LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

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JOB WORK and casual advertisements to be paid for when handed in or delivered.

Communications solicited on all subjects of general interest not within the range of party or sectarian contest. All letters must come post paid, accompanied by the real address of the writer, to receive attention. ☞Those relating exclusively to the Editorial Department, to be directed to Henry C. Hickok, Esq., *Editor*—and those on business to O. N. Worden, *Publisher*.

Office on Market street, between Second and Third, over the Post-Office. O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

Articles Deferred last Week.

☞For valuable and desirable Town Lots and Farms, see 2d column, 4th page, of the Chronicle.

☞Baltimore is developing her energies, and enlarging her avenues for trade, in a most meritorious manner. On Monday week, she celebrated the extension of the Balt. & Ohio Road to Fairmount, Marion Co., Va., 302 miles from Balt., and only 73 miles from Wheeling. Fairmount is on the Monongahela, from whence steamboats often pass to and from Pittsburg.—If Philada. does not show more generosity to the West Branch denizens, who knows but they may prefer the Fairmount to the Pittsburg Road, when going west and south?

☞Fitzgerald's Philada. *City Item* says of the University at Lewisburg—

"The location of the Institution, is a splendid one. For beauty of scenery, and health, we know of no place to compare with it. From the University, the romantic Bluff at Northumberland on the South, the Montour Ridge to the East, and the White Deer Mountain on the North, are all visible. A friend of ours, who has traveled in Europe, assures us that the region is our Pennsylvania Devonshire—surpassing, however, in beauty, that celebrated county.

The route up the Susquehanna will become celebrated throughout the United States, when a Railway makes it open for the traveling community.

Easy Times.—The *N. Y. Tribune* publishes tables from which it appears that 204 officers in the navy have been entirely unemployed for periods varying from 5 to 10 years; 165 have done nothing for 10 years and over; 56 had rest and ease for more than 20 years; and 2 captains have enjoyed uninterrupted repose for more than 30 years—all these receiving their pay and emoluments, and yet not performing a day's duty in all the time, not even shore service in navy yards. It also appears that 216 officers are now waiting orders, and, of course, are doing nothing. It would seem rather strange that nothing could be found for the surgeons or the chaplains to do for so many years.

The "Compromise Measures."

As the series of measures in the last Congress, known as the "Compromise Measures," are used by many without any particular knowledge of what they really are, we give them, with some running comments of the Boston Journal: which assist in the elucidation of their rise and progress. They are—

1. The act providing for the Admission of California. This act was bitterly opposed by the South, because the Constitution of the new State prohibited Slavery.

2. The act establishing a Territorial Government for Utah.

3. The act establishing a Territorial Government in New Mexico. These two acts were passed without the Proviso against the introduction of Slavery. The application of the Proviso was earnestly advocated at the North.

4. The act of establishing the Boundary between Texas and New Mexico. This was a bitter pill for the North, as it gave $10,000,000 to Texas for territory which it was generally believed rightfully belonged to New Mexico.

5. The act abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. This is generally regarded as an important concession on the part of the South to the cause of human freedom. It was a measure offset by

6. The Fugitive Slave Law. This act carries out an obligation imposed by the Constitution. The North contended for a trial by jury in the State where the alleged fugitive is seized. The South conceded the jury trial if it should be demanded, but held that it should take place in the State whence the requisition emanated. The act provided for the appointment of Commissioners, before whom the alleged fugitive should be brought, and who should give all parties a fair hearing, and discharge or remand the alleged fugitive as required by circumstances. It can not be denied that if a jury trial had been granted, the provision in the Constitution for the restoration of fugitives would have been practically annulled. No jury of twelve men likely to be empanneled in the Free States would unanimously agree to restore a fugitive to slavery. The present law is not so favorable to the fugitive as could be desired, but its practical operation has not justified the forebodings of the friends of freedom. Not more than twenty-five fugitives have been returned since the law went into operation, a period of nearly two years. Probably, within that time, some thousands have escaped.

The above we regard the "Compromise Measures." There are those who hold that the Compromise includes only the acts for the admission of California, and for the organization of territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico. These, it is true, were originally reported from the Compromise Committee in one bill, which was termed "the Omnibus." But the other bills were generally understood to be a part of the Compromise, and have been so recognized.

Wedded Love's First Home.

BY JAMES HALL.

'Twas far beyond yon mountains, dear,
We plighted vows of love,
The ocean wave was at our feet,
The autumn sky above;
The pebbly shore was covered o'er
With many a varied shell,
And on the billow's curling spray
The sunbeams glittering fell.
The storm has vexed the billow oft,
And off that storm has set,
But plighted love remains with us
In peace and lustre yet.

I led thee to a lonely haunt,
That bashful love might speak
Where none could hear what love revealed,
Or see the crimson cheek;
The shore was all deserted,
And we wandered there alone,
And not a human step impressed
The sand beach but our own.
Thy footsteps all have vanished
From the billow-beaten strand—
The years we breathed remain with us—
They were not traced in sand.

Far, far we left the sea-girt shore,
Endeared by childhood's dream,
To seek the humble cot that smiled
By fair Ohio's stream;
In vain the mountain cliff opposed,
The mountain torrent roared,
For love unfurled her soaring wing,
And over each barrier soared;
And many a wide domain we passed
And many an ample dome,
But none so blessed, so dear to us,
As wedded love's first home.

Beyond those mountains now are all
That oft we loved or knew,
The long-remembered many,
And the dearly cherished few;
The name of her we value,
And the grave of him we mourn,
Are there—and there is all the past,
To which the heart can turn;
But dearer scenes around us here,
And livelier joys we trace,
For here is wedded love's first home,
Its hallowed resting place.

Moral Courage.

CALMNESS, FIRMNESS, AND SELF-POSSESSION.

"Be calm—be true—be self-possessed,
And Heaven will give and guard the rest."

The philosophy of keeping calm and cool is very difficult to understand and practice with success at this season of the year. Some individuals are always in a heated and excited state, and their sufferings with the thermometer at 95 deg., must be intolerable indeed. There are others again who seldom permit their equanimity of temper to be disturbed. They adapt themselves to the weather and to circumstances, and pass through life as quietly and calmly as possible. If they have important and even arduous business to transact, they endeavor to fit themselves for its discharge, not by eagerness, impatience and bluster, but by quiet, method, and calm determination. And this, perhaps, is the true philosophy. Some persons, for example, are forever in a hurry. They are, moreover, always behind time. They thus become fretful, excited and irritated—and not only lose their temper, but are often "left behind," when it is important that they should be on board a steamboat or a railroad car, in an omnibus or a stage. They waste moments, nay, hours, in idle conversation or in trifling pursuits, and then complain that they are "so unfortunate." They neglect business, break engagements, violate compacts, and at the same time wonder at the want of confidence that is exhibited toward them, and at their loss of integrity and trade. How frequently do we see individuals hastening to a steamboat landing, red with excitement, just two or three minutes after the boat has started, and astonished as well as indignant that some little delay has not taken place for their peculiar accommodation! Inquire into the causes of their procrastination, and they will be found in some idle conversation by the way, or sad forgetfulness of hours and facts. There is, indeed, nothing like system in the ways of this world. Punctuality and regularity are adorning qualities in the character of man. An individual who is in the habit of violating engagements, however trifling, is sure, sooner or later, to lose not only his friends and his character, but his own self-respect. The best way to keep cool, therefore, is to be upright, regular, systematic and self-possessed. We should not put off till to-morrow what may be done to-day. We should not permit difficulties to accumulate, that might be removed step by step. All should endeavor to exercise some degree of manliness, and confront trouble at the beginning. This is indeed one of the great essentials, not only of success in life, but of comfort and contentment. The doctrine is, we admit, much easier to preach than to practice. It is much easier to point out and criticize the weakness of others, than to avoid the manifestation of like errors under similar circumstances. Yet a word sometimes has a rousing and stimulating effect, and may exercise a salutary influence. But the other day we heard of a case, in which an individual absolutely suffered temporary anguish for the want of a little moral courage. He became involved in monetary affairs, found it difficult to realize his engagements, could not make his means available within a specified time, and instead of going forward to the parties interested, and stating the facts in a fair, frank, and manly spirit, he hesitated, grew nervous, and at last absolutely committed the grievous error of leaving the city, and with his affairs confused, entangled and unadjusted. A thousand vague reports were immediately circulated, his friends were puzzled to find out his whereabouts, and when they did discover him, he was perfectly unmanned. Fortunately, there were those intimately connected with him who knew all the facts, who appreciated and prized his character, who were satisfied not only that his means were ample, but that his integrity was undoubted—and thus the matter was speedily and happily adjusted. And yet, such was his nervous sensibility and want of moral courage—such were the perplexity and panic under which he labored—that he was absolutely running away, and he scarcely knew from what. He was confused, bewildered, and excited. He lost the balance of his mind, so to speak, became ashamed of his errors of carelessness and prodigality, could not muster sufficient moral courage to make a real exposition of the facts, plunged on wildly, as if laboring under a sort of monomania, and as already stated, shattered his credit for the moment, and narrowly escaped ruin. Let no one suppose that this is a novel case, or that he might not falter under similar circumstances. "Let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall!" In the great majority of cases, the erring are the victims of circumstances. They have been led on step by step, until at last inflamed, maddened and unbalanced, they have commenced some fearful, perhaps fatal mistake or offence. There are few, very few, who calmly, cooly and deliberately pursue a course calculated not only to destroy themselves, but to pain the hearts of their friends and their families. The many who so err, are the creatures of excitement—excitement which overmasters every other faculty, and renders them the mere playthings and creatures of a morbid fancy, or of the monomania of the hour. The true philosophy of moral courage is that condition of mind which not only enables one to discriminate clearly between right and wrong, but to act calmly and firmly at the most critical moment, and without regard to the humiliation or the mortification that may be inflicted. It at once enables an individual to resist temptation, to confront and overcome danger. He who has never been tested and tried by adversity or by prosperity, can not be said fully to understand himself. He is not sensible of his own weaknesses. Men, we repeat, are often the creatures of the hour, and of the circumstances of the hour. If they give way to excitement and panic, and thus act when not in full command of their own mental faculties, they will in all probability commit some sad mistake. Self-possession, therefore, at all times and under all circumstances, the ability to discriminate, and the moral courage to carry out, are qualities of the very highest character.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

From the National Police Gazette.

Gold and Labor.

Will the influx of Gold raise the rate of Wages?—This question, which everybody has conclusively settled according to their own ideas, a hundred times, still continues to agitate the community, showing the truth of the old adage, "A man convinced against his will," &c, &c. We have heretofore expressed our opinion that such would not be to any material degree, and we are not among those who consider that such an event would be desirable. One thing we are confident of, if gold were to make such a revolution as regards the relative value of labor, the results would tell hard upon the laboring classes. We will briefly state our reasons for arriving at this conclusion.

A general increase in the rate of wages, or what amounts to the same thing, a decrease in the value of money, will not take place in an equal ratio with rise in the price of provisions, clothing, and articles of any kind procurable with money. However much wages might rise, the poor would be immediately the sufferers, not only in consequence of the reason aforesaid but because employers would not themselves receive money in such amounts as would immediately enable them to pay the wages demanded, and work would fall off. It would be an unheal by advance, without basis, and consequently be of no essential benefit, even if it were to continue, for money or money's worth would quickly find its level; it would only be at a higher guage than before.

We would have no objection, of course, to witness an increased rate of wages, generally applicable to all trades, but we should wish to see this arise from the increased demand of labor, and the rise would be gradual, permanent and healthy, and the result we firmly believe will be brought about by the greater quantity of the basis of currency that California and Australia will put the world in possession of. There will, in this case, be no tremendous rise in the value of the various staples and luxuries of life, neither will there be an extraordinary or sudden increase of the value of labor.

If we did not believe that such would eventually be the result of the late astonishing discoveries of the precious metal, we should look upon the rapid increase with fear and trembling; to add to the representatives of wealth without really increasing the demand for labor, and progressing in commerce would have a ruinous tendency and the auriferous produce of our Golden State would prove as fatal to us as Peru did to Spain.

It appears to be a general law that the natural resources of the world invariably develope at the time when the progress of society most requires them, and when that progress is already such as to enable us to avail ourselves of the greater advantage of new discoveries. Formerly, the stores of fuel which our forests contained sufficed for our wants. Shortly before the era of railways, came the knowledge of smelting iron with coal, and simultaneously with the knowledge, the steam engine and the hot blast placed in our hands the mineral treasures of our land.

More recently the increased flow of emigration to new and comparatively unexplored portions of the globe has required an augmented supply of gold—the universally recognized medium for the interchange of wealth between the civilized nations of the earth.

The discovery of gold has at all periods of history been the cause of crime, and has seemed to develop new and heretofore unknown corruptions. But then, be it recollected, the very power by which the world has been corrupted, gold itself, is the great civilizer, and blessings unspeakable must flow from the unexpected development of its hitherto latent resources.

In the universal and toilsome search for gold, our successors will extract the material of perpetual wealth out of the very refuse ejected by ourselves as valueless, and the fable of the old man's apocryphal treasure buried in the gold, in order to induce his sons to pursue industrial husbandry, will be practically realized, probably in the next generation.

The Spanish colonies in South America ruined the mother country. If gold would produce the effect here that many persons appear to think it will, it would ruin this country also. Spain was not ruined because gold was supplied, but because the metal itself was deemed to be *real* wealth, instead of the recognised representative for the *exchange* of wealth, and thus gold is so much idle dross until applied to stimulate and set labor in motion for the creation of wealth; so that by a legitimate use labor will be amply provided, and fair remuneration will be given for labor; but then wages will not be doubled or quadrupled neither will prices be increased, indeed the natural effect will be gradually to lower prices so that the effect will be rather to enable the laborer to purchase more comforts with the same amount of wages, than to purchase less with double the money.

Again, when we consider the wear and tear of gold, its distribution in distant countries where it exists in limited quantity, but where other products abound, notwithanding all that has been said of its vast increase, we much doubt whether the supply will not still be within the limits of the demand, however great that supply may be. Gold ornaments and trinkets and gilded materials are in use among all classes nowadays, which never were met with in the palaces of nobles in former times, and gold has ceased to be merely an article of currency.

We think we have stated enough to satisfy any one who will study the subject, and who is not carried away by the crude ideas formed by the excitement caused by the astonishing influx of gold by every steamer from the Pacific, that while the human family will be universally benefitted by the discoveries of treasure in consequence of the spur it will give to commerce and manufacturers and to business in general, it will not lead to the revolution in currency that many anticipate, and which, however bright it may appear in prospect, would ultimately involve the present system of commerce in universal ruin.

Mind and Body.

Dr. James Johnson, in his essay on "Indigestion," has the following excellent remarks on the influence which the condition of the body has on the mind and heart:

"Many a happy and lucky thought has sprung from an empty stomach. Many an important undertaking has been ruined by a bit of undigested pickle; many a well laid scheme has failed in execution from a drop of green bile; many a terrible and merciless edict has gone forth in consequence of an irritated gastric nerve. The character of men's minds has often suffered from temporary derangements of the body; and thus health may make the same man a hero in the field whom dyspepsia may render imbecile in the Cabinet."

Mr. J. illustrates his subject in the following manner:

"I lately saw a gentleman of brilliant talents and prolific genius who could sit down and write extemporaneously whole pages of superior poetical effusions with scarcely an effort of mind, and who would yet, from a sudden derangement of the digestive organs, be so completely and quickly prostrated in intellectual power as not to be able to write three lines on the most common subject. On a late occasion, when he had merely to communicate an official transaction that required not more than half a dozen lines in the plainest language, he could not put pen to paper, though the attempt was made fifty times in the course of two days. At length he was forced to throw himself into a postchaise and perform a long journey to deliver orally what might have been done in one minute by the pen.

"In half an hour after this task was performed he sat down and wrote an ode descriptive of his own state of nervous irritability, which would not have done discredit to the pen of Byron.

"The author of this essay has himself been so enervated by a fit of what is called indigestion as to be utterly incapable of breaking the seal of a letter for twenty-four hours, though to all appearance in good health at the time. Equally astonishing and unaccountable is the degree of timidity, terror, incapacity, or whatever other magic spell it is, which annihilates for a time the whole energy of the mind, and renders the victim of dyspepsia afraid of his own shadow, or of things more unsubstantial, if possible, than shadows."

Again he says:

"It is under the influence of such paroxysms as these, I am thoroughly convinced, that nine-tenths of those melancholy instances of suicide which shock the ears of the public take place."

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The recent Act of the Legislature on this subject went into operation on the 1st of July inst. The following is a synopsis of its provisions, and the form of the certificate of return to the Register of Wills' Office, adopted in accordance with the Act.

The 1st section declares that the law shall go into effect on the 1st day of July, 1852.

The 2d, 3d and 4th sections, direct that marriages, births and deaths respectively, shall be returned to the Register of Wills in the form of a certificate, which certificate shall be signed by the person who certifies to facts contained in it. The 2d section provides also that under certain circumstances, the parent may make the return of the birth to the office. Parties are not subject to a penalty for neglecting to make the return except as to deaths occurring in the city and county of Philadelphia. Physicians, &c., are required to furnish persons having charge of burial grounds, *precious to interment*, with a certificate, in the form as provided for in the 4th section, and the persons having charge of such grounds are required to procure such certificate, and a physician or surgeon neglecting to *furnish*, or a sexton neglecting to *procure*, or having procured the same neglecting, within 30 days, to return to the Register such certificate, are subject for every offence to a fine of $5.

The form of a return of a death must be signed by the sexton, but the Act does not however require that the name of the sexton shall be entered on the register.

The 5th section embraces marriages, births or deaths happening previously to the passage of the act. The proof in these cases must be upon oath or affirmation.

The 6th section provides for returns of deaths preliminary to letters testamentary, &c. and not required to be under oath. The returns made under this section must contain the items set forth in the 4th section, as far as it may be in the power of the party to return them. It does not say who shall make the return, but refers to the 4th section, in which it is made the duty of the physician or surgeon within thirty days after the decease. The return must be made before the grant of letters, &c.

If application is made for letters on the estate of a person who died previously to the passage of the act, it must be made under oath, as required by the 5th section, and the registry entered among the uncurrent registrations.

The 7th section refers to the action of the Orphans' Court, and makes a previous registration of the birth in the Register's office necessary to the appointment of Guardians, &c., the proof to be made under oath, when the Register will furnish a certificate, which the party applying for the minor will file in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Every return is to be considered as an application to register, and a failure to register accordingly within 14 days after such application, subjects the Register to a penalty of $10.

False swearing, or returning false certificates and false entries are provided against in the 10th section.

For registering births or deaths which took place, or of marriages contracted, previous to the year 1851, 25 cents are to be paid by the party making the return; but no charge is made for administering an oath or examining a witness, unless the testimony is reduced to writing.

For making current registrations since the passage of the act, six cents, to be paid by the County Treasurer.

In the case of deaths, the form is to embrace the full name of deceased; color, sex, age, name of father, name of mother, occupation, place of birth, name of wife, name of husband, date of birth and death, cause of death, name of place, town, township and county in which the person died, place of interment, with the name of person making return, place of residence and date.

In the case of marriages—full name of husband, name of father of husband, name of mother, occupation of husband, residence of husband, birth-place of husband; full name of wife previous to marriage, name of the mother, time when marriage was contracted, town, township and county where contracted; color; by what ceremony, name of person pronouncing marriage, residence of person last named; date of certificate.

In case of birth, full name of child, sex, color, name of other issue living, full name of father, occupation of father, name of mother previous to marriage; hour, day of week, of month and year of birth; town or township; name of physician or other person certifying, or on whose application registry is made; residence of such person, date of certificate.

The Register of Wills of each county, magistrates and others, in making the returns required by the law, will have blank forms prepared, of which those interested may obtain copies for use.

The law is an important one in many respects and its provisions should be carried out.

Outrageous Case of Kidnapping.

We were yesterday put in possession of the particulars of a most bold and outrageous case of kidnapping. It occurred in Steep Falls, Standish, Me. The following are briefly the particulars: Last Friday noon, as the son of Dr. J. P. Weeks, a boy four years old, was going to school, a horse and chaise passed through the village, and just as it reached the place where were several children, two women got out, seized Dr. Weeks' boy, and taking him into the chaise, drove off. Dr. W. did not hear of the circumstance till nearly dark, when he went in pursuit of the kidnappers. It appeared that the women drove to Gorham, 15 miles, where they took the cars to Portland. At Portland, they took the steamer St. Lawrence, and arrived in this city Saturday morning. At 8 o'clock they took the cars for Springfield. From thence they proceeded to Dalton, a village near New York line. From this place they travelled six miles on foot, and in the night, the boy in the meantime suffering extreme physical agony.

Dr. Weeks continued to follow them, and on Monday, in company with Sheriff Tuttle, of Hendilis, found the kidnappers with the kidnapped boy, in a house two miles from any neighbors, in a wild and mountainous region. The women refused to surrender the boy, and resisted the officer most pertinaciously. In fact, they fought like desperadoes, and in the encounter Sheriff Tuttle was personally much injured. The clothes of the women were nearly torn from their bodies in the melee. They were finally taken into custody, and conveyed to the county jail, where they will remain till a requisition for their surrender is forwarded from the Governor of Maine to the Governor of New York.

Dr. Weeks returned to the city yesterday, and last evening proceeded homewards, delighted of course, to obtain his boy, who is a bright and handsome little fellow.

The kidnappers carried their charge over *six hundred miles*. One of the women is about fifty years old, and the other about twenty-five. The six miles they traveled on foot was over a range of the Green Mountains. Their names are suppressed at the request of Dr. Weeks. It is enough that they are secured, and that justice will be dealt out to them for their high crime.

The mother of the child was nearly insane from her loss; which ere this has been changed to joy. This is one of the boldest and most novel cases of kidnapping that has occurred of late years.—*Boston Bee.*

Would Have It.

Yesterday morning a countryman and lately espoused rib, went into a drug store on the corner of Western Row and Eighth streets, and called for a glass of soda water. As usual the interrogation of "what kind of syrup will you have?" was made. The man apparently of the first water, replied—"syrup of squills." "We do not use that kind," replied the druggist. "I knows you don't, bekase it's costly. *I will* have the syrup of squills," said the man. The druggist remonstrated, but all to no purpose. He would have it, remarking "that all the other syrups were made of sugar, lemon drops, sarsaparilla, and such things to humbug the people." The squills were got, and our hero requested to pour out for himself, and he did so, and a bountiful quanty to get the worth of his money, filling one third of his glass. The heroine on being asked how she would prefer her's raised herself to the dignity of a supposed city belle in her opinion, and replied, "I reckon as how I will try mine without the squills or any sweetning." Her wish was complied with, for the druggist was nonplussed at the independence of the apparently happy couple. They touched their glasses, drank, and sat down, as they remarked, to "let it settle." In passing their opinion on the drinks, they gave anything but a favorable decision. In a few minutes our hero commenced getting sick, and vomiting prodigiously. The scene which followed beggars description. The woman cried and wrung her hands. The young man supposed himself to be dying, fell on his knees in prayer, and offered *five cents* to a physician who was near by, if he would cure him. The man after two hours severe sickness began to feel better, and pouring any quantity of epithets on all soda water syrups, &c., the unhappy couple left, when the numerous persons who had assembled in the store sat down and enjoyed a hearty laugh. The physician received half a dime for his trouble.—*Cin. Non.*

The Ladies got Wet.—About one thousand ladies, who went to Dorchester, on Tuesday, to attend the consecration of the new Cemetery, got most thoroughly drenched in the remarkable shower that raged at that time. A friend who was present describes them as most sorry looking creatures, straight, tall, slim, long-faced affairs, looking as though they were ready to enter the cemetery in another capacity than as spectators. It was utterly impossible for them to gain shelter, and thus for two long hours they were obliged to submit to the hydropathy of heaven.—Beautiful bonnets, handsome silks, fastidiously starched muslins, new and rich delaines, all were soaked, undone, ruined. The sex—so brave in dress, so beautiful in color—in one short hour lost all its poetry, all its fine sentiment, all its delicious philosophy.—*Boston Bee.*

Shocking Death.—We regret to learn that Capt. Crim, of the canal boat Judge Anthony, of this place, met with his death in the most shocking manner, on Monday last. He was on his return trip from the city, and was about crossing the river by the bridge at Columbia, when by some accident his leg became entangled in the tow line of a boat crossing in an opposite direction. Before he could be released from his dreadful situation the tow line almost tore his leg from his body. Torn, lacerated, and bleeding frightfully—his leg suspended by a fragment of the bone and a shred of flesh, *Captain Crim steered his boat across the river and into the canal at Columbia*, and then fell exhausted upon the deck. He survived this extraordinary feat only two hours.—*Lycoming Dem.*

Upon coming into the office the other day, says an exchange, we asked the "devil" his rule for punctuation. Said he, "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then I put a comma; when I gape, insert a semi-colon; when I sneeze, a colon; and when I want another chew of tobacco, I insert a period."

Hat Wanted.—"Please, Mr. Smith, pappy wants to know if you won't lend him the model of your hat?" "Certainly, my son; what for?" "He wants to make a scare-crow to keep the corn out of our turkey-buzzards." Exit youth, followed by Smith and a new axe-handle.

Editors Looking Up.—The editor of the *Lebanon Advertiser* has been made a School Director. He is so elated with the idea of being an office holder, that he makes his wife allow him a clean shirt every morning, and has added two inches to the height of his collars!

A genius in Troy has invented a stove that saves three-quarters of the wood while the ashes it makes pay for the remainder.