

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.
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LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1853.

The Governor to-day announced his approval of the following (among other) acts:
The supplement to an act relating to ex-
ecutors and administrators, passed Febru-
ary 24, 1853.

An act to aid the erection of a Monu-
ment commemorative of the Declaration of
American Independence.

An act to incorporate the Penn Medical
College of Philadelphia.

An act for the relief of John Baugher,
of Centre county, a revolutionary soldier.

An act explanatory of the 3d and 4th
sections of the supplement to the act in-
corporating the Susquehanna railroad com-
pany.

An act to extend the charter of the Car-
lisle Deposit Bank.

Supplement to the act of 25th March,
1824, entitled "an act to re-charter cer-
tain banks."

Mr. Myers reported a bill for the erec-
tion of the new county of "Lignier" from
the southern portion of Westmoreland.

Mr. Hendricks for a new county to be
called "Anthracite" from the North part
of Schuylkill, and Hazle to Luzerne.

The bill to incorporate the Chartiers
Valley Railroad—from Washington Bor-
ough, Washington county, to Pittsburg,
was taken up, and opposition offered to
that portion allowing of County Subscrip-
tions. He would not oppose City or Bor-
ough subscriptions, but moved to strike
out the clause allowing the counties of Al-
legheny and Washington to subscribe stock
for said road. A lengthy discussion be-
tween Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Crabb,
Myers, M'Caslin, and Kunkel ensued,
when the question was taken and the
amendment lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baily, Buckalew, Hal-
deman, Hendricks, Quiggle, Sager, San-
derson, Carson, Speaker—8
NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Crabb,
Darlinton, Darsie, Evans, Frick, Hamil-
ton, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Hoge, Kuzer,
Kunkel, Myers, M'Caslin, M'Farland, Ro-
bertson, Skinner, Slifer—18.

Mr. Quiggle then submitted an amend-
ment, that before the Commissioners of
any county shall subscribe to the stock of
this company, the question shall be sub-
mitted to a vote of the people of the county
proposing to subscribe.

This led to another rambling discus-
sion, in which the amendment was opposed by
Messrs. Darsie, Myers and Evans; and
supported by Messrs. Quiggle and Bucka-
lew.

In the course of the discussion,
Mr. Darsie moved an amendment to the
amendment—providing further, that no
county shall make any subscription to the
Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The amendment of Mr. Quiggle was then
lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baily, Buckalew, Hal-
deman, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Quiggle, Sa-
ger, Sanderson—7.
NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Crabb,
Darsie, Evans, Hamilton, Hoge, Kuzer,
Kunkel, Myers, M'Caslin, M'Farland, Ro-
bertson, Skinner, Slifer, Carson, Speaker
—16.

In the House, a little local business
was done, when, on account of the absence
of many Members, an early adjournment took
place.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

In Senate, the bill to incorporate the
North-Western Railroad Company was taken
up and passed finally.

The bill authorizes the construction of
a railroad commencing at or west of Johns-
town, by way of Butler, to the Pennsylva-
nia and Ohio State line, on the Western
boundary line of Lawrence or Mercer county,
with a capital of \$1,000,000, to be in-
creased if necessary, with a single or double
track, and of any gauge or with the
company shall deem advisable; and with
authority to connect with other railroads
and construct branches, not over ten miles
in length, in either of the counties through
which it passes. (This is deemed an im-
portant Railroad.)

Messrs. O'Neill, (Philadelphia) Kunkel,
(Dauphin) and Haldeman, (York) were

appointed a Special Committee under a
bill to provide for the erection of an Exe-
cutive Mansion on the Public Grounds

In the House, a large number of peti-
tions and memorials were presented, bills
introduced, and the Mahoning & Cleveland
Railroad Bill again discussed until adjourn-
ment.

The remark is frequently made, "The
Legislature is doing nothing but making
\$3 per day." This is not just at the present
time. Each branch is in session three
hours per day, and members are sometimes
detained until midnight. As to "making
\$3 per day," while neglecting their home
business and paying Harrisburg prices,
that is impossible. A proper consideration
of the bills before Legislators, will not al-
low haste. Inconsiderate or hasty legisla-
tion is a much more serious evil than tar-
dy or too little legislation.

—The River is to-day within four feet
of the high water mark of 1846. That
beautiful little island, just above the old
Harrisburg Bridge, embosomed in lovely
trees, is so high covered that Mr. Vanhora,
the occupant of the mansion thereon erect-
ed, has been obliged to take himself and
family and moveable effects to the main
land. Many families in the lower part
of the town have been drowned out. The
river has backed up Paxton creek, just be-
low the Borough, so that the Railroad
track is for some distance under water.—
Some passengers by the Railroad abandon-
ed that mode of locomotion as "too
slow" (under the circumstances) and
commenced the *raiforce* to get into town.
Not an unusual amount of driftwood and
lumber has passed, and although we could
not reach Lewisburg by Telegraph, yester-
day, and had no mail from the North, yet
we indulge the hope that the loss of prop-
erty on the North and West Branches
may not be greater than usual.

—George Fisher, Esq., of Middletown,
one of the oldest if not the oldest members
of the bar in Pennsylvania, died at his
home in Middletown, last week. Approp-
riate honors to his memory were paid by
his professional brethren of the Dauphin
county bar.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

In Senate, Mr. Slifer reported bill to
consolidate the Lackawanna and Western
and Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad
Companies.

Mr. Buckalew, bill to increase the sala-
ries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. M'Caslin, a bill to enroll the citi-
zens and organize the volunteers of the
Commonwealth. This bill is accompanied
by a well-written report. The bill propos-
es to repeal the present poll-tax of fifty
cents for the non-performance of militia
duties; requires all volunteer companies to
conform in numbers to the regulations of
the U. S. Army; and to such companies,
appropriate a certain sum from the county
treasury.

The supplement to the act incorporating
the Pennsylvania Coal Company was taken
up, skillfully combated by Mr. Buckalew,
and successfully defended by Mr. Kunkel,
and discussed until adjournment.

The Governor has signed the bill to
charter the Mechanics Savings Bank of
Harrisburg, and the Chartiers Valley Rail-
road Company.

In the House, the second reading of a
resolution to dispense with morning pray-
ers was refused. (The clergymen of Har-
risburg—Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Ger-
man Reformed, Lutheran, Presbyterian,
and Winebrenarian—officiate, in turn,
gratuitously, as Chaplains to the House,
at the opening of each days session. There
is, I am pleased to see, a better attendance,
at this hour, than in former years.)

The bills to incorporate the State Cap-
ital Savings Bank, and the Erie City Bank,
and were taken up on second reading—opposed,
and yeas and nays called at every step—
and finally were engrossed for third read-
ings by small majorities.

In the afternoon, an extra session was
held, and the following among other bills
were passed:

Changing the name of the Sunbury Can-
al Company.

To incorporate the Jersey Shore Pine
Creek and State Line Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Northumberland Cem-
etry Company.

The M. E. Church have been holding
evening meetings for public worship for
some weeks, with much interest. A "union
meeting" of the German Reformed, Lu-
theran and Presbyterian churches is also
in progress.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

In the Senate, a peculiar pension case
came up. The widow of a soldier, who
would undoubtedly have been entitled to
a gratuity, had applied for it. Since her
application, however, she had died. Messrs.
Evans and Kunkel advocated the payment
of \$110—the amount which had been her
due under the law—to her Administrator.
The widow was poor, and her daughter,
with whom she lived, was also very poor.
The application was opposed by Messrs.

Carson, Hoge and Crabb, on the ground
that the person being deceased, the prece-
dent would open the door to numerous
abuses. It passed, however, by a vote of
18 to 13.

The Annual Report of Defaulters to the
State Treasury was presented, but not or-
dered to be printed.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company bill
came up again, and was combated by
Messrs. Sanderson and Buckalew until ad-
journment, when it was ordered for third
reading.

In the House, on motion of Kilbourn,
the General Appropriation Bill was made
the order of the day for Monday next, and
for every day thereafter until disposed of.
(A good move—hope it may be carried
out.)

Mr. Flanagan has submitted a preamble
and resolutions, recommending Congress
to pass Bennett's Land Bill, by which the
Old States are entitled to 150,000
acres for each Senator and Representative
in the present Congress.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

In the Senate, Mr. Slifer read in place
a bill to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall
Association of Milliflburg, and also a bill
for the Lewisburg Water Company.

The new State Printer bill was taken
up on re-consideration (having failed a few
days before) and adopted 2 majority—3
absentees.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company passed
the Senate, finally.

In the House, petition presented by Judge
Beale to change the place of holding elec-
tions in West Beaver Tp. to the house of
Wm. Barth.

Mr. Hart reported from Committee on
Banks bill to incorporate the Lewisburg
Savings Institution.

The Governor returned his veto of a bill
for a new school district in Armstrong
county.

The Senate bill to incorporate the State
Capital Bank was lost—yeas 19, nays 56.
(Landsis, the Whig member from Dauphin,
opposed it, and Waterbury, the Democratic
member—said to have been elected by
Whigs with the view to commend Dea.
aid for this Bank—went for it. Harris-
burg has got one Bank this session, which
will probably suffice.)

The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad
bill passed finally.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

In the Senate, Mr. Crabb made a report
on that portion of Governor's Message re-
lating to the growing of Wool, of which
1500 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Lock Haven and Tyrone (Blairco.)
Railroad bill passed.

In the House, various Railroad matters
were discussed until adjournment—and
adjourned over until Monday. (The Sen-
ate, by a tie vote, refused to adjourn over.)

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 12.

HARRISBURG MARKET.—The semi-
weekly market opened last night, and this
morning I found the two inside stalls and
the two outside stalls of the Market House
filled with buyers and sellers, and wagons
on each side of Market Square and also on
each side of Market street from the Mar-
ket House to the Court House. You can
see—if not everybody, specimens of every-
body in Harrisburg, twice a week, at the
Market.

Perhaps you would like to have a "bill
of fare" that might have been made out at
the market this morning. Well, I remem-
ber there was beef at 10, 12, and 15 cts;
pork, veal, mutton; sausage, in all its va-
rieties, "confidence" and otherwise, with
all the other shapes and forms which hog
is wrought into by German ingenuity; *saucers*
in strings, dry herrings, and a salmon
now and then; chickens, 20 cts. each;
turkeys, ducks, and geese; oysters, and
hot coffee; ham, 15 cts; dried berries, and
fruit of various kinds, pared peaches 12 cts
per quart, and unpared 8 cts; soup or
small beans, and Lima beans 12 cts per
quart; cabbage, raw, krait, etc.; celery,
and tongue grass; apples, potatoes, turnips,
beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, garden
pumpkins; corn in the ear, shelled, ground
fine and coarse; buckwheat; rye flour and
rye bread; wheat flour; wheat break, cakes
of all kind, confectionery, nuts; cheese, of
various styles unknown to this dependent;
butter rich and yellow and pale and sickly
at 25 cts at first and 20 cts at last; new
milk 6 cts, skim milk 3 cts; ice cream,
and cream not iced; eggs 14 cts. Thus
ends my catalogue; but there was also
"corn cobs" to start the fire, and charcoal,
and wood to cook with. A market wagon
load of wood, cut dry, fine, and short, was
help at \$1.50 for a long time—whether it is
"held" yet I doubt, as wood is said to
command about \$5 here.

Intermingled with the market people,
two auctioneers were hawking off every-
thing imaginable from a "yellow covered"
novel which found no purchaser at noth-
ing to marble tables and silk dresses. The
market prices will be rated as high by
most of us "constituents," but it is to be
remembered that Harrisburg has by Rail-

road a command of Philad. and Baltimore
markets, and that prices here are a respect-
able distance below there. One obvious
advantage in a market is a choice of amount
and quality of produce. It introduces
a cash business, and supplies many wants
much easier than can be done when every
family attempts to supply themselves. On
the other hand is the consideration that
this more easy mode of supply may tend
to decrease the industry and application
of house-keepers, and in the long run may
be more costly.

In the market, is the place to study hu-
man nature. The varieties of society—
inequalities of condition—thrift, carefule-
ness, and squand want—are all mirrored
there. There is amusement there, there
is cause for sympathy there, there is abun-
dant food for reflection in an hour's
progress through a market house.

The Senate to-day resolved to make Sat-
urdays, hereafter, a private-bill day. Some
20 or 25 bills were passed.

The supplement to the Lackawanna &
Bloomsburg R. R. Co., empowering them
to connect with the Sunbury & Erie or the
Susquehanna R. R., passed with amend-
ments.

Also the supplement to the act incor-
porating the Harrisburg Mutual Fire Insur-
ance Company, (enlarging its powers.)

Also the bill to consolidate the Lacka-
wanna & Western and Delaware & Cobb's
Gap R. R. Companies.

Also a bill to annex the counties of
Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and
Luzerne to the Eastern District of the Su-
preme Court.

The House had no session. A joint res-
olution is before that body to adjourn on
the 31st March.

A fire in York Borough, this morning,
did considerable damage.

INTEMPERANCE.—The last *Intemperance*
states that FOUR MEN, heads of families,
have died of intemperance in Harrisburg
within one week past!

Died to-day, *Herman Hartman*, from
injuries received by the late accident on the
Central Railroad, by a slide in Blair county.
He had every attention needed, of
physicians and nurses. He was a German,
and stated that he came recently to this
country in search of a sister who he un-
derstood resided in Buffalo City. He left
several thousand dollars in money. Such
a case as this reminds one strongly of
the old invocation, "May you die among
your kindred!"

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

In the Senate, Mr. KUNKEL offered a
petition from Northumberland for an ap-
propriation to increase the capacity of the
Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania
canal.

Mr. HAMLIN of Wayne read in place
a bill to form a new county out of Luzerne
to be called Lackawanna.

Mr. SANDERSON's bill to repeal the uni-
form railroad gauge law, was taken up,
discussed, and postponed.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up the bill to
increase the salaries of the Judges of the
Supreme Court. He briefly explained the
reasons which induced the Committee on
Finance to report the bill. The reasons
were the great increase of the business of
the courts, the inconvenience the judges
are subjected to in travelling from point
to point, and the onerous duties to which
they are subjected. The committee thought
their present pay was inadequate.

The bill passed committee of the whole;
and coming up on second reading.

Mr. KUNKEL moved to amend, to in-
crease the salaries of all law Judges who
receive \$1,000 to \$2,000; those who
receive \$2,500 to \$3,000; and

Mr. CRABB opposed the whole scheme
and expressed his disapprobation of this
everlasting tinkering with the salaries of
the Judges. When the Judges accepted
their nominations for the position, and
electioneered for their election, they knew
what their salaries were to be. Why, he
asked, not as well increase the salaries of
the Governor, Heads of Departments, and
members of the Legislature? He argued
at length against the proposition, and de-
clared his determination to vote against it,
if it be the only vote thus cast.

Mr. O'NEILL moved an amendment, to
increase the salaries of all law Judges who
now receive \$1,600 to \$2,000; those who
receive \$2,500 to \$3,000; and

Mr. DARSIE moved to add to increase
the salaries of the Judges of the District
and Common Pleas Courts of Allegheny
county to \$2,500. The bill was postponed
for the present.

In the House, a large number of peti-
tions was presented, of a local nature
chiefly.

The bill to incorporate the Erie City
Bank, passed committee of the whole by a
close vote.

LECTURE, BY DR. ELDER.—This eve-
ning, at the Court House, Dr. Wm. Elder,
of Philad., lectured on the topic of "Cap-
ital and Labor." The Dr. is a strong-built
man, of middle age, light-colored hair, and

face strongly marked with thought. His
voice is musical, and capable I should
think of great variations, but unfortun-
ately he was laboring under a cold, and as
an orator failed of reaching my anticipa-
tions, or the hopes of his friends. His
lecture was not an array of Capital against
Labor, but—looking at the kindlier and
more hopeful side of the question—he pro-
ceeded to show how an increase of wealth
in a country tends to increase the comforts
of the laborer. He did this by a series
of arguments founded upon statistics in
England, reaching back 30, 90, 150 years.
He combated the theory that the race of
man would increase faster than the capa-
bility of the earth to support him, but main-
tained that the capacity of the earth was
unbounded; that the Mississippi Valley
alone could support more than the whole
earth's population. He contended that the
promotion of religion would tend greatly
to increase the temporal happiness of man,
and that there was too great a tendency to
look to the "better world" for those com-
forts and joys of which we are capable,
and which are promised, in this.—The Dr.
is a universal philanthropist—something
of a reformer—but not a visionary man.
He has reason for his belief, and takes
every question on its own true merits.—
His manner is pleasing, and a current of
genuine humor enlivened his whole dis-
course.

QUI.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

Preachers in London.

SON AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL, REV. J. MELVILLE.

On Sunday I went to hear the Hon. &
Rev. Baptist Wriothsley Noel. He has
of late been the subject of very much re-
mark and of very severe censure in some
quarters, because he followed out his hon-
est convictions and left the Established
Church to connect himself with the Bap-
tists. Of course here all who are not
members of the Episcopal Church are Dis-
senter, and as such are looked upon as of
an inferior grade. Mr. Noel is the son of
Sir Gerard Noel, Baronet; and his mother,
Lady Barham, is a Peeress of England.
He is thus a scion of England's proudest
aristocracy. He himself was for some
years one of the most popular preachers
in the Establishment, and was at last ap-
pointed Chaplain to Her Majesty, Queen
Victoria. Of course when he, a few years
ago, left the Church to become a Dissen-
ter and a Baptist it made quite a commo-
tion. He fortunately survived it, or I
should not have had the pleasure of hearing
him to-day, and it certainly was a pleasure
to me. He has written a work in which
he gives at length his reasons for the very
great change he has made. It has attract-
ed very much attention in this country,
and has been re-printed in the United
States. It has every where been received
with the attention that the views of such
a man deserve.

I repaired to his church, which is very
near to my boarding house, at an early
hour as I thought. But I found it fast
filling up. The church—chapel I should
perhaps call it, as only the houses belong-
ing to the Establishment are churches ac-
cording to English custom—is a very neat
one and was very well filled. The gallery
runs along each of the four sides and the
little round, or it may be, hexagonal, pul-
pit stands out perhaps eight or ten feet
from the front of the gallery at the back
end of the house.

I was very happy to find that Mr. Noel
himself was in the pulpit. He is not so
old as I had supposed, and his appearance
is very prepossessing. He has a high,
open forehead, his nose is long and aquiline
and his chin prominent. He is very
calm and quiet in his manner. I was
struck with his first prayer. It was long,
but was simple, clear and explicit. He
seemed to be perfectly familiar with the
ordinary scenes and duties, cares and wants
of every day life, and to make this knowl-
edge available in leading the petitions of
his large and diversified congregation. It
has seldom been my lot to hear one who
was so clear and direct. There were very
few present, I should think, who did not
feel that some confession expressed their
state, and that some petition embodied
their wants, and embodied it so that they
could not help feeling that they themselves
were brought into the presence of God.
I was fully prepared from this to expect a
very plain and very practical sermon, nor
was I disappointed. He has very little
action, yet there is no want of earnest-
ness. You feel from the very effort which
he makes to meet the various circumstan-
ces of his congregation, and to point out
their dangers and duties, that he is in ear-
nest. You see and feel that he earnestly
wishes them to be wiser and more godly—
and that therefore he speaks. I was very
much interested indeed in his discourse.

The singing was all congregational.
The leader sat in the little desk beneath
the pulpit, and gave out a stanza, which
was sung, and then a second given out and
so to the end. The congregation was very

large, though the church is not so large as
some of ours in Philadelphia.

On Tuesday morning I went to hear the
celebrated Rev. H. Melville, at the church
of Lothbury immediately in the rear of
the Bank of England. It was rather a
singular thing to see the house of worship
open and persons going into it, at a busy
hour of the morning. The Bank and Ex-
change stand near together, and here the
streets in every direction pour in their
hundreds of omnibusses each morning.
I rode on the top of one, and noticed the
long line before and behind me all crowd-
ed with their living freight. Everybody
seemed so intensely busy that I could
scarcely help fearing to find a scanty at-
tendance. It was past eleven o'clock when
I entered the church. The service had
begun. I stood in the aisle for a few mo-
ments looking about for a seat. As I was
looking around I noticed a young woman
in black bonnet three or four yards in front
of me beckoning. I supposed she was
looking to some one behind me—and stood
still. She then came up to me and asked
me if I wished a seat. I assented and
thanked her. She conducted me to a pew
which, with a bow to her sextonship, I
entered. She closed the door and went
off to perform the same kind office for
others. I was, however, safely ensconced
in a high, straight-backed box, from which
I could see the pulpit without any difficul-
ty—but to see the reading desk below re-
quired some little effort, as the front of the
box was a little above the range of my
eyes. The congregation did not seem to be
very large; but about the time the service
was over and the sermon about to com-
mence, the door of the church began to
move very rapidly to and fro. At last the
house (by no means a small one) was well
filled; pews, aisles, gallery, staircases and
all. Many of the people of business
seemed to have calculated to a nicety the
time required for the reading of the ser-
vice, and were there to listen with devout
attention to the sermon, and were off to
business again before the benediction was
pronounced.

Mr. Melville's appearance was very dif-
ferent from what I had expected. He is
perhaps fifty years of age, with light grey,
nearly white, hair, not long, and brushed
stiffly up from his forehead. His height
is about five feet seven or eight inches,
and he is not by any means stout. In the
pulpit his action is confined to the upper
portion of his body, his arms very seldom
being used for that purpose. Occasionally
he places both hands on the desk while he
gesticulates with very great vehemence
with his head. His firm grasp on the desk
and the rapid motion of his head give the
idea of very great energy—but energy held
too uniformly in check. The wish will
arise sometimes that the grasp were loos-
ened and the deep emotion within suffered
to find its ordinary outward expression in
the form raised to its fullest height and
the impassioned sweep of the arm, that
fitting emblem of power. His voice is
good but not very well managed. Occa-
sionally, when enumerating a succession
of particulars, as he did several times in
the course of his sermon, his voice would
rise on each sentence until it came at last
almost to a shrill, piercing scream. His
lower notes were sometimes called into use
with very good effect. But, on the whole,
I should think that his manner is a real
clap net on the matter which he presents.

Were it not for his matter, few of the men
of London would leave their places of busi-
ness at 11 o'clock in the morning to listen
to him.

His matter is his strong point. In the
first place I should judge that he has al-
ways something clear and definite before
him when he goes into the pulpit. Hence
he is very direct. No one of ordinary ca-
pacity could mistake the meaning of a sin-
gle sentence. You have, if the sermon of
this morning may be taken as a sample,
clear, brief and distinct statement of truth.
He labors it would seem to throw it out
of the abstract form and to present it so as
to attract the ear and to find a lodgment
in the memory. Hence there was new and
striking presentation of old truth—so that
few would feel disposed to close their ear
to it as what they knew before. Then new
thoughts came grouping themselves around
his topic. There were occasional flashes
of the imagination, coming when needed
and vanishing as soon as their work was
done; brief and forcible illustration ordi-
narily drawn from things very familiar to
the mass of his hearers but not therefore
destitute of beauty. His application of
the subject was peculiarly worthy of notice.
His hearers must have felt that he
was not talking about a mere something
that might possibly interest people on the
other side of the globe. He aimed, and
with success, too, to make them feel that
he chose the subject for them, and that it
had a special adaptedness to their case. I
have no doubt that many went away as I
did, with some thoughts that they shall
never lose.

For his weekly sermons on Tuesday morn-
ings, Mr. Melville receives the sum of
£500, \$2500. A bequest was made to es-
tablish the lecture and the trustees elect
the preacher annually. G. W. A.

Observations of the Weather.

From the Sanitary Gazette.
SARAH'S DAY, Union Co., Feb. 1, 1853.

Agreeable to promise, I sent you the
state of the Thermometer for January,
1853. You will observe that my obser-
vations are made with a Thermometer
suspended four feet from the ground, about
twenty feet from the house, north side,
where the sun has no effect on the mer-
cury, as measurements taken from a Ther-
mometer suspended against a dwelling
house or under a piazza, where it will be
protected, will not give an accurate me-
asurement by some degrees.

Yours, ISAAC HOTTENSTEIN.