stewart's majority 334

Recruits Wanted at Nicaragua.

ACQUITA, Ga., Aug. 29.—Hindalls are in circulation in Upper Georgia and Tennessee, for volunteers for Nicaragua, promising \$25 per month and a grant of 125 acres of land.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Capt Hudson commanding officer of the frigate Niagara, in communicating to the Navy Department the particulars in regard to the accident of the submarine cable, being elected over James S. Rollins, Emancipatorist, by 334 majority.

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THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Burnhamton is not exceeded (if equalled) by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Governor Gen. WILLIAM F. PACKER, of LYCOMING COUNTY.

Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Berks County.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.

For Canal Commissioner, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of CHESTER COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS, SENATOR.

G. C. WELKER, Sunbury.

Subject to the decision of the Conference.

ASSEMBLY.

JOS. C. RHODES, Milton.

HENRY J. READER, Lewis.

PROTHONOTARY: DANIEL BECKLEY, Zerbe.

COMMISSIONER: SAMUEL EST, Shamokin.

TREASURER: JESSE M. SIMPSON, Sunbury.

AUDITOR: O. P. PATTON, Rush.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service will be held at St. Mathews Church, Sunbury, on Sunday next, (6th inst.) at 10 o'clock A. M., and at St. Marks Church, Northumberland, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ARTHUR'S CASE for preserving fruit can be had by leaving orders at this office.

The weather for several weeks past has been cool and bracing, more characteristic of the last days of September than August.

We neglected last week to insert the advertisement of Joseph Yankirk, who offers himself as a volunteer candidate for Commissioner. It will be found in our columns this week.

The repairs of the Shamokin dam are progressing. Mr. Ira T. Clement, of this place, has the contract for and is now engaged in sawing and furnishing one hundred thousand feet square oak timber for that purpose. When completed the water in the canal and river will be raised at least one foot.

Our friends of Snyder county were not able to agree in convention, on the candidate for Senator. On the 27th and last ballot the vote stood for R. Keller, 12; H. C. Eyer, 8; Thos Bower, 4. The convention adjourned without doing anything in the matter. Another delegate meeting will be called.

The Democrats of Monroe township, Snyder county, have formed a Democratic club. Gideon Leisenring, President; Geo. Keen and Abraham Fisher, Vice Presidents; and Dr. Isaac Hottelstein, Secretary.

CHINESE SUGAR CASE.—We mentioned last week that some of the cane planted by us about the 10th of June measured nearly nine feet. A few days since it measured eleven feet, whilst a young lady friend in this place has some growing, planted in June, still higher. It promises to do well in this quarter. The stalk is heavy and well filled with a saccharine juice. It is now well established that it will crystallize, and that sugar as well as molasses can be made from the cane. It is estimated that one hundred thousand acres of the cane has been planted this season. It will be, therefore, fully tested. Even as a fodder we think it might be cultivated with great advantage.

An election was held on Saturday last to determine whether the Railroad from Lewisburg to Pine Grove Mills should be let. The vote in favor of the letting was 1720 shares; against it, 1664. The largest vote against was from Centre county, who do not desire a letting until more subscriptions are raised.

There has been a terrible crash among the capitalists and money men in New York. Some of the heaviest losses have been compelled to suspend payment. Some of these have hitherto sustained a high character. A number of the Banks in New York City and State have failed. The Chemung County Bank is one of them. Honorable do.

Colonel Tate, of the Columbia Democrat and neighbor Brower, of the Montour American, are not exactly satisfied with the portraits drawn by their brother editors. Friend Brower thinks that others, besides himself and the Colonel, might have claimed the knife.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the September number of this standard periodical. It contains as usual a large amount of valuable and interesting matter. One number of this Magazine is worth a dozen of the flash papers and periodicals that are spreading over the country like the locusts in Egypt, and for no better purpose.

TO PREPARE GREEN CORN.—It is simply gathered and boiled in the usual manner, fit for the table; it is then cut from the cob and packed in a tight keg or jar, (wood is said to be best) in alternate layers of salt, sufficient to preserve it. Some, in the place of salt apply a strong brine. When wanted for use it is soaked in fair water, which must be changed to remove the excess of salt, and then boiled, adding butter and cream and a little sugar to suit the taste. [Valley Farmer.]

The difficulty with the above is that by soaking sufficiently to extract the salt, you also extract the flavor and substance of the corn. A better plan is to parboil the corn and then cut it off the cob and dry it.

THE FAIR AT ELIMIRA.

On Tuesday last we visited Elimira in company with Hon. David Taggart, President of Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, Jesse O. Horton, A. E. Kapp, Captain Walter, Colonel Paxton, and others. As expected, we found nothing in the shape of agriculture or mechanics. There were, however, a number of very fine horses on the ground. A Chicago gentleman drove a span of horses that could trot their mile in 2.30. They were perhaps the best pair of fast horses in the Union, and are valued, we understand, over \$7,000. Major Cummings of Bellefonte has a fine nag on the ground, whole long mane commanded a good deal of attention.

On Wednesday afternoon came off the contest between Flora Temple and Lancel, the two fastest trotters in the world. Miller's Damsel and Red Bird, also entered the list, and made their time in about 2.30. Flora Temple is the most graceful airy-like and simple piece of horse flesh we ever saw, color light bay. Lancel is a dark brown with unusually long and powerful hind legs. The first heat, Flora Temple took the lead and maintained it, coming out several lengths ahead. Time 2.28. The second heat Flora took the lead again, broke, and was passed by Lancel, who in turn broke, and was passed by Flora again who came out about two lengths ahead. Time, 2.27. The ground forms a natural amphitheatre and the course is the best we ever saw. We were greatly indebted to Major Cooley and others for their attention to our delegation. There were a great many persons present, but not half as many as we expected. Pick-pockets, gamblers, fast men and fast girls were abundant. We left on Wednesday night and did not wait for the Firemen parade.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.—It will be seen by the following proceedings of a meeting, called by the Borough Council, that the resolution granting to the Northern Central Railroad the right of way through any street or alley, in the Borough, was adopted without a dissenting voice. The meeting was large and well attended:

"In pursuance to public notice given, a large number of the citizens of the Borough of Sunbury met in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, the 2d inst., to ratify or reject the following resolution passed by the Borough Council, to wit:

Resolved, That the Bargess and Common Council of the Borough of Sunbury, that the Northern Central Railroad Company be permitted to locate the said road in or through any street, lane or alley in said Borough, the said Company may consider expedient so to do. On motion, it was moved and seconded that the above resolution be confirmed, which was unanimously agreed to. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn with three cheers for the success of the Northern Central Railroad Company, which was heartily responded to.

S. J. YOUNG, Chief Bargess.

Geo. Y. WISE, Secretary.

LEWISBURG.—Messrs. Lawshe, Setbold, and Rittenhouse have purchased the University Female Institute building, opposite the Court House, and are converting it into a hotel. The hotel is to be a first class one, and will be called the Buffalo House.

Kline's Hotel has been sold to Mr. Hetzel, of Dauphin, for \$10,500. The Gazette refers to the hop tree which are said to produce hops equal to the vine, says there are a number of them growing on the river bank below Lewisburg.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, on Sunday night last, the 23d inst., fire was discovered issuing from the large new Livery stable of Messrs. Brown & Ramsey, of this place. When the alarm was given, the fire had made such headway that none of the horses could be got out of the stable, consequently everything it contained was consumed, which we enumerate as follows:

Eight horses, valued at \$1000  
Buildings, " " 800  
Eighteen tons of hay, " " 500  
Four buggies, " " 200  
One carriage, " " 160  
Two sleighs, " " 80  
One cart, " " 75  
One cow, " " 35  
Harness, " " 150  
Buffalo robes, oats, &c., " 120

Total, \$3,120

On this property they had not a single dollar of insurance. The loss falls like a thunder-bolt upon them, and had but fairly got into successful operation. All their vehicles, harness, &c., were new, and of the best quality. The building, too, had been recently erected.

Mr. Gamble's loss will reach about \$9000, on which he had an insurance of \$3000. Mr. Waddle's loss is nearly covered by insurance. Mr. Junod is also insured, but to what amount we did not learn.

The entire loss may be summed up about as follows:

John A. Gamble, \$9000  
Brown & Ramsey, 3120  
Thomas Waddle, 700  
David Junod, 300  
Destroyed, \$13,120  
Insurance, 3,775

Total loss, \$9,340

Much sympathy is felt for Messrs. Brown & Ramsey. They were hard-working, industrious young men.

INCIDENTS.

A large fat porker, belonging to Mr. Junod, on being led out of his pen, rapidly fled from the scene of the conflagration. On endeavoring to make his escape by crossing a lot, and through an open door in a building belonging to the Blackwell House, suddenly found himself precipitated several feet into the ice house. A large quantity of butter, breakfast, &c., was deposited here. In the latest edition of the commissioners' report dining upon the luxuries that had been provided by the host for his boarders and customers, and seemed quite contented in this cooling retreat.—Jersey Shore Republican.

AN IMMENSE FUND.—The "Patriotic Fund," subscribed in Great Britain and her provinces, and by British residents and others of foreign countries, for the benefit of soldiers who suffered in the late Russian war, their wives and children, was one of the largest of that character ever collected. Prince Albert chairman of the commissioners to distribute the fund, lately visited, in an address to Queen Victoria, that the total amount was £1,446,985, or over seven millions of dollars. Of this amount \$105 was received from Lawrence, Mass., \$1728 from New York, \$860 from New Orleans, \$390 from San Francisco, \$17 from Davonport, Iowa, and \$162 from Philadelphia. Of the surplus the commissioners have appropriated \$38,000 for the erection of an asylum for the reception of three hundred of the orphan daughters of soldiers, sailors and marines, and have endowed it with the sum of \$700,000. The foundation stone of the new asylum was laid in presence of Her Majesty.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE AND JOURNAL.

MORE ABOUT THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Our friend of the Mauch Chunk Gazette has been indulging in a few pleasantries by drawing some racy pictures of the Convention and its members. He says Mr. Miner, of the Record of the Times, with one exception, was the best looking man there. The exception was Dr. Brower, of the Montour American, for the Gazette tells us "he was unquestionably the beauty of the assembled wisdom." We congratulate our friends, Miner and Brower, that amongst so many good looking men they carried the palm. Dr. John P. B., of the Columbia County Republican, is described as "a plain man," a circumstance with which we were previously unacquainted although enjoying the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance. James Jones, of the Jersey Shore Vindicator, are told "appeared like an old 'nigger' among a pile of half dollars. He is about four feet five and a half, and weighs at least 37 pounds." R. W. Weaver, of the Star of the North, looked to friend Miner as a model, whether he is good looking or not, our worthy chronicler cannot decide. O. N. Worden, of the Lewisburg Chronicle, age, 40; height, 5 feet 20; "is a monster potato, and many in a hill." John Youngman, of the Sunbury Gazette, is a "disposed fellow," and Col. Tate, of the Bloomer, is a "good fellow, a good fellow of the crowd." Chas. Cook, of the Dauphin Democrat, is just what every editor should be, intelligent, sociable and modest. He is about 40 years of age, and stands 6 feet, less 6 inches. Valentine Best, of the Intelligencer, presents a very respectable appearance. L. E. Irving, of the present Record, has a good stock of editorial material, and Jacob Frick, of the Miltonian, is able to hoe his own road. Richard Edwards, of the Western Star (Wash.), has a "gentle disposition," and Mr. Chichester, of the Express, was the deepest thinker in the Convention, and well calculated to prevent any mischief from being done. L. H. Davis, P. B., of the Montgomery Ledger, is intelligent and sociable, sure to become a favorite wherever known, and boasts of a pretty wife. "Dr. J. Henry Palestine, P. B., of the Pittsburg Gazette, is a very lean man. He is so thin that we are unable to comprehend how he keeps his 'vitals' warm in winter, but on a glorious 4th the thermometer was up to 98 in the shade, and the Doctor appeared as natural as the next man. He was made Secretary of the Convention, and afterwards permanent Secretary of the Borough Council, and Editor of the N. Y. Key-stone Editorial Union."

Our chronicler adds:—We are sorry to hear, it was once a Captain of the Pennsylvania Militia, who permitted to be filled with remarkable courage until the beginning of the Mexican war, when he wisely concluded upon retiring from public life. Still higher honors await him.

This picture is so true, so correctly drawn, so like our most worthy brother, that, if it would, it would be impossible to err in fixing the original.

In reference to the objection made by Col. Tate to being called venerable, he says:—We are inclined to look over this little weakness of the Col., provided he will faithfully carry out the objects of the Editorial Union. We are not sure that he has thus far set us a good example. Complaints are made that certain Lottery advertisements and "matter of an indelicate nature" continue to find their way into the columns of the Democrat. How is this, Col.?

MR. KIM'S DYING SPEECH.

The following is the speech made by McKim upon the gallows previous to his execution, prefaced by the remarks of the clergyman who was with him in his last moments. We need scarcely say that no one who heard the bold declarations of innocence made by the condemned man, will regret the face of death, believed.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. JENKINS.

"My fellow citizens," said he, "we are here under circumstances of the most painful character and awful solemnity. The occasion is one, which I am thankful to say, occurs but seldom, and the vindication of the law and the principles of justice require that we shall witness the greatest known penalty inflicted upon a criminal. To inflict such penalty we are called upon to do, but the will of God has gone forth, that 'whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed,' and in accordance with the Divine law we here assembled. Moreover, the free government which regulates the social affairs of men, has declared the prisoner guilty, and for us to hesitate would be to make a mockery of the law. It is now my duty to bid you adieu, and to commend your souls to God. I have been wronged by my fellow-men, and, on my trial, the witnesses against me perjured themselves. In that court, they took the Holy Book in their hand, and then falsely swore my life away. As a dying man, and as one who has a soul to save, and who will soon be launched into eternity, I am glad that they have sworn falsely against me."

BYING SPEECH OF KIM.

David Stringer McKim then stepped forward, his voice becoming loud, deep and sonorous, and spoke at length:—"Friends and fellow-citizens," were his words, "as a condemned murderer do I stand here, and upon this platform have I stepped to be executed. I say, and say most solemnly, that I am not guilty of the crime of which I stand here accused. Heretofore, I have been wronged by my fellow-men, and, on my trial, the witnesses against me perjured themselves. In that court, they took the Holy Book in their hand, and then falsely swore my life away. As a dying man, and as one who has a soul to save, and who will soon be launched into eternity, I am glad that they have sworn falsely against me."

"I will mention one of those whom I accuse, Mr. Addix, from Iowa, I recollect particularly, and he committed perjury. It is my duty to state to you that I am innocent, and had these men not lied against me, it would have been proved. I never saw an Addix's office when Norcross was there; but I freely forgive the man who swore, for the wrong that he has done me, and my wife, child, mother, brother! Nevertheless, I contend, sir, that he was one of my murderers."

At the conclusion of the last sentence, the speaker stamped his foot with emphasis upon the platform. He continued:—"That man, Addix, snickered in my face in court, and every word he said to the jury concerning me was false. He knew nothing at all about my case. May God Almighty have mercy on his soul! I freely forgive him now!"

(NOTE BY REPORTER.—Addix was the broker at Danleith, who swore that McKim had induced Norcross to get all of his money in gold instead of a draft on the East.)

"Then there was a man named Eaton, from Danleith. I cannot repeat his story, but I recollect that he swore that he had induced Norcross with the same razor with which he asserted, his throat was afterwards cut—that is—with my own razor. My razor is now at the Hotel at Long Pond, and I never shall bid it all with it. He told all but the truth; but may God Almighty bless him and forgive him now!"

"Another man said that I rode upon the sled with him on the morning after the murder, and away from the place it was committed, and that I seemed as if I was in a hurry. I never rode on a sled with that man—no I never did—I say it as a dying man, and I never shall bid it all with it. He swore that he never saw me with him! He is a man who has sworn to a positive falsehood, and not a single word of his evidence was true. May I be prepared to meet his God, as I am—I freely forgive him."

During the delivery of this last speech, the scene was terrible. The voice of the prisoner was fearfully loud and emphatic—absolutely passionate. It could be heard for a long distance. The spectators shuddered. Many of them would grasp the rope confining his arms and clutch it frantically. The stamping of his foot were almost sufficient to bring down the platform.

"But I forgive all. I am on this place as an innocent man, and I don't care what the world says of me, for I tell you that I am not guilty. I tell you, as a true American citizen, that I never murdered Samuel Norcross! This is a disgraceful death to die, I will know, but I care not for man."

"If all the blood was caught in one pool, of those who have been legally murdered, and I am about to be, for crimes which they never committed, it would be enough to drown all those who have sworn falsely against me in yonder court house. God Almighty bless them now, although they have been the means of getting the rope about my neck. They are murderers, and not me—the soul that I retain the voice of the speaker was fearfully loud."

"Another witness has said that he took breakfast with me in Flick's house at Altoona. This was proven false in court, and I never set foot in his house—no, sir, never! I took breakfast that morning with a gentleman who lives on the side of the railroad—an Irishman, but I don't know his name. The house was painted white, May God bless that witness too. He can't be saved unless he repents."

"I am an American citizen, and I won't let down my colors! I am an innocent man, and I don't care what the world says of me. I never will surrender to that which is wrong—I must either go to heaven or hell—I have an idea that I am going to heaven—I am no murderer, no! According to the evidence I don't blame you for thinking that I am the murderer."

"I am a true American citizen, born in Chester county, and I have lived in a house on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, near the forty-eight mile stone. I do not stand in the eye of God as a murderer. I have fought for my country and was wounded. I have faced the cannon's mouth, and I have carried the American flag and planted it there. I have been a dragoon in the United States service, and have now come to a dishonorable death. Ask the Department at Washington, and you will find out about me. I was at one time a private—was promoted—was with Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Jenkins and Col. Harney, and they all know me, and know that I am not deserving of this death."

The prisoner continued to reiterate his innocence, and said:—"But let the world blame me and hang me. I am ready, but mark my words, you will find the real murderer of Samuel Norcross yet. My friend, Mr. Hammond, (District Attorney) I hope you will set me out that I am innocent."

He then thanked his counsel for their labors. He said that the jury, according to the evidence, were right in convicting him—neither did he blame the judge. The Sheriff announced that 22 minutes yet remained, and McKim continued, "I have acknowledged his kind treatment at the hands of the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and Mr. Hammond, and said he believed that the ministers had saved his soul from hell. He touched upon the newspapers, and said that he had been charged by them with unjust crimes—with the murder of Samuel Norcross. He said, 'I never killed him, never in his life.' The devil, he asserted, got hold of him this morning, and tried to make him commit suicide, but he had done it without thought. He was glad now that he had not succeeded, for he believed in the Bible, which denounced suicides."

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Reverend gentlemen then spoke, and declared that they were not responsible for the sentiments of the prisoner, and that he had acted against their advice. Rev. Dr. Junkin then read the 5th chapter of Paul's Epistles to the Romans, and a hymn beginning, "Prepare me, gracious God, to stand before thy face." The hymn was then sung by the culprit and the ministers.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Junkin, the culprit kneeling beside him. The minister then asked for the last time:—"Knowing that you are about to die, do you still assert your innocence?"

The culprit shook hands with the ministers, the Sheriff adjusted the rope and left the scaffold—the hands were pinioned—the parties, with the exception of McKim, all left the scaffold, and the cap was drawn over his face.

For an instant he stood alone. "Have you anything further to say?" asked the Sheriff.

"With the rope around my neck, I say that I am innocent of the murder of Samuel Norcross. God bless my wife and child, and in his care I leave them. Now, Mr. Sheriff, I am ready—go ahead."

The time was 32 minutes past noon. A few heaving of the chest and all was over. After hanging twenty minutes the physicians pronounced him dead, and he was lowered into his coffin. His body was taken to Marcus Hook in the train on Friday night.

LINE BARRELS FOR PRESERVING APPLES.—A correspondent of the New Jersey Farmer, says:—"I had occasion to overhaul some apples the other day. They were picked in the same orchard, and on the same day, and put away the same day, and some in flour barrels and some in lime barrels. Those in the flour barrels were much decayed, while those in the lime barrels were sound, and but very few showed any signs of decay. The apples were of the same variety." Under certain circumstances, it is well known that lime acts as an antiseptic, though under other circumstances it accelerates decomposition. For instance, if you put a barrel of apples in lime, it will preserve them for a long time, but if you put them in flour, they will decay rapidly.

REMARKS.—In the above instance lime may have been useful as an antiseptic, but not in excluding the air. Apples kept well, require good fresh air. Apples kept up in the open air in barrels or boxes, as long as they are safe from freezing, say until the middle of December, will keep infinitely better than when put into cellars. We have frequently kept soft rambo's in this way until May, while others, who put the same apples into their cellars immediately, could scarcely keep them over January. It is well known that some of the largest growers of apples for export, have their barrels bored full of holes, fill them, head them up and leave them out in the open air as long as they are safe from the frost.

Correspondence.

[From the Sunbury American.]

ELYSBURG, Aug. 31st, 1857.

DEAR AMERICAN.—The present time for writing finds us in the midst of that most attractive, beautiful and romantic of all religious festivals, the camp-meeting; and the fact of the whole matter is, my attention has