

# LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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O. N. WORDEN, Printer.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851.

Volume VIII, Number 27.  
Whole Number—391.

## LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL.  
Issued on Wednesday mornings at Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania.

**TERMS.**—\$1.00 per year, for each actually in advance; \$1.25, if paid within three months; \$2.00 if paid within a year; \$2.50 if not paid before the year expires; 5 cents for single numbers. Subscriptions for six months or less, to be paid in advance. Remittances, enclosed with the Publisher, except when the year is paid up. Advertisements, handbills, printed at 50 cents per square, one week; \$1.00 per week, 25 cents a line, two squares; \$1.50 for six months; \$7.00 for a year. Miscellaneous advertisements, not exceeding one fourth of a column, 25 cents a line, to be paid in advance. For full particulars, see the office on Market street, between Second and Third, over the business of J. S. WATSON, Publisher.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle, The Census of Pennsylvania.

This document exhibits our State as making more rapid progress in population than any other of the Old States, or even Ohio. To give a clearer view of the relative gains of the most prominent interests within our borders, I have sub-divided the State as follows:

County	1840	1850	Increase
Schuylkill	29,053	60,703	31,650
Northampton	40,366	49,235	14,925
Carbon		15,686	14,925
Letch	25,787	32,479	6,692
Luzerne	44,906	55,065	22,714
Wyoming		10,655	22,714

6 counties in Coal region, gained per cent. 84 1/2  
Allegheny 81,833 138,290 57,637  
Philadelphia 93,465 121,877 27,712  
Phillada. Co. 164,372 287,384 123,912  
3 City counties, Comm'l and Manuf. 644  
Bradford 32,769 42,831 10,062  
Clearfield 7,834 12,586 4,752  
Elk 3,531 3,531  
Forest 501 16,727  
Jefferson 7,253 12,837  
McKean 2,475 5,254  
Clinton 8,323 11,207 2,884  
Crawford 31,724 37,819 7,125  
Erie 31,344 38,742 7,398  
Lycoming 22,649 26,157 3,508  
Sullivan 3,694 7,202  
Pike 3,832 5,881 2,049  
Potter 3,371 6,048 2,677  
Susquehanna 21,195 28,688 7,493  
Tioga 15,498 23,987 8,489  
Warren 9,278 13,671 4,393  
16 N. and N.W. Lumbering counties 471  
Armstrong 28,368 29,539  
Clarion 23,535 28,109 4,574  
Vanango 17,960 18,310 350  
Centre 20,492 23,355 2,863  
Huntingdon 35,484 42,786 7,302  
Blair 21,777 21,777  
Juniata 11,080 13,929 2,849  
Mifflin 13,092 14,980 1,888

21 Iron producing counties 25 1/2  
21 counties, principal Agricultural 17  
To recapitulate—  
The Coal counties gained in 10 yrs 84 1/2 per cent.  
The Commercial and Manufacturing 644  
The Lumbering 474  
The Iron-producing 25 1/2  
The Agricultural 17

Aggregate gain in whole State 19 1/2 per cent.  
If I am correct in my details, the Farming and Iron regions have made the slowest gains in population.  
Were our Iron interests now in a "full tide of successful experiment," the Agricultural interest also would be much more prosperous. Then run the Railroad from Philadelphia to Erie through the North-Western counties, and Pennsylvania will within the next ten years dispute with New York the title of "Empire State." W.

**Fire Annihilator.**  
New York, Sept. 13, 1851.  
The boys will not much longer have the pleasure of "raining with the machine," if Phillips' celebrated Fire Annihilator will accomplish all that is claimed for it. An office for the sale and supply of this new invention is to be opened here on the 22d inst., and machines of five different sizes and prices will be supplied to any order. The cost varies from \$10 to \$35. These are all portable machines. Others mounted upon wheels, and calculated for emergency, are soon to be ready. The general agent, or chief manager and Secretary of the "Phillips' United States Fire Annihilator Company," is P. T. Barnum; but it is said by sober men, that there is no humbug about this matter. We shall soon see for ourselves.—[Utica Register.]

The President of the wealthy Company which has bought the patent for the U. S. is no less a person than the Hon. Eliza Whittlesey, of the Treasury Department, Washington.  
The nature of the invention consists in generating, in large quantities and with great rapidity, carbonic and other gases, resulting from combustion, and discharging such gases, while intermixed with steam, upon or about any burning mass, and diffusing the same into the atmosphere where fire is burning, for the purpose of subduing and extinguishing it.  
The company formed are now prepared to sell the annihilators; for a small one, the price is \$5, large one, \$20. It is recommended that small ones be kept to extinguish chimney fires. It may not be known to our readers, that a small quantity of sulphur thrown upon a fire, as discovered by M. Vaux, will extinguish fire in a chimney.—[Scientific American.]

## The Christian's Song.

Brothers, I have found the land that doth abound  
With fruit as sweet as manna;  
The more I eat, I eat, the more I am inclined,  
To sing and shout Hosanna.  
Christ—My soul doth long to go, where it shall fully know  
The glories of my Savior;  
And as I pass along I'll sing the Christian's song,  
I hope to live forever.

Perhaps you'll think I'm wild, or simple as a child—  
I am a child of glory;  
For here from above, my soul is filled with love,  
I long to tell the story.  
My soul doth long to go, &c.

A testimony brieth, a ray of heavenly light,  
My Lord has also given,  
That when temptations rise, I may not be surprised,  
Nor how my soul doth long to go, &c.

A city of delight this moment shines so bright,  
It gives much peace and pleasure,  
But all terrestrial bliss, can ever equal this,  
A foretaste of my Savior.  
My soul doth long to go, &c.

Come brethren, will you go and travel with me too,  
To reach this heavenly Canaan.  
I care not for your name, religion is the same,  
With those who're bound for heaven.  
My soul doth long to go, &c.

My soul now sits and sings, and practices her wings,  
And contemplates the hour,  
When the Redeemer will, come quit this house of clay,  
And with bright angels tour,  
My soul doth long to go, &c.

## New National Curiosities.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT PORTAGEVILLE, N. Y.  
This structure, when completed, will undoubtedly be the largest of the kind in the United States, if not in the World. It is to cross the Genesee River at the High Falls about half a mile below Portageville, and only 200 feet above the Upper Falls. Messrs. Lauman, Rockefeller, & Moore, the original contractors for the road from Attica to Hornesville, have this bridge under their personal charge.

The height of the bridge, is to be 234 feet from the bed of the stream, and the whole length 1000 feet. The distance from bank to bank is 500 feet, and the bridge is to extend 250 feet each way over the banks, rising 65 feet above the west and 55 feet above the east bank. It is to be supported by eight piers, five of which rise from the bed of the river 234 feet, one from the middle of the bank between the river and canal 104 feet, one from each side of the canal 166 feet, and one from the middle of the bank east of the canal 125 feet. In addition to these eight piers, there is to be an abutment or pier on the brow of each bank; the west one 64 feet high and the east one 55 feet high; with a continuation of piers, lessening in height till they meet the embankments.

The 5 piers from the bed of the river are to be composed of foundations of cut stone masonry rising 30 feet, surmounted by trestles of timber work 204 feet. The masonry of each of the four west piers is to be 100 feet by 15 at the bottom, and 77 by 12 at the top. The bottom of the timber work is to correspond in size with masonry, (77 by 12,) and the top of the same, to be 27 feet by 5 feet 4 inches. The fifth pier from the west bank, being near the centre of the bridge, is to be 100 feet longer at the bottom than the other piers, and the same length of the others at the top, for the purpose of more thoroughly bracing the bridge on each side—the mason work and timber work of this pier to be the same height of that of the other piers. The four piers east of the river to be made of masonry and timber similar to the others. The distance between the river piers is 50 feet from centre to centre.

We saw a model of the timber work of one of the piers, which is a curiosity to look at, but a difficult thing to describe. It is composed of five sections, gradually tapering from the bottom to the top. These sections are composed of three tiers of posts, or bents of three posts each, about 40 feet high. The three lower sections have 7 bents, or 21 posts each, and the two upper sections 5 bents, or 15 posts each; making 93 posts in a pier. These posts are halved and bolted together, so as to make 5 bents extending from bottom to top, and two bents extending through three sections. These bents are connected by two tiers of beams through each section, halved and bolted to the posts, and extending from side to side of the bridge. Between the sections, running lengthwise of the bridge, are other beams, extending 25 feet each way from the pier, and halved and bolted together with similar beams of other piers, thus strongly connecting the whole timber work from end to end of the bridge.

These beams are strengthened by braces meeting at the middle of the posts midway between the piers. There are to be no tenons or mortises in the work, but the timbers are all to be halved, and bolted together with heavy iron bolts. The posts of the lower sections are to be 14 inches square, and of the other sections 12 inches square, with a network of braces between the bents.  
This whole work is to be surmounted by timbers planked over, on which the track is to be laid. There will also be a railing on each side about five feet high; but no roof. The height of the track above the water in the canal will be 182 feet.  
Our readers will see by this that this

stupendous structure, instead of being of cob-work towers whose dizzy heights shall tremble in the breeze, is to be almost as firm as the everlasting rocks it connects. The timber work will all be united from end to end and side to side; and the inter-sectional and other braces will make it perfectly unyielding. The outer tiers of posts retreating from the ends of the stone walls 25 feet inwards at the top, will brace it thoroughly sidewise; but to render surety doubly sure, the posts of the middle pier will retreat 75 feet inwards, sufficiently to calm the nerves of the most timid female that ever entered a railroad car. We think this bridge, which was projected by Mr. Seymour, the efficient Chief Engineer of the road, reflects great credit upon that gentleman.

It will require for this work 9000 square yards of masonry, and 1,750,000 feet of timber, board measure. The masonry is of large cut stones, taken from the banks of the river near by. The timber is procured from a tract of 160 acres, about a mile distant, which the contractors have purchased. On this tract they have a steam saw-mill, which is cutting from 12,000 to 15,000 feet every ten hours. This mill cost \$5,000, and is of itself worth a visit from all who pass through the neighborhood.—The whole work is going forward rapidly, with a reasonable prospect of its being done on the 1st of Jan. next.

## Immense Falls.

Just below the bridge, the river falls 66 feet. About 100 rods below these Falls, near the celebrated Portage Tunnel, are the Middle Falls, 110 feet. Three quarters of a mile below these are the Lower Falls, 96 feet. Near the Middle Falls the canal passes about half a mile along the edge of the river bank, with nothing but the top-path and a stone wall between it and the perpendicular rock from 200 to 300 feet high. Besides these attractions there is probably no natural scenery in the State equal to that surrounding these Falls. No doubt these attractions, and this scenery, almost the whole of which may be distinctly viewed from this stupendous bridge, will attract thousands of visitors annually to the place.

Messrs. Lauman, Rockefeller & Moore, have a temporary residence, called the "Mountain House," on the high hill near the east end of the bridge. It is located amidst the small trees of oak and chestnut with which the hill is covered; and numerous winding roads and paths lead to and from the place. It is a lovely spot, and might well be chosen, by the romantic lover of nature, as combining all the advantages of society and retreat. When we called at the place, we found the "latch string out," and we were welcomed and entertained with a cordiality not always found among the sharp speculators in railroad contracts and railroad stocks. It is but justice, however, to say of these contractors, that as far as we know, they are esteemed as high minded, honorable men; and we believe we speak the universal sentiment when we say that it is fortunate for the Buffalo and N. Y. City Rail Road that its building and so large a share of its stock fell into their hands.—[Wyoming Co. Mirror, Warsaw, N. Y.]

## Riot at Portageville!

Last week Monday a desperate battle occurred near Portageville, between Sheriff Buxton of this county, Deputy Sheriff Doty of Livingston, Constable Holland of Mt. Morris, Mr. James Moore, Jr., Railroad Contractor, and Mr. Fred. Van Liew, on one side, and some twenty or twenty-five Irish on the other. The place where the fight occurred was almost another Thermopylae, as far as retreat was concerned; and Sheriff Buxton showed himself a very good Leonidas, and the rest of his company proved themselves first rate Spartans—all but dying, which they concluded not to do. The place was near the middle of the river, just above the Upper Falls, where the Railroad Bridge is to be erected. At this place, there have been rough stones thrown into the river to partially dam it, leaving spaces for the water to pass between the piles of stones, where single planks are thrown over so that persons can pass. It was on these stones and planks that the battle occurred—not more than five or six rods from the Falls, with a swift current running.

For several days previous there had been trouble with the hands employed on the Bridge and Railroad near by. A party of them had struck for higher wages or something else, and were determined to drive off those who chose to work; and for that purpose kept up almost a continual riot. The Contractors, being unable to manage them, sent for the Sheriffs of this and Livingston counties. Sheriff Buxton repaired to the spot Monday forenoon, and was met there by the persons above named, and some other officers and citizens. While standing upon the hill, east side of the river, they heard the horns blow on the west side, (the Irish signal for a riot,) and soon saw a party coming down the west bank, to drive off some Germans who were at work under the

bank on the west side of the river. The Germans, however, got on to a float and shoved over to the east side of the river. Sheriff Buxton sent Deputy Sheriff Smith of Portageville and a party with him around to the south to cut off the retreat of the rioters, while he and the four other persons named prepared to head them; intending to arrest the whole gang under the west bank. But the Irish saw the game, and made as fast as possible for the stone and plank passage way over the river. Buxton and his party seeing this move, made also for the passage, and the two parties met on the stones in the stream—five Yankees and about twenty Irish. On coming together, Sheriff Buxton told the leaders his office and his business; but, instead of surrendering, they instantly commenced an assault upon the officers, when a general fight commenced; both parties fighting as for dear life. Buxton, on finding their bare hands not sufficient, and fearing probably that they would be mailed to death by their opponents, (who were armed with clubs and stones,) or that they would be thrown into the stream and go over the Falls, ordered his party to draw their revolvers, and for a few minutes they made sad work for their assailants. Several were shot, but as it happened no one was killed on the spot. The Irish fought most desperately for several minutes after the firing commenced, but meeting a little too much cold lead to suit their taste, they finally commenced retreating. The officers, however, succeeded in securing four on the spot; and afterwards over twenty more, were arrested something. Mr. Buxton brought back a man with him who had one ball in his foot, and another in his leg near the groin. Several of the Irish were badly wounded, both by balls and being knocked down on the sharp stones. One man was shot in the side, but succeeded in making his escape, with the blood streaming from the wound. Persons who visited the place next day tell us that the stones where the fight occurred were covered with blood, and that the Irish who escaped could be tracked for some distance by the blood left on the ground. Only one of Buxton's party, Constable Holland, got badly injured; and he, it is hoped not dangerously. The rest of course received more or less external bruises.

Had the Irish conquered the five Spartans at the pass, there would probably have been bloody work afterwards, for there were two or three other parties coming from the west, who, when they saw that those below were defeated, ran for life. There were 28, in all, arrested that day—no other resistance being offered. Seven of those arrested were committed to the jail in this county, 5 to the jail in Livingston county, 3 were admitted to bail, and 13 released.—[Wyoming Co. Mirror, July 15.]

## America.

The London Merchant, in some speculations about America, uses the following language:—  
But, if the Americans are acquiring territory and wealth, they are, at the same time acquiring people to occupy the one and to profit by the other. The emigration brought about by the necessities and the distractions of Europe is another source which is promoting the aggrandizement of the United States. We have no desire, at present, to enter upon any question of disputed policy; but we wish to record our opinion, that the empire of the seas must before long be ceded to America; its persevering enterprise, its great commerce, and its accruing wealth, are certain to secure this prize; nor will England be in a situation to dispute it with her. Without this crowning capital to her power, the onward march of the United States to what we believe will be overwhelming greatness, might not be so speedily accomplished; but America, as the mistress of the ocean, must override the civilized world.

This idea of overstriding the civilized world may appear grand and exciting to the organ of "a nation of shop-keepers," whose aim has ever been to monopolize the trade and check the industry and prosperity of all other nations, and whose policy has been to have ships and colonies and commerce as the means of making the world tributary to itself. But such is not the American idea of national greatness, or of a noble destiny for a people. America desires, not to override the world, but to set it free—not to subjugate other nations and races, but to enable them to become endowed with republican liberty, education, self-government, and that varied industry which is the only basis of progress and greatness. Little would be gained from our present industrial competition with England, did we merely transfer to ourselves the pernicious monopoly of manufactures and commerce she has so long exercised. No, let us destroy that monopoly, and do our best to render its restoration forever impossible. It is time that the world ceased to consist of two kinds of nations and races, the overstriding and overstridden. The evils of that system of things have been tried, and it is for America to put an end to it. The means is industry, and the first condition of success, Protection.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

## The Fugitive Slave Plot.

We publish in another column, full particulars of a riot, attended with loss of life, which occurred at Christiansburg, in Lancaster County, last week. The accounts we receive of this deplorable transaction are exceedingly contradictory. Some represent the slaves as attacking the reclaimatory party—while others insist that the expressed determination of the master to have his slaves at any risk, was carried out by his firing first upon the party gathered to defend them. Be this as it may, it subtracts little or nothing from the terrible and bloody features of the occurrence. An affray has actually occurred—a slave-holder in pursuit of his "peculiar" human property has been shot down, his son mortally wounded, while the officers appointed to execute the laws have been obliged to desist, and flee for their lives.

It is deeply to be regretted that such an occurrence has taken place to darken the fair character of the law-abiding and peaceful citizens of this Commonwealth. It is deplorable, indeed, that the execution of any law should be resisted in such a tumultuous and treasonable manner, by a large assemblage of persons, with arms, and that blood should be spilt in defying the operation of an Act of Congress. But in expressing our indignation at this treasonable and murderous transaction—in asserting the necessity for stern and active endeavors to maintain the supremacy of the insulted and outraged laws—we may inquire into the causes which have brought about this result, so much to be deprecated and regretted by every good citizen.  
The brooding curse which, vampyre-like, sits upon our nation, and retards our progress, and stirs up all the ill-feeling which is ever engendered in this Republic, is primarily answerable for all the blood which has, or may be shed, in occurrences like this. It is an institution so opposed to all the instincts of human nature—so hostile to the spirit of the age—so filled with horror and dread to the poor slave who feels its burden, that it is not to be expected that the fugitive will quietly and peaceably go back to the bonds and stripes, when he has once tasted the sweets of liberty. God has implanted a different principle in the breast of every being, whether he is high in the scale of intelligence, or sunk in the lowest depths of barbarity and ignorance. There is an incessant craving for freedom in the breast of every one of God's creatures, fashioned after his image. No ignorance, no cruelty, can eradicate the longing, which "springs eternal in the human breast." And so long as efforts are made to recapture those who have escaped from slavery into the free states, we fear very much that similar scenes will be enacted.

We believe in the faithful execution of all laws. We are bound, as good citizens to respect and observe laws which are constitutionally enacted. Yet we believe that the Fugitive Slave Law is unnecessarily harsh in its operation. This late bloody transaction, is one of the legitimate fruits of that law, which has been published as being so beneficial and just in its provisions for the protection of the fugitive from labor. There is no wonder that in a neighborhood where Mr. Commissioner Ingraham was in such haste to consign a free man to Slavery—where advantage has been taken of it to hurry colored persons, without warning, back to the South—the execution of the law should be looked upon with terror by the persons sought, as affording no chance.

There is a great and natural repugnance in every community to see a man sent back to Slavery. Nothing but a well defined estimation of the compromises of the Constitution and of the duty of every citizen under those Compromises, reconciles them to such a sight, which is painful at best, and only endured from the feeling that it is due to our southern brethren, to proclaim and cheerfully to allow them to reclaim their fugitives from labor. Any law to be acquiesced in, and to become effectual, must, by its operation and provisions, satisfy community that the persons returned by it, are clearly and rightfully owing service to their claimants. Any other law will be ineffectual from the force of popular sentiment, and if executed at all, must be carried out at the point of the bayonet. Such a resort would sink the authors and supporters of the law, in the lowest depths of political disaster.

You must respect the spirit of Freedom, which, inherited from our forefathers, and strengthened by the remembrance of their struggles and the blood they poured out against oppression, demands that a freeman shall not be enslaved, whether he be black or white,—you must not ask that *ex parte* and unsatisfactory testimony shall be taken as proof that a man shall be assigned to the tender mercies of a slave-dealer—and the South may reclaim their fugitives from labor in quiet, and be aided by the popular sentiment, and if need be by the strong arms of the North. There has not been,

nor will there be, excitement or ill-feeling where a person claimed, is clearly proven to owe service to the claimant. Deep as may be the regret to see the persons doomed to Slavery, yet the unanimous voice of the community would be, to respect the provision of the Constitution which enjoins upon us the duty of delivering up such a person. A fugitive slave-law which does this, will be scarcely observed and universally respected in the North. It would be better for the South, because it would prevent delays, and the possibility of such occurrences as we now are called upon to regret, and would preserve that kind and fraternal feeling which the members of this Union should entertain towards each other.

The operation of the present law, has done much to heighten the repugnance which is felt towards all kidnapping. Its harsh and unjust features have been developed by the indecent haste and zeal of Ingraham, and by the stupidity and ignorance of Commissioner Smith at Buffalo, (in the latter case fortunately Judge Conkling was enabled to prevent the injustice.) Under it, a free citizen may be arrested, examined, and in a few hours, the inmate of a slave barraco unless he should be happily so situated, as to have the proceeding arrested upon a *habes corpus*. It may never be amended. We should judge that the spirit of the South would forbid it unless they listen to the dictates of reason, and permit its obnoxious features to be softened. But we are quite certain that it will fall into a condition of desuetude—and fortunate for the South will it be, if it does.

In this connection, we feel called upon to deprecate any attempt to drag this unfortunate occurrence into the arena of politics, for the purpose of making capital for any party. Such conduct in our opinion, is irreparable, whether it be by Democrat or Whig. We have no need to dip our banners in the blood of the victims at Christiansburg and flaunt the bloody insignia to create enthusiasm for our candidates. Any attempt so to do, is both unjustifiable, and unworthy the name of Democracy. Let us never stoop to inflame the passions and prejudices of men, while we are a party of principles—nor upon the bleeding corpses of men who have fallen victims in such a manner, endeavor to prejudice either local or state authorities, without better cause.  
The immediate instigators of the riot which has eventuated so fatally, will, we trust be brought to condign punishment. They are more culpable than the negroes, who ignorant of the magnitude of the crime they were committing, armed themselves to defy their master in his attempts to regain possession of his property.  
It is one of the deplorable but legitimate consequences attendant upon and resulting from the institution of human slavery.— Upon that dread evil falls the odium—brought about and hastened by the Fugitive Slave Law. In no small measure are they answerable who are aiding and abetting the Slave Power, by denouncing all who will not worship at that shrine, as Abolitionists and incendiaries, and who for ulterior objects and from motives of personal aggrandizement are endeavoring to create the impression that a considerable portion of the North, is hostile to the fulfillment of the guarantees of the Constitution. What wonder if the colored population of the North will arm themselves to prevent the reclamation of fugitives by bloodshed and violence, if they are made to believe that a large portion of the citizens of the North stand ready to aid them, or even to wink at their treasonable proceedings. And yet it has been fashionable of late, in certain quarters, to denounce those who did not stand ready to endorse the Fugitive Slave Law as the perfection of human wisdom and the height of mercy, as Higher Law advocates, persons who were ready to trample upon the Compromises of the Constitution, and ready to fire the sacred temple of Liberty, and to class them with that misguided and fanatical set who avow the most dangerous and treasonable doctrines.  
Such publications, while they are calculated to widen the breach between the North and the South, also have a tendency to make their property more insecure, and to make more hazardous the attempt to reclaim the fugitives from service. It is high time the South learned who her traitors are. They will sooner or later learn the selfish motives of those who claim they are the only friends the South have, and that all others are inimical to their property and interests.  
These men are doing immense injury to the South. Claiming to be peculiarly National—they are the only truly sectional party in the North, and their insane efforts have in them more hazard to the Union, than the labors of the open disunionists. They create a false impression at the South They fan the flame of prejudice and passion, and seek to sever the breach between the brethren of a common household. This they do, that they may seek at the hands of the South the recompense of their iniquity and guilt in the shape of lucrative office. We have some score of these gentry

in our mind now, who are equally a disgrace to the Democratic party, and a damage to the Union. They will seize upon this occurrence to prove that the North is armed to resist the rendition of fugitives—they would open wounds of the murdered afresh, if it were necessary—to convince the South that they alone are ready to render her rights. We would not desire upon our head, the weight of responsibility which their efforts have incurred, in bringing about the bloody result which all good citizens are now lamenting.—[Bradford Reporter.]

## The North Branch Canal.

By reference to the report of Collector Smith, in another column, it will be seen that the Tolls on that important branch of our internal improvement, (the North Branch Canal) has already reached to the first instant the sum of Ninety-one Thousand One Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars and Fifty-seven Cents, and exhibits an increase over last year, to some date, of Sixteen Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents. The revenue from that source alone gives promise the present season of an approximation to the sum of 125 or \$130,000. We repeat, that when this branch shall have been completed through the North, and the Lake trade secured, it will be the first source of revenue in the State of Pennsylvania.—[Columbia County Democrat.]

A very creditable incident occurred at the late session of the St Lawrence (N. Y.) Baptist Association. The Foreign Mission Agent, Rev. H. A. Smith stated that Father Ide, of Potsdam, nearly 80 years of age, wishing to do something for the Mission, and having no money, had sent to him his watch, as the only donation he could make. This statement was followed by a few remarks by the writer and others, touching Father Ide's labors and circumstances, when it was proposed that a collection be taken, and the estimated value of the watch, \$5, be paid to the Union, and the balance with the watch, be handed to the venerated donor. This was agreed to, and a collection taken, which, in cash and pledges, amounted to \$47.00. Considering the circumstances of the body, we feel that in these contributions, there is an example worthy of being followed by other similar bodies in the State.

## TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.—The reliability

of telegraphic reports may be inferred from the following which appears in the Philadelphia papers of Thursday morning:—  
WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 17.—Yesterday evening, a mulatto, answering the description of Pinckney, the absconded slave of Mr. Gorsuch, was seen in the hills near this place. Several citizens started in pursuit of him this morning.  
No such mulatto was seen in the hills near this place, and of course none of our citizens started in pursuit of him on Wednesday morning last. The dense fogs which cover our hills and mountains every morning would of themselves set all pursuit at successful defiance, unless bounds were employed. Thank God, we have not yet reached this stage of Cuban civilization.—[Lyc. Democrat.]

## NO LICENSE IN ILLINOIS.—The following

is the substance of the no license bill, which passed the Legislature of this State:

1. It repeals all present license laws.
2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantities than one quart, under a penalty of \$25.
3. If sold to minors, increases the fine from \$50 to \$200.
4. Provides for a penalty of not less than \$25 nor over \$100, for selling more than a quart, and permitting the same to be drunk on the premises of the seller.
5. Giving away liquor comes within the provisions of the law.

Mrs. JUDSON.—A correspondent of the Baptist Recorder states that her friends in Central New York have recently received letters from her, which led them to expect her arrival, with her three children, very soon. Mrs. J. will be remembered as the amiable Fanny Forester. It is an interesting fact that three children of the late Dr. Judson by his second wife, have been for a long time under the care of a sister of his first wife. Two other children of the second marriage are under the care of the present Mrs. J.  
CURIOUS ABUSE OF TERMS.—It is said that a woman has been tried and convicted, in Virginia of teaching a slave to read the Bible, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. According to the indictment, she, "not having the fear of God before her eyes, but moved and instigated by the devil, wickedly, maliciously, and feloniously did teach a certain negro woman to read the Bible, to the great displeasure of Almighty God."  
The potato crop in Ireland is said to be more abundant this year than ever known. Though the blight has appeared in several sections, yet no apprehension is felt for the crop. What a blessing to that poor people!