LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.
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OFFICE in Beaver's new block on Market Square, north side, 2d story, left hand door.

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

AUTUMN.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Oh, with what glory comes and goes the year!
The buds of spring—those beautiful harbingers
Of sunny skies and cloudless time—enjoy
Life's newness, and earth's garniture spread out;
And when the silver habit of the clouds
Comes down upon the Autumn sun, and with
A sober gladness the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits,
A young and pageant life the splendid scene.
There is a beauty of spirit breathing now
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,
And, from a broker fall of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods,
And dipping in warm light the pillared clouds.
Morn on the mountain, like a summer bird,
Lifts up her purple wings, and in the vales
The gentle mist—a sweet and passionate woos—
Kisses the blushing leaf, and sets up life
Within the solemn woods of ash-grey and brown,
And silver beech, and maple yellow leaved,
Where Autumn, like a priest of man, sits down
By the wayside a-weary. Through the trees
The golden robin moves: the purple finch,
That on wild and cherryed cedar feeds—
A winter bird—comes with its plaintive whistle,
And pecks by the wind-hazed; while, now and
From cottage roof, the warbling blackbird sings;
And merrily, with oft repeated stroke,
Sounds from the threshing floor the busy flail.
Oh, what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed and days well spent!
For him the wind, aye, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give eloquent teachings;
He shall so hear the solemn hymn that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting-place without a fear.

Local History.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR:—There has existed some uncertainty in the minds of our citizens, as to the *title* of the Old Burying Ground on the lower part of Market street, commonly known as the Presbyterian Cemetery. It may not therefore, be unsatisfactory to your readers, to publish the following original deed of conveyance, (by which the difficulty is for ever set at rest,) which our respected townsman Mr. William Wilson, recently and most unexpectedly discovered among some old papers, of his father, who it will be seen by the Indenture, was one of the Trustees for the Presbyterian congregation:

This Indenture, made this twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, Between Ludwick Derr of Buffeloe Township, Northumberland County, and State of Penna., Yeoman, and Catharine his wife, of the one part, And Walter Clark, Wm. Gray & William Wilson, of White Deer Township, County & State aforesd, Yeomen, in trust for the Presbyterian Congregation, in and near Lewisburg, on the West branch of Susquehanna River, of the other part. Whereas the Hon. Proprietors of Penna. by their patent bearing date, 11th of August 1772, for the consideration therein mentioned, Did give, grant, release, and confirm, unto a certain Richard Peters of the City Philadelphia his Heirs & assigns, a certain Tract of land, situate at the mouth of spring run, below the mouth of Buffeloe creek on the west branch of Susquehanna river, in the Township, County, & State first cited above, Beginning at a hickory standing at the side of Buffeloe creek, 204 perches from the mouth of said Creek, Thence by land of said Ludwick Derr, South two hundred and eight perches to a Pine, South fifty Degrees, East, two hundred and Ninety-eight perches to a white oak, at the side of the West branch. Thence up the same, on the several courses three hundred and twenty perches to the Mouth of Buffeloe. Thence up the same on the several courses, two hundred and four perches, to the place of Beginning, containing three hundred and twenty acres & allowance, &c. And the said Richd. Peters by Indenture bearing date 15th of November, 1773, for the sum therein mentioned, Did grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto the above named Ludwick Derr, his Heirs and Assigns the above mentioned Tract of land, set forth and described as above. **Now This Indenture Witnesseth**, That the said Ludwick and Catharine Derr, for and in consideration of the sum of Seven shillings, and sixpence, in Gold or Silver money to them in hand paid by the aforesd Walter Clark William Wilson, & William Gray, at or before the sealing & Delivering hereof. The receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. Have granted, bargained, sold released, & confirmed, and by these presents Do grant, bargain, sell, release, confirm, & convey, unto the said Walter Clark, William Gray, & William Wilson, in trust as afores'd. their Heirs & successors, a certain piece or parcel of Ground, part of the above-described Tract of land, divided into three lots, viz. number forty-two, forty-four, & forty-six, bounded Northerly by Johns Alley, Westardly by Front street, Southwardly by Market street, Eastwardly by No. forty-eight being sixty-six feet in breadth, and one hundred & sixty-five in depth each. **Together** with all, and singular, the improvements, ways, waters, watercourses, rights, privileges, advantages, Hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining and all the reversion, Remainder, Rents, issues, & profits thereof **to have and to hold** the aforesaid described Lots or parcels of land with the Hereditaments, & appurtenances unto the s'd Walter Clarke, Wm. Gray, Wm. Wilson, in trust as aforesaid, their Heirs & successors forever, to the only proper use and behoof of said Congregation, for a Presbyterian Meeting-house & burying ground. And the said Ludwick Derr & Catharine his wife, for themselves, their Heirs, Ex'rs. Adm'rs. Doth covenent, promise, & grant to, and with said Walter Clarke, Wm. Gray, Wm. Wilson in trust as afores'd, their Heirs & successors that the said Ludwick & Catharine Derr and their Heirs the afores'd described lots, or parcel of Ground, Hereditaments, & premises hereby granted, sold or mentioned, or intended so to be with the appurtenences, unto the Walter Clarke, Wm. Gray, Wm. Wilson in trust as aforesaid their Heirs & Successors, against him the said Ludwick Derr and his Heirs, and against all & every other person, or persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming, or to claim the same or any part thereof, shall, will, and do, by these presents warrant, and forever defend. In Testimony whereof, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and Seals, the Day and Year, first above written, unto these presents.

LUTOWIG DÖRR.
CATHRINE her ✕ mark DARR.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered In presence of us
JOHN DAVIS,
WILLIAM CLARK.

Received the Day of the date of the above written Indenture, from the above named Walter Clarke, Wm. Gray, & Wm. Wilson, the sum of seven shillings, & six pence, It being the full Consideration money above mentioned.

Test. LUTOWIG DÖRR.
JOHN DAVIS.

It will be observed that the above deed conveyed to the said congregation the three lots marked in the plan of the Borough, No's. 42, 44, and 46, the first of which is now the property of Mr. Jonathan Wolfe, (formerly of Wm. Hayes, Esq.) The Cemetery now occupies the site of the three middle lots, to wit, No.'s 44, 46, 48, of the square, instead of the three at the west end of it as given in the above grant. The way in which this change was effected, was briefly as follows, (as can be seen by a reference to the original instruments now in the hands of the Trustees of the church, or to the old Records of Northumberland county.) The two remaining lots, No.'s 48 and 50, at the east end of the square, not granted by the above deed, were by Indenture of Ludwig Derr, bearing date September 22nd 1785, conveyed to Thomas Procter of Philadelphia, by whom they were again by deed dated March 18, 1796, transferred to William P. Brady. When this last named gentleman came into possession, it was discovered that interments had been made, by mistake, in lot 48, which belonged to him and which adjoined the Cemetery. This mistake arose from the fact that the boundaries of the lots were not then accurately marked off, nor were they properly enclosed. Upon this discovery in order to prevent the necessity of disinterring the dead, the trustees proposed to purchase lot 48 of Mr. Brady, and to sell him in exchange lot 42, (Mr. Wolfe's) upon which no interments had been made. This arrangement was effected and Mr. Brady's deed, dated September 22, 1802, and recorded February 1, 1804, conveys to "William Gray, Walter Clark, and William Wilson in trust for the Presbyterian Congregation in and near Lewisburg," for the sum of $200, lot 48, which, together with lots 44 and 46, of the original grant, form the present site.

It has been asked, whether the said congregation have a *right* to *vacate* and *sell* these lots, if they should ever think proper to do so? In regard to lots 44 and 46 of the original Derr grant, which were given, as expressed in the above deed, for a "Meeting House and Burying Ground," they can not dispose of them to third persons, without a special Act of Assembly, which was actually secured, (as appears from the original conveyance in possession of Mr. Wolfe, (*a*) in order to empower the Trustees to sell lot No. 42 to Mr. Brady as above recite'.) But in reference to lot 48, there can be no doubt that they have such *right*, as they hold this by separate purchase from Brady, unclogged by any qualifications or conditions whatever. As a matter of curious information we append the following

BRIEF OF TITLE.

1. 14th March 1762—warrant for 2000 acres to Richard Peters, Esq., on the Frankstown branch of the Juniata.

2. 1st January 1769—Order for 2000 acres to R. Peters in lieu of the above, for his services at Fort Stanwix to be laid out in the then *Late Purchase*.

3. Pursuant to the above order, 320 acres were surveyed to R. Peters and called by the name of "Prescot," in Buffaloe.

4. 17th November 1773—R. Peters, conveys to Ludwig Derr.

(*a*) The Act dated Feb. 27, 1798.

5. Ludwig Derr lays out a town called *Louisborough*, (or *Lewisburg* as above,) and conveys lots 42, 44, 46, to Trustees of Presbyterian Congregation—and also the said Derr conveys lots 48 and 50 to Thomas Procter.

6. Thomas Procter conveys the same to William Perry Brady.

7. Wm. P. Brady conveys lot 48 to the Trustees of Presbyterian Congregation.

8. Said Trustees convey lot 42 (as per Act of Assembly,) to Wm. P Brady.

R.

For the Union County *Star*.

A difference of opinion exists among the members of the Whig Standing Committee of this county for the present year, and judging from an editorial article in the *Star* of last week, will have a tendency to injure the Whig party, if not properly understood. As a member of the party, I desire, if possible, to cast some light upon the subject in order that all may understand their position and act accordingly.

It may not be necessary here to state the reasons which may have led the last county convention to adopt a new mode of selecting the Standing Committee; the principal reason, however, may have been to prevent the committee from being packed by designing ones for particular purposes. By referring to the proceedings of the convention as published in the *Star* and *Chronicle*, I find that the following resolution was adopted—

"*Resolved*, That the Whig Standing Committee consist of one man from each district, whom the return judges from each district shall have the privilege of naming."

Then follow the names of the members of the committee, the same in each paper, except that in the *Star*, Geo. Merrill is designated as Chairman. A notice was published for the members of the Committee to meet at the Grand Jury room at 1 o'clock P. M., of the first week of court. This was signed by "Geo. Merrill, Chairman." In pursuance to this notice the Committee met at the time and place appointed. This was the first meeting after their appointment. The proceedings of this meeting are reported in the Chronicle of the 16th inst., as follows:

☞ At a regular meeting of the Union County Whig Standing Committee, called by the Chairman *pro tem.*, present—Messrs. Weirick, Courtney, Wagenseller, Albright, Clingan, Brown, Taggart, Merrill, Worden, the following permanent officers were chosen:

Col. WM. F. WAGENSELLER, *Chairman*.
O. N. WORDEN, *Secretary*.

Then follows three resolutions passed by the committee, and the appointment of some committees of vigilance. In the proceedings of this meeting as reported by the *Star* of the 15th inst., I find *pro tem* added to the word chairman following the name of Mr. Wagonseller. This is a brief history of the case, thus far.

Next in order is an editorial article in the *Star* of the 22nd inst., which says, "The publisher of the 'Chronicle' accuses us of publishing a false minute of the late meeting of the Standing Committee, inasmuch as we represented Wm. F. Wagonseller as the Chairman *pro tem* of that meeting. That we did so represent him, is true and that it was utterly impossible for him to be anything more at that or any other meeting of the Committee is also true. We, ourselves claim to be the Chairman of that committee and our commission was given us by the county convention in August last, the same body which appointed the whole committee, and just so long as the creature is less powerful than the creator, so long shall we deny and resist the power of that committee to oust us from a post, where the same power that created them, has placed us. * * * In the mean time we take the opportunity to caution the members of the committee to disregard utterly all calls signed by W. F. Wagenseller as Chairman, inasmuch as he does not hold said office and has therefore no authority to issue such calls."

These are the remarks of Mr. Geo. Merrill, editor of the *Star*, an organ of the Whig party, and those are the powers which he claims the right to assert and control. It therefore becomes a question of importance to the future welfare and harmony of the party as to whether he is right or wrong. I shall now proceed to show that the doctrine here contended for by the *Star* is wrong in principle and and would be ruinous in practice.

In pursuance to the above resolution the delegates from each district selected one person, (which constituted the committee,) some of whom were and others were not, members of the convention. Now, admit for the sake of argument, that the name of Geo. Merrill was first named, and standing first on the list would be considered, according to rule, the Chairman of the committee; and suppose further, that he was actually nominated and elected Chairman by the convention, as contended for, would that destroy the right and nullify the power of the committee to elect their Chairman and Secretary? Certainly not. It may have been right and proper in the convention to designate some one as Chairman for the time being, whose duty it would be to call the committee together in the first place, but after having so met, they were fully authorized to elect the same, or any other member of that body as their Chairman for their permanent organization.

The 8th rule of the U. S. House of Representatives says: "The first named member of any committee shall be the Chairman; and in his absence, or being excused by the House, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, *unless the committee by a majority of their number*, ELECT A CHAIRMAN."

The occasion of this rule was this: Mr. Smith of Connecticut had been Chairman of the committee of Claims for several years, and on the 5th November, 1801, was reappointed—up to this time there was no rule or regulation as to the head of a committee: the *usage* had been that the first-named member acted, but it was *usage* only. The committee of Claims in this case elected Mr. Danna, Chairman, much against his will.

In Jefferson's manual of parliamentary practice, the privileges of committees are laid down as follows in section 7: "Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as Chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; *every committee having a right to elect their own Chairman*, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. [4 Inst. 11. 12, Scale. 9. 1 Gray 122]"

In the 8th section of the same manual, in speaking of a committee of the whole it is said, "They (the members of the committee) generally acquiesce in the Chairman named by the speaker; *but, as well as all other committees*, HAVE A RIGHT TO ELECT ONE, some member, by consent, putting the question."

In the "Legislative Guide," by Burleigh, giving the citizen's manual, containing rules for the organization of societies and meetings, whether religious, political or legislative, it is said on page 236 Sec. 3, that "every standing committee should have its Chairman and Secretary, &c." And as to who should be the Chairman of the committee it is stated on page 240, as follows: "The first named on a committee should act as Chairman; *unless a majority choose some other member of their body to fill that office.*" And for authority refers to rule 8, House of Reps's above cited, which was passed as early as the 20th Dec. 1805; and ever since has been held to be the parliamentary practice of all committees. Then it is clear that the committee had the right and power to appoint their own Chairman, that they did so exercise their power is manifest from the proceedings as reported in the *Chronicle*, which shows that Wm. F. Wagonseller was elected permanent Chairman of that body. This right might still be further shown by the usages of the Whig and Democratic parties throughout the State and nation.

Is it therefore true in theory or correct in practice as contended for by Mr. Geo. Merrill in the *Star*, when he says, "we deny and resist the power of that committee to oust us from a post, where the same power, that created them, has placed us!" Surely no one, who understands parliamentary practice will "deny" the power; and no one, who knows, and is acquainted with established rules of order for the government of societies, parties, &c., ought to "resist" it. And he goes on further "to caution the members of the committee to disregard utterly all calls signed by Wm. F. Wagonseller as Chairman, &c. Does this look like order and harmony?

It is a principle which runs through all the ramifications of our political institutions, that the majority shall rule, and as this applies to the organization of committees, whether civil or ecclesiastical, as well as other bodies, I hope it may be correctly understood and faithfully carried out.

I might say a good deal more on this subject, but suppose this may suffice for the present.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sept. 24, 1853.

To the Editor of the Lewisburg Chronicle:

N. B. This communication was presented to Mr. Geo. Merrill for publication in the *Star*, and was *refused* insertion for the present.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.—We learn that the Camden & Amboy Railroad have compromised with the Rev. James Purviance, of Mississippi, (formerly of Baltimore,) who, with his wife and child were injured in the fearful collision of cars on their road on the 8th of August, by paying him $10,000 damages. Mr. Purviance's foot was slightly hurt, his daughter's thigh broken, and his lady badly hurt in the hips. They are still detained in New York, but have all nearly recovered.

The *Pennsylvanian* mentions a rumor that William Allen, of Ohio, will get the China mission. Mr. Allen was known in Congress, as "the Chinese Gong," from the noise he made as a public speaker, and this fact has probably suggested his name to the President.—*N. Y. Express.*

MISCHIEF MAKING.

Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot upon the ground,
Without the village tattling!
How doubly blest that spot would be
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of Gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,
Dame Peace might call it as her own,
And in it she might fix her throne
For ever and for ever;
There like a queen might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they now receive,
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief-makers that remove
Far from our hearts that warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure;
They seem to take one's part; but when
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retail them again,
Mixed up with poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling ill-meant tales—they say,
"Don't mention it, I pray,
I would not tell another;"
Straight to your neighbors then they go,
Narrating everything they know,
And breaking the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend, and brother.

Oh! that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them!
Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degrading part,
To make another's bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish!
Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and peace abound,
And angry feelings perish.

Artesian Wells.

One of the most remarkable Artesian wells of our own time is that of Grenelle, in the Paris basin. It was undertaken in 1834, up to which time no sucessful artesian sinking had reached a greater depth than about 1,000 feet. It was calculated that after passing through the tertiary beds, and the chalk, the upper greensand would be reached at a depth of 1,200 or 1,500 feet. Operations were commenced with an auger of unusual dimensions, viz. 1 foot in diameter; the borings brought up, in succession, the alluvial soil and subsoil, and the tertiary sands, gravels, clays, liguite, &c., until the chalk was reached. They then bored through the hard upper chalk down to the lower chalk with green grains; the dimensions of the auger being reduced at 500 to 9 inches in diameter; at 1,100 to 7½ inches; and at 1,300 feet, to 6 inches in diameter. In the course of these borings, numerous accidents occurred. In May, 1837, at the depth of 418 yards, the hollow tube, with nearly 90 yards of the boring rods attached to it, broke and fell to the bottom of the hole, and fifteen months were occupied in extracting the broken fragments, of course delaying the work for that period. In April, 1840, in passing through the chalk, the chisel attached to the boring-rod fell off, and several months were occupied in recovering it. A similar accident occurred a second time, but instead of attempting to recover it, it was driven into the stratum, which happened to be gravel. When the calculated depth of 1,500 feet had been reached without any result, the Government became disheartened, and the public patience exhausted. On the urgent representation of M. Arago, the sinkings were continued, until at length, on the 26th of February, 1841, the rod suddenly descended several yards. They had pierced the vault of the subterranean waters, and in the course of a few hours the water rushed up violently from a depth of 1,800 feet. The first rush brought up an immense volume of water mixed with sand and mud, and at a high temperature. It rose many feet above the surface, and the force was so great that considerable injury was done to the boring-rods, and it was some time before the shaft could be sufficiently cleared for the full discharge to issue without interruption. The pipe by which the water reached the surface was carried to a height nearly on a level with the source of the supply.

Since the tubes have been completed, about half a million of gallons of perfectly limpid water have been supplied by this well in the course of the twenty-four-hours, at the constant temperature of 82° Fahr.

The temperature of the water of Artesian wells is always higher than that of the surface, according to Arago, in the ratio of 2° for every 60 or 80 feet of descent; but according to the observations of Dr. Paterson on eleven Artesian wells in Scotland, the mean increase is 1° for every 48 feet of descent; and the mean of seventeen wells in other places gave 1° for every 53 feet of descent. In one observation the temperature of the well water was that 52°, while of the surface of a spring close by was at the freezing point.

Artesian wells have been sunk to various depths. The greatest depth is that of Grenelle, just noticed.

Artesian wells have not only been employed for providing houses with water, but their waters have also been used as a moving power. In the village of Gonehem, near Bethune, there are four borings to the depth of 120 feet; the waters are conveyed into the watercourse of a flour mill, and are also made to subserve other agricultural purposes. The little town of Roubaix, near Arras, was in danger of losing its principal means of support, viz., its silk-spinning and dye-works, from want of water. Artesian wells were sunk, one of which yields 288 cubic yards of water per day, or double the power of a steam-engine of 20 horse power. At Tours, an Artesian well pours 237 gallons of water per minute into the trough of a water-wheel 21 feet in diameter, which is the moving power of a large silk manufactory. In another case, at Fontes, near Aire, the united waters of ten wells are made to turn the mill-stone of a large mill, to blow the bellows, and to beat the hammers of a nail manufactory.

The constant high temperature of these waters renders them especially valuable during winter, either as a moving power or as a means of thawing and washing away the ice which impedes the motion of water-wheels in time of frost. In Wertemberg, the water of several Artesian wells is transmitted thro' metal pipes arranged in large manufactories, and thus a constant temperature of 47° is maintained at a season when the external temperature is at zero. Greenhouses have been heated in a similar manner, and the Artesian waters of Grenelle have been applied as a sourse of warmth to hospitals and other public buildings. By introducing the water of Artesian wells into fish-ponds, the extreme variations of the seasons have been prevented. Artificial cress plots have also been formed and supplied by means of these wells with pure water of a steady temperature. The artificial cress-plots of Erfurt produce a large annual revenue. Paper mills have also been supplied with the pure water of these wells at periods when the heavy rains have made the river water muddy. In the department of du Nord, the fine line used in the manufacture of cambric, lawn, lace, &c., is prepared from flax rotted in pools which are supplied by Artesian waters; by their purity and invariable temperature, the soluble portion of the flax are more quickly removed, and the valuable qualities of the filaments retained in high perfection.

But if Artesian borings have been in a majority of cases successful, it must not be forgotten that failures do sometimes occur. Thus at Blingel, in the valley of Ternoise, three borings were made in 1820; the first became a very beautiful projecting fountain; the other two, very near the first, gave no water. At Bethune, a boring, after having pierced 70 feet of alluvial soil, and 30 feet of limestone, brought to the surface a beautiful jet of water. In the garden of the convent of this property, a similar operation of boring produced no water, even though the chalk had been penetrated more than 100 feet.

There is a description of boring or sinking which M. Arago terms *negative Artesian wells* or *drain-wells*. These are pits sunk for the purpose of transmitting into the earth, water retained at the surface by strata of impermeable clay or stone, thereby rendering extensive districts mere morasses unfit for cultivation. Thus the Plain Paluns, near Marseilles, was formerly a great morass, which it appeared impossible to drain by surface channels. King Rene sunk numerous drain-wells which proved effectual, and waters thus carried off are said to have formed the projecting fountains of the port of Miou, near Cassis. The River Orbe, in the Jura, which descends from the Lake of the Rousses, conveys into Lake Joux much more water than is removed from it by evaporation. This latter lake, which has no river issuing from it, nevertheless maintains a nearly uniform elevation. "It is," says Saussure, "because nature has provided for these waters subterranean issues, by which they are ingulfed and disappear. As it is of the greatest consequence for the inhabitants of this valley to preserve these natural drains, without which their arable lands and habitations would be immediately overflowed, they preserve them with the greatest possible care; and when they perceive that they do not take off the water with sufficient velocity, they themselves open new ones. For which purpose all that is necessary is to sink a pit 15 or 20 feet deep, and about 10 feet in diameter, in the thin and vertical strata, the summits of which appear on the surface. The waters absorbed by these *engonnoirs*, or funnels, as they are called, are observed to rise from the earth and form a large spring, called Orbe, at the distance of two miles below the southern extremity of the lake." In this passage of two miles the absorbed waters descend 680 feet.

In the winter of 1832-3, a manufacturer of potato-starch at Villetaneuse, a small village about three miles from St. Denis, sunk a pit to the depth of the absorbing stratified beds, and thus got rid of no less than 16,000 gallons of impure water per day, the stench of which had given rise to serious complaints, which would probably have compelled him to break up his establishment. After six months of daily absorption, nothing but sand was found a the bottom of the pit, so completely had the nuisance been removed by this means. It is to be feared, however, that the water of neighboring wells might be injured.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

The "Five Point's" Stories.

Doubtless more readers have read the touching little stories entitled "The Two-Penny Marriage," "Hot Corn," &c. which appeared lately in this and almost all other papers, than have read any other stories, so modest in their pretensions, for a long time. Their scenes were laid in a spot in our great eastern city, which has become proverbial as a haunt of every thing that is vile and degrading, and towards which the eyes of philanthropic and christian men have been turned, in the self-denying work of attempting its amelioration and reformation. The skill displayed in the stories, in working up the elements of wretchedness and vice there furnished, into a form to awaken sympathy, and hope, and charity, was universally felt and acknowledged. Their author is said to be Solon Robinson, Esq., who, according to the *Home Journal*, would be the last man thought of, judging by his outside looks, he being a very matter-of-fact looking man, and spending his days, in a business way, with butchers and drovers. The practical effect of the stories is thus recorded by the *Independent*.

The touching story lately published in the *Tribune*, with the above title, (Hot Corn,) has been fruitful, not only in drawing tears from the eyes, but money from the pocket. Mr. Pease, of the Five Points House of Industry, acknowledges the receipt, up to September 7, of "Hot Corn" donations to the amount of one thousand and eighty-nine dollars. This, he says, has enabled us to wipe out our load of debt, and to extend, since the coming in of some of these very acceptable, very thankfully received donations, aid to a number of destitute children, some of them very beautiful and interesting, whose history would form a volume of heart-rending tales.

Mr. Robinson, the reputed author of the Hot Corn story, has thus proved himself one of Mr. Pease's most effective helpers as well as a valuable member of the *Tribune* corps.—*Chambersburg Whig.*

THE GREAT CANADIAN RAILWAY, for the construction and equipment of which the contract has been taken by a wealthy firm in England, will be about 1100 miles long—commencing at a point on the St. Lawrence 120 miles below Quebec, and terminating as a point opposite Detroit. The road will pass through or near Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Toronto and Hamilton, terminating at the waters of Lake Huron, near Detroit. It is to be constructed with the wide gauge, and in every respect to be made in the most substantial manner. The river St. Lawrence is to be spanned by a huge iron bridge, on the feasibility of which a favorable opinion has been given by Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer. The capital has been subscribed in England, and the contract for the entire work, including the right of way, bridges, construction, rails, locomotives, cars, station houses, warehouses, &c., is £9,000 a mile, amounting altogether to from forty to forty-five millions of dollars.

ANECDOTE.—A gentleman walking across a porch of a certain popular hotel in Western New York, espied a little boy with ragged garments, leaning against one of the fluted columns, and having at hand no other object upon which to let off his superabundant wit, taking a cigar from his mouth, and looking the boy full in the face, thus addressed him—"My little fellow, does your mother know you are out?" After gazing a moment at the stranger with moistened eyes, the lad replied, "Sir, *my poor mother is dead.*"

We read the above touching incident the other day, and not having the paper at hand, have concluded to give it in our own words, that it may not be lost to the readers of this paper. Whether the *gentleman* assuaged the rising grief of the poor orphan or atoned for his untimely jest, by a liberal donation or other suitable demonstration, the account did not state. But one thing is certain; he must have learned a lesson he will not soon forget—to guard against unnecessarily wounding the feelings of the afflicted.—*Scranton Herald.*

It is stated that a weekly paper, in the Magyar language, will be started in New York city on the first of October, as a medium of communication between Hungarian exiles in this country, and as a faithful record of the present condition of Hungary. It will be published by Torok Lajoa, 110 Chatham st., New York, at $1,00 for three months to subscribers in this country, and $1.50 to subscribers, for the same time, in California or Europe.

AN OLD BARREL OF FLOUR.—The other day a barrel of flour was taken from the river at Lawrenceburg, which from all appearances, had been under water for years past. The hoops were decayed and the staves green with moss. Yet, with the exception of about three inches of dough adhering to the staves and heading, the flour was in as good condition as when rolled from the mill.—*Louisville Courier.*