

Fearful Catastrophe in New York... 50 Children killed.

One of the most lamentable occurrences that we have ever been called to record, took place at Ward School No. 26, in Greenwich Avenue, opposite Charles St., yesterday afternoon, when fifty children lost their lives, and as many more were injured, some so severely that in all probability they will not recover.

The schoolhouse is a magnificent four story edifice, with a winding staircase from the first floor to the upper landing. This stairway is not spiral, but is formed of short flights of stairs winding around a square well. The first or ground floor is used as a playground for the scholars, and is paved with flagstones. The second story of the building is occupied by the primary department of the institution; in the third story is the female department of the upper school, and in the fourth story the male department. The entrance to each of the school rooms is from the landings of the stairs. The outer side of the stairs was guarded by an ordinary wooden banister, of no great height, and not firmly secured at the bottom, or where the balusters were connected with the stairs. This description of the stairway will enable the reader better to understand what follows.

At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of the teachers in the female department, a Miss Harrison, was taken with a fainting fit, and in order to her recovery she was carried out into the passage way, where a cry was raised of "Water! Water!" by one of her companions. This cry was not understood, or else the scholars thought that the water was wanted to extinguish the fire, and the next moment the cry of "Fire!" was raised, and spread like wildfire through the building. In a moment subordination was at an end. The children from the primary department rushed to the stairs, as did also the scholars on the floor above them.

The stairway was soon filled and the press against the balusters so great that they gave way, precipitating the children over the stairs down to the ground floor. As the rush increased, so did the numbers that were hurled over the stairs into the space below. Two of the female teachers made an effort to stop the children; but so great was the panic that their efforts were in vain, and were themselves hurried along with the current, and despite their efforts were carried over the stairs into the space below.

In the upper room, the boys' department, Mr. McNally took his stand with his back against the door, and forbade any one to go out. Although the panic pervaded his room as well as the rest of the building, yet he stood firm, and thus succeeded in saving the lives of many, perhaps of hundreds, for had the larger boys rushed upon the stairs as did the younger children, Heaven only knows how much more sad would have been the disaster than it now is. We learn that some of the boys jumped out of the windows, and that one of them had his neck broken by the fall. There were altogether in the building but a few short of 1,500 scholars (1,765 we understood to be the number.) While Mr. McNally remained firm at his post, the destruction of life was going on below. Hundreds on hundreds went over the stairs until there was a pile of human beings—a mass of children—eight feet square and about twelve in height. The alarm was now given outside, and the police were soon at hand and took possession of the premises as well as they could, and commenced the work of banding out the children from their perilous position.

Those that were on top, were, of course, but slightly injured, but as soon as these had been removed, the most heart-rending spectacle presented itself. Some among the policemen were fathers, whose own children were there. They worked manfully, and deserve all praise; body after body was taken out; many of them lifeless at first, came to when they once more breathed the fresh air, but many, alas, were beyond aid, and death was but too plainly marked upon their pallid features. Some were injured by the fall, and lay writhing in agony; some moaned, while others shrieked with pain, and others again, when released, started off for home, apparently unconscious of the awful scene through which they had passed. One policeman, Mr. Seabring, on going to the school house was, on the instant, greeted by the sight of his little girl's face; her head was all that was visible, her body being covered with those of her companions. Mr. Seabring, urged by paternal feelings, of course directed his efforts at once to the release of his daughter. While he was so engaged, a man came up and laid hold of him, saying, "My child is there," and endeavored to take the place on which Mr. Seabring stood. Finding he could not move him, he struck at him, thus endeavoring to displace Mr. S., and get in a position to work more effectually in search for his lost child. Mr. S. succeeded in rescuing his child, who proved to be but slightly injured. He said he forgave the man who struck at him; he knew too well his feelings to blame him for any act of rashness perpetrated at that time.

The bodies of the dead and wounded were mostly, unless claimed on the spot, taken to the Ninth ward station house, which is near the school. In a few minutes

news of the accident spread through the neighborhood, and mothers came rushing to the scene by scores, all in anguish, but all, at first, buoyed up by hope. Occasionally a mother would recognize the lifeless form of her child, as it was lifted from the mass, and then the piercing cry of agony that would rend the air, oh, God! may it never again be ours to hear. And now the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused, and crowds flocked to the scene of the disaster. Many of the dead, dying, and wounded, were taken to the station house, where the entire lodging room of the policemen was turned into a hospital, and their beds all used as couches for dead bodies of injured children. This was, indeed, a sad sight; parents, whose children were missing, came to confirm their hopes and fears. Here might be seen a lifeless boy, with an agonized mother standing over it, wringing her hands in the excess of her grief. There was a father looking the picture of sorrow, as he beheld the form of a loved one that he had so lately parted with in health, and that further on was a family standing round the bed of a little one, whose painful writhings gave evidence of the patient's sufferings.

One after another the bodies of the dead were removed; and at length litters were provided, and the wounded were carried away also. It was a sad evening in the Ninth ward. Nearly one hundred families either mourned the loss of children, or watched anxiously over the forms of the wounded. The catastrophe was almost the only topic of conversation. Small knots of men stood on the corners of the streets, and recounted the occurrence of the afternoon. A pall seemed to have settled on everything, and all Greenwich village was in mourning.

On Feeding Animals. The following is an extract of the address of Wm. Little, which we take from the fifth report of the Ohio State board of Agriculture:

And now, having, I hope, engaged your attention to the necessity of providing suitable food for dumb animals, let me ask you the question, how do you feed your animals? It matters not how perfect the form, and how pure the blood of your colt or your calf may be, if they are not properly fed and sheltered during the winter months. By this I do not mean that they should be pampered and stuffed to the ruin of their constitutions, for the sake of having the fattest and largest yearlings in the neighborhood; but I mean that all animals, of any age, on your farm, ought to have a shelter in which they may abide during the severe storms of our northern winters; and I mean that all animals ought to have a sufficient quantity of food to keep them in a healthy, growing condition, all through the long season when winter reigns supreme. It will not do to say you can not afford it. As I said before, on another subject, you can not do otherwise, for just so certain as you do you lose money.

How many of you have experienced the fact that you have been offered more money for an animal in the fall, than the same animal would bring in the spring. As I do not wish to preach anything that I do not practice, I will tell you my own course. My calves are provided with a large airy shed, in which they have plenty of room to exercise. This shed is well bedded down with straw, and kept clean by the addition of fresh straw every day. The best of hay is given them as much as they will eat, and in addition, about a quart of meal or chopped feed is given to each one every day. The result is, that I can realize in the spring, from \$15 to \$20 per head for my yearling heifers and steers. Now what is the difference between the cost of keeping calves in this way, and the more usual plan? Each of the calves will eat in the course of the winter, perhaps \$3 worth of hay, and, in addition to the chopped feed, will cost about one cent per day, or about \$1.50 for the winter—in all less at first, came to when they once more breathed the fresh air, but many, alas, were beyond aid, and death was but too plainly marked upon their pallid features. Some were injured by the fall, and lay writhing in agony; some moaned, while others shrieked with pain, and others again, when released, started off for home, apparently unconscious of the awful scene through which they had passed. One policeman, Mr. Seabring, on going to the school house was, on the instant, greeted by the sight of his little girl's face; her head was all that was visible, her body being covered with those of her companions. Mr. Seabring, urged by paternal feelings, of course directed his efforts at once to the release of his daughter. While he was so engaged, a man came up and laid hold of him, saying, "My child is there," and endeavored to take the place on which Mr. Seabring stood. Finding he could not move him, he struck at him, thus endeavoring to displace Mr. S., and get in a position to work more effectually in search for his lost child. Mr. S. succeeded in rescuing his child, who proved to be but slightly injured. He said he forgave the man who struck at him; he knew too well his feelings to blame him for any act of rashness perpetrated at that time.

Not Born to be Drowned. The following touching incident is related in a private letter from Yarmouth, England, dated the 7th instant, written by a lady, and giving an account of the disastrous results of the late shipwrecks upon the east coast:

"Last Friday, a dear little babe, supposed to be about four months old, was picked up in the roads off Yarmouth. Its long clothes prevented it from sinking; it was fast asleep, and almost benumbed with cold. There was no trace of any ship in sight or of any boat for miles around, and it was supposed that the vessel from which it had been thrown had sunk, and that all hands had perished. The captain who picked it up lives at Yarmouth, and intends to rear it as his own.

"He allows the people, who come in crowds, to see it, and I have seen it, among the rest. It is a sweet babe."

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. The steamship Atlantic arrived from Liverpool, whence she had sailed on the 12th inst., she brings 62 passengers, among whom is Mr. Biddle, Commissioner to the World's Fair.

Kossuth continues to engross the attention of the people. He visited Birmingham on the 10th, and Manchester on the 11th. He was everywhere greeted with the most extraordinary enthusiasm. The papers are filled with his movements. The demonstrations at Birmingham and Manchester are represented as the most imposing since his arrival.

The affairs of the French Republic continue to engross public attention throughout Europe; but there is no news of special importance from Paris.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The debate on the Electoral Law proposed by the President, is to commence on Thursday. The Democratic Socialist Committee of Paris has declared that it will not take part in the election of the 30th inst., in consequence of the law of 31st of May, which curtails the franchise. It recommends all Republican Electors to pursue the same course. Paris, at the latest dates, was never more tranquil.

The dates from Madrid are to the 5th inst. The Cortes re-assembled on that day. The widow of Gen. Enna had been received by the Queen and presented with a Band of the order of the Royal Order of Maria Louisa.

Baltimore, Nov. 23.—A meeting of the Kossuth Committee was held last evening at the Mayor's office, where it was determined to give the great Magyar a reception both civil and military. A committee of six was appointed to visit New York and tender Kossuth invitation to pay his respects to the Monumental City.



Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—It is snowing hard here, and cold. No news.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—The weather cold, and snowing hard now. No local news of importance.

Washington, Nov. 25.—It is now snowing hard here. Much disappointment is felt here on account of the postponement of Kossuth's coming.

Halifax, Telegraph Office, Nov. 24.—The steamship Asia from Liverpool with dates to the 12th, arrived this morning. Brings 56 passengers. No steamer from America had arrived at Liverpool since the Atlantic sailed. The English papers continue to be filled with the account of the triumphant progress of Kossuth. He is received everywhere with unpremeditated manifestations of admiration and affection. He attended a Polish and Hungarian ball at Guild Hall, London, on the evening of the 13th, where he met the Lord Mayor and large numbers of distinguished persons. The submarine telegraph between England and France is now in full and successful operation. Kossuth would not sail for the United States until the 20th inst., when he would take passage in the steamer Humboldt from Southampton.

New York, Nov. 25.—The wall of the brewery adjoining the blacksmith shop attached to R. Hoe & Co., fell, crushing in the roof of the shop and killing two men, named McKay and Brown, who were employed in the shop, and injuring others. It is feared that numbers were buried in the ruins.

Lock Haven, Nov. 25.—The jewelry shop of Mr. C. J. Housel, was broken into last night by some burglars and robbed of several valuable gold watches.

West Branch Rail Road.

By permission of Capt. Robert Crane, we make the following extracts from Mr. Hutchison, respecting a Rail Road up the West Branch.

"The said Rail Road is progressing. An Engineer has been appointed and arrangements made to secure the right of way, &c. An address will be out to the public in a few days. A meeting of the citizens will be convened early next month, and we hope to raise enough to warrant us in going ahead. Much will depend upon the liberality of the citizens along the road in granting the right of way and in subscriptions for stock, &c., and where all will reap such great benefit, we expect that few will be backward in coming up to the great work. If the present efforts fail in accomplishing the end in view, it will be a long time before the citizens of your beautiful valley will hear the music of the 'Iron Horse.'—[Jersey Shore Republican.

An Example.

The young city of Burlington, in Iowa, has invested about \$440,000 in plank and railroads. In noticing the fact, the Burlington Telegraph says:

"While we take pride in stating the fact, we also feel a peculiar satisfaction in adding that the outlay is returning four-fold benefits to our citizens. Property has advanced from fifty to a hundred per cent. all around us, a new spirit has sprung up among our people, large numbers are being daily added to our population, and business in all departments is already doubled."

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. | O. N. WORDEN, Printer. At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and R. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, November 26, '51

ADVERTISE—Executors, Administrators, Public Auctioneers, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Preaching to-morrow morning in the Union meeting-house, at 10—in the Presbyterian, at 11—and in the Methodist house in the afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Malcom is to preach in White Deer Valley.

Places of business in Lewisburg will be closed that day.

Our paper maker has recently given us a very indifferent article. The lowness of the streams supplying the mills is suggested as the reason, but how that makes one quite unexceptionable and the very next unit to be printed, is beyond our ken in the art and mystery of paper making.

We are often asked, "When will the Town Clock be put in order again?" The striking Department is broken, and \$50 or \$75 are required to repair it. It is not our duty, and we do not know as it is the duty of any one in particular, to provide means for this end. But a Town Clock (as well as paper money) should not be merely ornamental—it should "go." Any one who has the public spirit, or the interest in the matter, to raise the money required, doubtless would be commissioned so to do by "Vox Populi," and considered a very clever man also. Who volunteers?

The Telegraph informed us yesterday, while the beautiful and inspiring snow-flakes were falling thick and fast in Lewisburg, that the same thing was occurring in neighboring towns scores and hundreds of miles distant. People begin to look up everything in the form of runners, and the prospect for some sleighing on Thanksgiving Day reminds many of "the good old times."

Brief Notices of Periodicals.—Discontinued—"Berwick Telegraph." Getting Along—"Lewisburg Chronicle." Remoted to Milton—"M'Evans's Intelligence." Never Eclipsed—"Col. Wallace of Philada. 'Sun.'" Retired—"Col. Eck from 'Lycoming Democrat.'" Speak for Themselves—"Godey's Lady's Book" and "The Book Trade," (see advertisements.) We will send "Godey" and the "Chronicle" one year for \$3.50 cash in advance.

REMEDY.—The account in a preceding column of the sudden deaths in New York, of fifty blooming children, and of the wounding, maiming, or disfiguring for life of as many more, will create universal sympathy. It will be remembered that last week, there was noticed an accident in Philadelphia, by which several lives were lost. Both these disasters proceeded from a similar cause, and demand public attention. The cause was—the confined and improper construction of the stairways—a fault common in our country in public buildings, or buildings used by large numbers. Instead of wood, they should be of stone or iron; and instead of being within the building, and one flight commanding all above it, the stairways should be isolated, although attached to the main building, and each left independent of all others. Thus constructed, and proper railings applied securely, the inmates of each floor or apartment would have much surer means of escape, and the endangering of those on one floor by flames or fright, would not necessarily involve all those above them in their fate.

Another common error in stairways used by multitudes in cities, is, that they are too contracted—narrow and steep.

We may also say, it is uncomfortable as it is dangerous to construct houses for worship, and other public buildings, with but one or two small entrance ways. The numerous and liberal door-ways of our old fashioned German churches, appear much better adapted to public comfort and safety in cases of fire and other accidents. Above all, these disasters should impress upon every person the necessity of cultivating the virtue of self-possession. All this frightful loss of life in New York, was caused by a senseless panic. Parents and teachers should show the folly of giving way to fear, and the less of "nervousness" or excessive sensibility they exhibit themselves, the more impressive will be their lessons. The calmness—the practical faith in Providence—which distinguish Friends or Quakers, are well worthy of an incorporation into the common-sense creed of people of all conditions and tenets.

Our thanks to Hon. Joseph Casey, for Part I. of Foster and Whitney's Geological and Topographical Survey of the Lake Superior Copper Lands. It is a highly interesting volume.

Quite a quantity of Lumber passed down the West Branch, last week—some of it had been waiting (like some wheat in Buffalo Valley) over one year.

The Telegraph is now open to Bellefonte. Some watermen from Centre county say that poets are put up from Bellefonte on towards Clearfield.

Personal. We find the following in the Lady's Book for December. If the delinquency of patrons has had the effect of making Mr. Godey grow older faster than people generally do, we appeal to the generosity of our subscribers, to save us from a like affliction. A part of our subscribers are back for nearly four years' subscription, and we ask at least a portion, if not the whole, of what is due us:

"Editors and authors, by virtue of their peculiar positions before the public, are particularly liable to hear themselves publicly criticised. Sometimes, it is true that, neither by virtue of their positions, nor in consideration of their personal virtues, do they escape censure; and therefore it is a happy circumstance for them when their personal appearance is made the subject of a remark, and their reputations and personal virtues are kept out of view, especially by the censorious. A lady said, in the hearing of one of our friends at the opera, a few evenings since, 'Dear me! Is that Mr. Godey?' I thought Mr. Godey was a much younger man." "Ah," said our friend, "Mr. Godey is still a young man; and, withal his natural cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirit, looks much older than he really is, and all in consequence of the melancholy fact that a numerous class of his subscribers neglect to pay up." Our friend had had some experience in the matter, and his remark is of general application. Men grow older much faster in the "profession" than they do out of it."

COMPLIMENTARY.—The election of Judges Jordan, Pearson, Conyngham, Eldred, Long, and others, without opposition, was certainly most gratifying to those gentlemen; and if a Judge needed anything more than his oath and the most ordinary perception of the duties of his office, to make him as energetic, impartial, and faithful as a Judge should be, the fact of this mark of confidence of the entire community over whose interests he is to preside, would be a sufficient incentive and reward. These gentlemen were all elected in their own Districts. But Hon. Dan M. Smyser, Whig, of Adams county, has still greater reason to feel proud of the trust reposed in him, by his election for President Judge of the Democratic District of Bucks and Montgomery, where he never resided, and where he had few personal acquaintances. A nomination was tendered to him without the slightest previous knowledge on his part, and was accepted on condition that he was not to be expected to make any exertion for himself. Thus circumstanced, with strong Democrats in each county zealously supported by themselves and friends, the contest was gone into with the following result:

Bucks, Montgomery, Total
D. M. Smyser, Adams 4856 3912 8768
Hy Chapman, Bucks 5359 2219 7578
Jos Foranec, Montg'y 507 4566 5073

An election under such circumstances must be peculiarly gratifying to the recipient of the honor.

TWO EDITORS IN A FIX.—Happening to have a professional engagement, the other day, in Aaronsburg, Centre county, we dropped in to exchange greetings with our brother "quill," the Editor of the Berwick; but discovered to our dismay that he could not talk English, and we couldn't understand his Dutch! Under these circumstances, "dumb show"—and lame and funny enough at that—seemed to be the only available lingo left us; and even these interesting exhibitions of pantomime were likely to leave confusion worse confounded, had not the de-v, beg pardon, the Janitor, came to our rescue, and enabled us to have a happy time of it until the stage came, and, in parting, interpreted our mutual assurances of "distinguished consideration."

Moral. 1st. Editors shouldn't get in to tight places. 2d. They should learn to talk Dutch before undertaking to "do in Rome as the Romans do."

Robert Toombs, late a Secessionist in the lower House, has been elected U.S. Senator from Georgia, in place of J. M. P. McPherson. Mr. Toombs styles himself a "Union Whig," yet says that Georgia will not be represented in either National Convention, but will vote for that candidate most savory in the nostrils of Slavery. In other words, he wants Georgia to play the game which has so long characterized (not to say immortalized) South Carolina; with this difference, that in lieu of a "General Commander," it will be "Hark from Toombs a doleful sound" of Secession whenever the Representatives of Freemen fail to grant the demands of Slavery "with alacrity."

Mrs. Judson was in Philadelphia last week, but intends spending the winter in Providence, aiding Pres. Wayland in preparing the Life of Dr. Judson.

Extract from a Letter to a Gentleman in Lewisburg, dated

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15. Last Monday evening, the converted Monk, Mr. Leahy, lectured in Corinthian Hall, a room capable of seating six hundred persons. The audience was very large. Soon after the lecturer commenced, a hideous yelling was set up from outside, and stones were thrown in by the infuriated mob. The Mayor had received an anonymous letter, threatening that Mr. Leahy's blood should be shed, in case he lectured. It was rather a strange sight to see the lecturer invoking the Throne of Grace for a blessing on himself and his foes, and a revolver lying on the desk before him; but

his danger made it necessary. The mob was too large and too furious for the police, and the reformed Monk did not make his escape from the Hall until two o'clock, next morning. The mob caught a man of the place, in mistake for the Monk, and beat him most unmercifully. The next evening, the Hall was completely crowded; and the increased audience, secured by the riot, more than repaid the damage done to the Hall.

News & Notions.

For anything you want made known—
For what you would dispose of—
For what you want to buy—
For what you have had—
For any employment—
For more customers—
For your goods sold—
For your quick sale—
For your profit—
ADVERTISE in the "Lewisburg Chronicle."

It seems a settled fact that in the 4th District, Judge Moore, Administration, is elected over Isaac E. Morse, the late Opposition incumbent, by a small majority, making an Administration gain in the Congressional delegation from Louisiana.

Hours for Thanksgiving and pumpkin pie. As a member of "one of the first families of Virginia" would say, "we're there thar."

Directors of the West B. Bank—Messrs. A. Updegraff, J. F. Cowan, J. Armstrong, Charles Lloyd, Charles Gudykunst, L. Mahaffey, John Durkin, Thomas Bennett, John Sebring, William McKimney, H. M. Clure, Joseph Grafius and John Fleming.

John Gallagher, Commissioner of May-amensing; George W. Palmer, Constable of Fourth Ward; Thomas Lower, Timothy Meally, John Mullin, David Dugherthy, Charles O'Donnell, George Langdon, James Crawford and Wm. Cook, were arrested, on Saturday night, at a "cock pit," at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Carpenter streets, May-amensing. The prisoners were taken before Alderman Aiken, and held to bail in the sum of \$500 each, to answer. Cook, who was proprietor of the place, was held to bail in the sum of \$1000.

Directors of the Bank of Danville—Peter Balis, A. B. Wilson, John Sharpes, J. K. Groz, Thomas Hayes, Jacob W. South, Wm. C. Lawson, Jacob Cook, J. P. Heckenberg, T. O. Van Allen, W. H. Magill, Green M. Shoop, and Edward H. Baily.

The Fugitive Slave Law has been decided by Judge Henning, of Illinois, to be unconstitutional. On that ground he discharged an alleged fugitive slave who was brought before him.

Oswego, Nov. 22, 7 P. M.—As the Brig Empire, belonging to H. Fitzhugh & Co., was attempting to make this port this morning, she went ashore inside the piers, where she now lies full of water. It is feared she will go to pieces, as her cargo of 6330 bushels of wheat is wet and swelling. It is now blowing a perfect hurricane from the west, accompanied by a heavy snow storm—by far the heaviest storm of the season. It will be a hard night on the lake, and it is feared we shall have more disasters to report early next week.

They have a new plan for the demolition of beddings in operation in North Carolina. It is done by steam; one wheel catches them by the nose, another draws their teeth, while a neat piston rod pushes arsenic down their wind-pipes.

Edward Johnston, Esq., formerly of Westminster, and a brother of Governor Johnston, has been elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Dickens, the novelist, is turning lawyer. Late accounts say he is "keeping his term in the Middle Temple for the purpose of becoming a barrister."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Hon. Henry Clay arrived in this city last evening.

Judge Sharkey will leave New Orleans on the 24th inst. for Havana.

The Southern American says, "It is but just to Judge Pollock to say, that in his official relations and duties, he has fulfilled the utmost expectations of his warmest friends. As for ourselves, we can truly say, that though we had every confidence in his capacity and ability, we hardly expected to find the promptness and decision he has invariably exhibited, without some little experience on the Bench."

It is said that the British Government will not fill the station of Minister, vacated at Washington by the departure of Mr. Bulwer, till some emergency shall arise requiring the presence of such a representative. This is an evidence of good sense that may be profitably imitated by our government. Why maintain all this diplomatic pomp and parade, at great expense for no useful purpose?

SAD ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Joseph Elman, a young man of about 18 years of age, whilst engaged in quarrying stone on the farm of Mr. Seebold, in Limestone township, Union County, on Monday last, met an almost instant death by the falling in of an embankment upon him.

In Middlebrook township, same day, two men employed in the same business met a severe accident—one had his leg broken and the other his hand crushed.

A new counterfeit \$20 note on the State Bank of Ohio, has recently made its appearance in Cincinnati.

Congress will assemble on the first Monday of December. A goodly number of Senators and Representatives have already gone to Washington.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23 P. M.—The Augusta papers contradict the rumored death of Senator Dawson, of Georgia, which has been ill of pneumonia.

The U. S. ship Cyano arrived at Pensacola, from Havana, on the 13th. Mr. Thrasher refused to allow Consul Owens to act in his behalf.

Thursday last was observed in Charleston as a day of thanksgiving.

On Thursday 13th inst., the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Columbia, Pa., was destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of \$3,000 on the building.

Over five hundred persons have died of consumption in Boston the present season.

The rye and potato crops are so deficient in Germany, that wide-spread distress must be a consequence. Wheat and other grain have also been damaged, and large importations will be necessary from surrounding countries, which will be rendered more difficult by the fact that in Sweden and Norway and the Northern part of Russia, the crops have likewise been defective.

The trial of Washington Critzer, of Milton, for shooting John Hines, of Luzerne county, at the lock below Harrisburg, on the 19th of September, took place at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, which resulted in the acquittal of Critzer. The indictment was for manslaughter. Several witnesses were examined as to the manner in which the unfortunate occurrence happened, all of whom proved that Critzer acted in self-defence; that he did not fire the pistol until after he was in the cabin of his own boat, and had done everything in his power to prevent Hines from pursuing him into the cabin. It was also proven that Hines was a dangerous, quarrelsome fellow, and that he had made numerous threats that he would shoot or kill Critzer when he met him; and that he (Critz) had frequently been warned to keep a look out for Hines.

Somewhere, 'way out West,' a temperance meeting was held lately. A sort of holiday was the consequence, and every man came home drunk.

The Elephant Columbus, attached to the Menagerie of Raymond & Co., and Herr Dresbach, died at Lenox, Mass., on Saturday. Columbus is said to have been the largest and most valuable elephant in the United States. He is supposed to have been one hundred years old. His weight was five tons, and he was valued at \$15,000. When crossing one of the streams in Adams, the bridge gave way, and the elephant was precipitated some fifteen feet into the water. The injury received in consequence of the accident is said to have caused his death, and it is rumored that the owners of the animal have prosecuted the town of Adams for damages.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this Day

Wheat	65 1/2
Rye	50
Corn	30
Oats	20
Flaxseed	112
Dried Apples	119
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Tallow	10
Lard	10
Ham	12 1/2
Bacon	8
Cloves	4.25

PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL, a natural remedy prepared from a well in Allegheny Co., Pa., 400 feet below the earth's surface, is put up by S. M. KIRK, Pittsburg, in the best form as it flows from the well without admixture of any kind. When taken according to the directions, it will cure many ailments in the lungs and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all the various skin diseases; it has cured numerous cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., several cases of Rheumatism, &c., of standing have been entirely cured. (See advertisement in another part of this paper.)

MARRIAGES.

In Lewisburg, 25th inst. by Rev. P. B. Ross, GEORGE W. FOSTER, of Danville, and Miss JULIA A. H. KLEBER, of Lewisburg.

By Rev. A. J. Collins, 13th inst. CHARLES P. WINTERS, of Selingsgrove, and Miss HARRIET E. STEPHENS, of Lower Augusta.

In Harrisburg, 20th inst. by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, DAVID S. HANCOCK, of Cornwell Furnace, Lewisburg Co., and Miss EMILY H. BISHOP.

DEATHS.

In Buffalo Tp., 3d inst. in her 35th year, MARY ANN, wife of John Zeller.

In Jersey Shore, 19th inst. HARRIET FAT, daughter of Rev. H. H. and S. C. Brewer, and twin sister of Wm. F. who died at the age of 21 years.

In Chittiquone, 12th inst., MARTHA ENNA JACKSON, in her 12th year.

In East Feliciana (Louisiana) the 18th Oct. after a long and painful illness, ROBERT ROSS MONTGOMERY, aged 35 years—formerly of Lewisburg, Pa.—of the Methodist Church.

His companion went a short time before him to the spirit land. They leave several children.

\$5 Reward!

LOST on the 23d inst. probably in Lewisburg, a new Silver WATCH and Chain. The above named reward will be paid for the return of the same to the subscriber, a resident of East Buffalo Tp. ABRAHAM BROWN. Nov. 24.

DENTIST.

H. GERHART, Surgeon Dentist, at his Residence on First St., a few doors South of the

The advertiser having permanently located in Lewisburg, avails himself of these means to inform his friends and the public. He is prepared to perform any operation incident to the profession, and to construct any variety of appliances that may be required to elicit irregular teeth in their natural positions, or to supply the vacancies left by absorbed gums, or teeth that have been lost, from a single tooth to a full set, &c. Charges always reasonable. Lewisburg, Nov. 25, 1851.

1851. TOBACCO, SNUFF, & SEGARS. 1851.

P. W. Wiegand & Co.