LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.
O. N. WORDEN, PRINTER.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1854.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL.

Issued on Friday Mornings, at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania.

TERMS—$1,50 per year, for each actually in advance; $1,75 if paid within three months; $2,00 if paid within a year; $2,50 if not paid before the year expires; 5 cts. for a single number.

ADVERTISEMENTS handsomely inserted at 50 cents per square one week, 25 cents each subsequent insertion. $5 a year. Two squares, $4 for six months, $7 for a year. Mercantile advertisements not exceeding one fourth of a column, $10 a year. Half square, a half price. Yearly advertisements under half a square, 50 cents per line—18 lines to a square (long primer, 16 lines, 12 unscribed).

Discontinuance optional with the Publisher, when all dues are not paid; and Interest on all accounts due.

Communications solicited on topics of general interest not within the range of party or sectarian contest. All letters to insure post paid, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, to ensure attention. ☞ Those relating exclusively to the Editorial Department, to be directed to HENRY C. HICKOK, Esq., Editor—and those on business matters to O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

The MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is located in the office of the Chronicle, and arrangements are made to obtain News from the East in advance of the Mails.

Connected with the Office are ample materials for most kinds of JOB PRINTING, which will be executed with neatness and despatch and on reasonable terms.

☞ Office on Market Square, north side, second story, 3d door above the Post Office.

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

The Farmer.

Officers of the Union County Agricultural Society.

President—JACOB GUNDY, East Buffalo.

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do Henry W. Snyder, Penns

2d Fair to be at Lewisburg, Oct. 5 & 6, 1854.

Committee of Arrangements.

JONATHAN WOLFE, | GEORGE R. BLISS,
JOSEPH M. NESBIT, | JOHN CHAMBERLIN
FRANCIS WILSON, | HENRY W. FRIES,
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Premiums for 1854.

HORSES.

For best Stallion—to be paid when he has been kept within the limits of the Society one service season	$5.00
2d best, same conditions	3,00
best Breeding Mare, one or more of her colts to be shown	3,00
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best Gelding Horse, not over 7 years	3.00
2d best	2,00
best 3 years old Colt	2,00
best 2 years old Colt	2,00
best sucking Horse Colt	1,50
2d best	1,00
best sucking Mare Colt	1,50
2d best	1,00

PLOWING MATCH.

best Plowing, regard being had to the skill of workmen and discipline of teams as well as execution of the work, rather than time, provided it be done within a reasonable time	3,00
2d best	2,00
best done by a boy under 20 years of age	2,00

NEAT CATTLE.

best Bull, not under 2 nor over 5 years old, kept within the limits of the Society one service season	3,00
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best Bull Calf	2,00
best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her Calves to be shown as evidence of her breeding, and full statement in writing of her Dairy qualities	3,00
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best 2 or more Dairy Cows, owned and kept by one person, written statements of age, breed, yield &c. to be rendered. "Penn'a Farm Journal" one year, or Agricult. Patent Office Rep. and $1, or	2,00
best 2 year old Heifer, J. or R and $1, or	2,00
Cow giving greatest amount of Butter	2,00
best Cow for stock	2,00
best 1 year old Heifer	1,50
best heifer Calf, J. or R. or	1,00
best stock of Neat Cattle belonging to one farm, not less than 10 head, J. or R. and	1,00

OXEN AND STEERS.

best pair of Oxen, 4 years old or more	3,00
2d best	2,00
best yoke Steer Calves, J. or R. or	1,00

TEAMS.

best team of Oxen from any one township 8 pairs or more 4 years old or more	8,00
best span of Working Horses	4,00
2d best	2,00
best span of Matched Horses	2,00

SHEEP.

best French Merino Buck, kept within the Society limits 2 years	5.00
best Buck of any other breed	2.00
best 6 Ewe Sheep, J. or R. and $1, or	2,00
best 6 Lambs	2,00

SWINE.

best Boar	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Sow, with 1 or more of her pigs to be shown, J. or R. and $1, or	2,00
best 5 or more Pigs, 2 to 10 weeks old, J. or R. and	1,00
best 2 Pigs	1,00

POULTRY.

best pair Shanghai Chickens	75
2d best	25
best pair Chittagongs	75
2d best	25
best pair Cochin Chinas	75
2d best	25
best pair Polish	75
2d best	25
best pair of any other breed	75
2d best	25
best pair Turkeys	1,00
2d best	50

CROPS.

best 5 acres Winter Wheat	5,00
2d best, J. or R. and	3,00
3d best	2,00
best bushel Wheat	1,00
2d best	50
best acre Spring Wheat	1,50
best 5 acres Rye	3,00
2d best	2,00
best 5 acres Indian Corn	5,00
2d best	3,00
3d best	2,00
best bushel Corn in ears	1,00
2d best	50
best 5 acres Oats	2,00
2d best	1,00
best bushel Oats	50
best bushel Buckwheat	50
best 3 acres Barley	2,00
2d best	1,00
best crop Potatoes, not under ½ acre	3,00
2d best	2,00
best bushel Sweet Potatoes	1,00
do Common Potatoes	50
best 2 acres Turnips	2,00
best bushel Turnips	50
best ½ acre Carrots	2,00
best ½ acre Beets	2,00
best bushel Beets	50
best ½ acre Ruta Baga Turnips	2,00
best ½ acre Beans, J. or R. and	50
2d best	1,00
best peck Beans	50
best peck Peas	50
best lot Cabbage	50
best 2 Pumpkins	1,00

FRUIT.

best lot Winter Apples, not under 4 kinds, a peck of each kind, all raised by the person presenting, J. or R. and	1,00
2d best, J. or R.	
best variety Apples not under 10 kinds or less than 2 bushels in all, J. or R. and	1,00
best ½ bushel Apples	1,00
best specimens Pears	1,00
best specimens Plums, 3 or more kinds	1,00
best peck Quinces	1,00
best peck Peaches	1,00
best ½ lb Grapes, 5 lbs. or more	1,00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

best 10 lbs. or more Butter, a silver butter knife and (no 2d best offered for)	2,00
best Cheese, 25 lbs. or more	2,00
best lot Honey, 25 lbs. or more	1,00

FLOUR AND BREAD.

best barrel Wheat Flour	1,00
best 50 lbs. Buckwheat Flour	1,00
best specimen Flour Bread, with written statement of manner of making it	1,00
best Rye and Indian, same conditions	1,00

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

best Fulled Cloth, 10 yards or more	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more	1,00
2d best	50
best Cotton and Wool do. 10 yds or more	1,00
best Woolen Yarn Carpeting, 5 yds or more	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Rag Carpeting, 6 yds or more	1,00
2d best	50
best Hearth Rug	1,00
best ½ doz. pairs Men's Woolen Half Hose	50
best Woolen Shawl	1,00
2d best	50
best pound Woolen Yarn	50
best Quilt	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Bedspread	1,00
2d best	50
best specimen Needlework	1,00
2d best	50
best Lamp Mat	50
best Knit Tippet	50
best Wrought Shoes	50
best 2 pairs Mittens	50
best specimen raised Worsted work	50
best Straw Hats, 6 or more	1,00
best domestic Soap, 5 lbs. or more	1,00

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

best single Wagon	2,00
best specimen Cabinet work	2,00
best Dress Coat	1,00
best Vest	50
best Wagon Harness	1,00
best ½ doz. Calf Skins finished	1,00
best ½ doz Kip Skins	1,00
best ½ doz sides Sole Leather	1,00
best lot finished Leather any other kind	1,00
best ½ doz. pairs Thick Boots	1,00
best 2 pairs sewed Calf Boots	1,00
best 2 pairs Ladies' Kid Shoes	1,00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

best improved Sward Plow	3,00
2d best	1,00
best improved Seed Plow	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Subsoil Plow	1,00
best Grain Reaper	2,00
best Grass Cutter	2,00
best Grain Drill	2,00
best Corn Drill	1,00
best Fanning Mill	1,00
best Cultivator	1,00
best Harrow	50
best Roller	1,00
best improved Horse Rake	1,00
best Lime-Spreader	2,00
best portable Cider Mill	1,00
best portable Clover Huller	2,00
best doz. Scythes	1,00
best doz. Hay Forks	1,00
best ½ doz. Manure Forks	1,00
best ½ doz. Shovels	1,00
best ½ doz. Hoes	1,00
best ½ doz. Narrow Axes	1,00
any new and useful improvement in any farm machine, or implement, from $1 to $5, according to its value, at the discretion of the Committee.	
any new and useful improvement in any household machine, implement or article of furniture calculated to lighten the labor of females, from $1 to $5.	

MANURE.

ten 4 horse loads compost Manure, best quality, prepared at least expense, by any new process, a statement in writing to be given of materials used, mode of preparation, expense, &c.	4,00
2d best	3,00

FARM ACCOUNTS.

best account of Farm Operations for the season, giving the management of stock, crops, any improvement in fencing, plowing, seeding, cultivating and harvesting crops, together with expenses and income of the farm, to be presented to the Committee on Crops on or before the first Monday in January next, and premium awarded by them	3,00
greatest profits from ½ acre of land in any crop or crops, full statement in writing of expense of labor, manure, &c., with true value of crop, certified under oath, J. or R. and	1,50
2d best	2,00

The same animal or article shall take the same premium in the same class but once, nor be allowed to take a lower premium in rank than has previously been taken by the same.

The several Committees shall have liberty to recommend Honorary Premiums, to be paid by the Executive Committee as they may deem the funds of the Society will warrant, and also to award Diplomas to such contributors as they may deem worthy of that notice.

Lewisburg Post-Office Arrangements.

EASTERN Mails, every day except Sunday, close at 3½ o'clock, P. M

WESTERN, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, close at 8½ A. M.

NORTHERN (Williamsport) Mond. Wedn and Fri., close at 8 P.M. of night preceding.

SOUTHERN (Selinsgrove) Tuesd. Thursd. and Saturd., close at 12, M.

BUFFALOE X ROADS, Tuesday and Friday, close at 8 P.M. of night preceding.

☞ Business hours daily (except Sundays) from 6 until 11½, A.M., and from 12, M. until 8, P.M.

Nov. 23, 1853. H. W. CROTZER, P. M.

☞ A VARIETY of School Books, Blank Books, Gift Books for Holiday presents, Pens, Ink, Letter and Cap Paper, Fancy Stationery, Magazines, Papers, etc. etc. for sale *cheap* at the LEWISBURG POST OFFICE

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE
AUGUST 11, 1854.

Figures better then Guesswork.

It is the constant cry of the New Berliners—a cry often thoughtlessly echoed—that the Division of Union County would increase largely Taxation for County purposes, and that County Buildings would cost $20,000 or $30,000 for each county. We have often shown that as Officers are paid by the day for work done, or have fees for work done, half the amount of work would reduce the pay accordingly, and each county need pay but half what this county now does; while in other respects, both the county and individuals would save money by having the seat of justice near the center of both business and population.

But to *demonstrate* this position, we copy the following *figures* prepared by REUBEN W. WEAVER, Esq., a respectable Lawyer of Bloomsburg, relative to the practical operation of Division in Columbia county. ☞ Columbia county was organized from old Northumberland, at the same time that Union county was erected from the same. The population of Columbia, in 1850, was about equal to that of Union now; but Union county is valued more than *one-sixth* higher than Columbia and Montour. The Court House for Columbia county is an elegant structure, and we never heard but that its Offices are sufficiently commodious, and its Jail secure. Now about the cost of all, Mr. Weaver states as follows:

BLOOMSBURG, July 28, 1854.

The cost of our Court House was	$8,217.21
" Jail	3,690.00
Total exclusive of building lots	$11,907.21

Of this sum, $2,500 was paid by the County, and the balance by the citizens in voluntary subscriptions.

The following is the rate of County Tax assessed since 1840, in Columbia:

1840—30 cts. on the $100 valuation.	
1841—40 "	
1842—25 "	
1843—20 "	
1844—20 "	
1845—10	County deeply in debt—done for political effect, to prevent Removal, and re acted very severely—for next year.
1846—10	
1847—25 cts.	*Removal took place.*
1848—25	
1849—30	
1850—30	[DIVISION effected.
1851—30	
1852—25	
1853—20	
1854—20	

☞ So it will be seen that small increases of expenses in a few particulars, may be overcome by decreased expenses in other particulars. The tax in Columbia county is now 25 *per cent. less* than it was before Division; while the advantages to the people of having their legal place of business in connection with their mart of trade and route of travel, is an item which most of the tax payers feel in their pockets, but which can not be reported like a County Tax.

A New Court House.

About 1812, a House was erected for the then new county of Susquehanna, at a cost of $8,000. In 1854, the cornerstone of a Court House was laid on the same site, under a contract of $18,500. Eld. Davis Dimock, M. D., long time an Associate Judge and preacher of the Gospel, participated in the exercises on both occasions. Two grandsons of the principal contractor of the old, are principal contractors for new building, which includes Jail, County Offices, and Jury Rooms. It is all to be paid for by County Taxes, and the NEW will cost $10,500—or *one hundred and thirty-one per cent.*—more than the OLD Court House.

[Union County was erected soon after Susquehanna.]

Worthy of a Thought.

The *News Letter* states that when the late Menagerie exhibited in Jersey Shore, the tavern Keepers all closed their bars. There was a large crowd, ☞ but not a drunken man could be found. *Query:* If such was the happy result for one week day, why not make the custom daily, and thus suppress nearly if not quite all drunkenness?

☞ Last Sunday, a hail storm prevailed in Kelly township, proving considerably destructive to vegetation of all kinds. Mr. James Lawson informs us that he had 70 panes of glass broken. Other particulars of damages, we have not learned. There was also hail on the east side of the river about the same time.

☞ The Jail at New Berlin appears to be getting rather leaky. Not long since, a prisoner, named Israel Angtadt, escaped; and last week, another named Taylor dug his way partly through the walls, but somebody happening to see him just in time, he was taken back and put under additional security.

☞ Know Nothingism, and its objects and purposes, are thus defined by the Frederick (Md.) *Examiner.*

"We do not believe the Know Nothings design to persecute any for opinion's sake, or deprive the foreigner of his civil rights. The organization did not spring from intolerance of Catholics, but resistance to Jesuitical aggression; not from proscription of foreigners, but opposition to the undue influence they have exercised in elections. It will prevent both in future, and when these ends of self-protection shall be established, it will, we doubt not, as quietly pass away as it suddenly arose and spread."

For the Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR: The recent decision of our Supreme Court, in reference to the sale of Liquors on the Sabbath, has brought to light one startling fact, namely, that the sole penalty attached to the violation of our Sunday laws is the paltry sum of $4 (and costs.)

Verily, sir, there is still *some* difference between much of our boasted enlightened legislation, and the pure, strict code of Bible morality.

Would it not be well to call attention, through the press, to this fact, in order to procure such an amendment of the existing statutes as will secure obedience to the law of God by a penalty *at least somewhat* greater than would be conceded to almost any petty private corporation to enforce its peculiar privileges.

Aug. 7, 1854. R.

Western Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

MADISON, WIS., Aug. 2, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—The existence of the Cholera in the West, and the exaggerated stories of its extent, has almost entirely suspended travel, and hotel-keepers, buse's, &c., are enjoying a season of plenty of nothing to do. But, as the Cholera is fast subsiding, and in some places entirely disappeared, this oppressive stagnation in travel will soon be superceded by the wonted tide of emigration to the West. The Cholera has not existed to the extent as it was represented; but it has, in *reality*, been bad enough, in all conscience. In Chicago it was worst, and still lingers about the city, but is materially declining in violence and fatality. Even there, the people were more frightened than hurt, and fled from the city with dismay at its first appearance. A gentleman who was there about the time informed me that no less than *ten thousand* persons fled from the city in the course of two or three days. In Madison, there has not been a case of Cholera for eight days, yet, not more than 30 miles distant, reports are current, told as from the most unimpeachable authority, that in Madison over sixty deaths occur daily from Cholera, and the city is deserted! There have been *twenty* cases of *real* Cholera here, *ten* of which resulted fatally; and from these sprung the big stories. The greatest fatality I have heard of occurred at a stage-station, kept by a man named Lamar, about 15 miles east of Galena, in Illinois, about two weeks ago. The first victims were Mrs. Lamar, and four children, two servant-girls, two stage-drivers, the bar keeper, and a man who had commenced making coffins for the deceased. After nine had died in the house, "which, by the way," says the Galena *Jeffersonian*, is in one of the most beautiful and airy situations in the country," the remainder of the family removed to the barn, where two more were seized and expired. Dr. Ladd, of Shullsburg, in this State, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, one of the attending physicians, died the next morning after his return home. A friend of the family, also living at Shullsburg, was attacked but recovered. Four stage-drivers, who were in the habit of taking some of their meals and spending part of their time at Lamar's, died about the same time at Galena. As to the probable cause of this singular mortality, the *Jeffersonian* says:

"This extraordinary mortality is unexampled. We hear that it is accounted for by the condition of the cellar beneath the house. The bottom, it is said, was covered with water in a putrid condition, in which were floating cut pieces of meat, decayed vegetables and other refuse that will gather in such places. Over this mass, the meat consumed by the family was hanging, and through the accumulations upon it, the disease—whatever it may have been—is supposed to have been communicated to the sufferers. It is said that every person who took dinner there on Monday is now in the grave. Poison is suspected—with what reason, we do not know.

"Some local cause operating with deadly virulence has killed *seventeen* out of some twenty-five persons who have been in contact with it. Let this warning take hold of all whose premises contain the seeds of disease."

Since my last letter, the weather has "cleared up," and has been for several days past, clear, warm, and healthy, and the destruction of crops, of which I then spoke, has not been as bad or as general as was then anticipated. The only remarkable loss that the farmers will now sustain will be in the shelling of the over-ripened wheat in the process of gathering, and the great scarcity of help. They are paying $2,50 to $3,00 a day for harvest hands, and they are hard to be got at that. I heard of one farmer who had one hundred acres of grain to harvest, and could not get any harvesters, notwithstanding he offered $3,00 and upwards a day.

The restrictions of the Game Law expired on the 12th ult., and sportsmen are regaling themselves by shooting Prairie Hens, which, by the way, is the most exhilerating, lively, and exciting recreations to be enjoyed by the sportsman. There is none of that patient waiting and watching required in deer hunting, or the stealth and wading for ducks, &c., but it is lively walking and expectations to keep up with the skillful dog, who ranges through the grass to "set" and "start" the bird, and the quick shooting to take them in couplets, before they are too far flown for the shot to reach them. Taking them on wing is a fast operation, and it requires a great deal of practice to become an adept. A practised marksman however with a well trained dog, will take twenty to thirty in an afternoon, with very few more than that number of shots. The grass on the Prairies is high and waving, and the flowers bright and fragrant, which perfectly secure the birds from the hunter's view, and then it is highly amusing to see the dog bound away in a circuit of from 20 to 50 rods in pursuit, when he comes up to a covey of the birds, he manifests it to his master by suddenly stopping, stretching himself out, lying down to the ground, his nose pointed straight ahead, and his tail straight back, and as he slowly walks towards them his tail begins to sway gently, the birds squat snugly in the grass so that a person could not see them, but as "setter" leads nearly on to them, they rise and sail gracefully away in a horizontal line, a few feet above the grass, not very swifdly, curving a little to the right or left, affording the finest opportunity for the hunter to make a couple of shots and take a brace of them. F.

Kansas Emigrant Aid Company.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Tabernacle, to hear a statement of the objects and operations of the above Society, &c. The attendance was large.

The Hon. ELI THAYER, of Worcester, President of the Company, addressed the meeting, explaining the object of the Company. The object is to organize emigration, and make it subserve a certain purpose, in a definite, safe and useful manner. The Company will aid the emigrant, first by diminishing the expense of emigration, by making a contract with the lines of transportation. Advertisements have been published to forward 20,000 emigrants this fall. The fare from Boston to Kansas will be only $25, one-half the usual rate. This is practicable by having a responsible moneyed company to make the contract, and the emigrants will be protected from the usual frauds. Further, the Company proposes to aid the emigrant after his arrival in Kansas. Agents of the Company have explored the Territory, and have full information as to all its resources. There are to be receiving houses, in which the emigrants are to be lodged on their first arrival. Until the houses are ready, there are fifty tents erected, in which the first arrivals have been already received, and which will answer for the next draft, when the first have their log cabins built. Further, the Company propose to provide everything necessary for a new colony in the mechanic arts, printing, and, perhaps, education secular and religious. A gentleman from Crawford county, Penn., is ready to move his power press into Kansas, and to bring with him 200 families, no one of which is worth less than $2,000. The paper is to be called the "Herald of Freedom," Geo. W. Brown, publisher.

Another advantage is that persons from the same neighborhood can settle together and take with them their own institutions. The morals of the West suffer much from the lack of schools and churches, but, in this way, these go in the same boat with the emigrant. Thus, the interests of the Company are identical. The emigrant is in no way bound to the Society, no pledge of any kind is demanded from him, and any aspersion of the kind is false. To produce all this good, it is evident that the Company must have money, and be a stock company, to transact their affairs in a business-like manner. The Treasurer is MOSES H. GRINNELL, of this city, and the Acting Agent, R. W. HAVENS. The only operation of the Company on the emigrant will be one of aid and charity—it never can make one cent out of him. Another result will be, that wherever the Company sends emigrants, there a Free State must grow up. It is proposed to operate on Kansas for one year, after which time she will probably be a State, and a free one. Twenty thousand men can to a certainty be put into Kansas before winter. Numbers of persons have written to the Company that they prefer Kansas to Nebraska for the soil and climate, but that they will go to Nebraska unless the Company take hold in Kansas, as they will not expose themselves to the vicinity of Slavery. The Missouri slave-holders have not moved slaves into Kansas, although they have staked claims, and left men to watch them. But they will never occupy them; there will be less inducements in three weeks or months than now. The reports of Cholera on the route are groundless. Nearly all the applications to the Company already made are from native Americans. When the emigration once begins it will be kept up in a constant stream. The Company can send annually more emigrants to Kansas than there are slaveholders in the United States. The opportunity is the best ever offered for investment, because the Company immediately locates the cities of the new Territory.

The Company intends, after about a year, to remove their operation from Kansas probably to a more southern point, because *the design is to make it a line of free States down to the Gulf!* The result will be a chain of railroads and a southern route to the Pacific. The moral dignity of this mode of emigration surpasses that of any on record. Those who have gone were applauded in public when setting out, and the gentleman who provided them with outfits would only take 50 per cent in payment. A quarter section is donated to every white male citizen, and also to those who have declared their intentions with a few conditions. [A gentleman in the audience questioned whether such was the law, as he had only seen it stated in the *New-York Herald*, but Mr. Thayer said he had seen it in an authentic quarter.] If Northern blood be shed in Kansas, it will spring up in armed men who will annihilate their assailants. What the Company now wants is a thousand Kansas leagues all over the country, of which many are already in progress, each of which is to have a master of emigration, to devote himself exclusively to the business. With him the Aid Company corresponds. This division of the work is indispensable; the Company have already hundreds of letters which they can not reply to. Reliable information can be found in a book by Rev. E. Hale of Worcester. Those who go should take their Bibles and their rifles; not for aggression, but prepared to stand on their rights. The stock books are now open, shares $5, and one share can be had.

In reply to a question, Mr. THAYER said the agents of the Company would see that there were sufficient provisions in the Territory for all emigrants; and that they were cheap. House-carpenters, he said, get $3 a day. Specific information could be had from the Master of Emigration of each League.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Preaching.

It is not the duty of the pulpit to teach men their secular professions or trades. But it is its duty to teach men how to avoid the special temptations of those callings, and how specifically to carry themselves like Christians amidst their avocations. Ought the pulpit to teach a man his duties to his family? How to rear and instruct his children? Is it the duty of the pulpit to teach a parishioner to be industrious, virtuous, honest, frugal, generous and thrifty?

"Will any one inform us how a minister can teach these things without touching *secular topics?* A clergyman must teach *industry*, but not for his life must he let it be known that he means ploughing, sowing, teaming, digging, mowing or reaping! It is his duty to teach *frugality*. But that must be done by discussing the abstract nature of frugality; not by mentioning household affairs, not by teaching by actual facts, not by delineating a spendthrift, by pointing out actual extravagance, not by mentioning in the pulpit such vulgar topics as the expense of luxuries, the needless waste of means upon drink or tobacco, not by mentioning a table to full extravagant parties, ambitious equipage, inordinate love of dress, or any other actual vice of improvidence. No. Let him search out some text, stroke it and pat it asleep; then deduce from it some sentimental reflections upon the folly of not doing right, and the evils in general of doing wrong; and, as the clock comes round to the appointed half hour, let him bring out the eloquent sentences kept in reserve to round off with, and then dismiss the congregation to outrageous Sunday-dinners and Sunday-afternoon-rides, that consume all the earnings of the week.

"These ideas are a fair exponent of the ideas of multitudes about the sacredness of the Sabbath, and of the pulpit! That which is sacred with them is that which is purely *conceptional*. That which is irreverent is that which lives, and is real. Strip a deed down to its abstract principle in philosophic language, address it to the mere intellect, and *that* is allowable preaching. But take the act as it stands in life, measure it by the spirituality of the New Testament, speak in plain colloquial terms, such as men use in their daily affairs, and which carry with them the sympathies of men, and our secular purists are at once alarmed for the dignity of the pulpit.

"Man and Human Life will never be regenerated until ministers feel that all systems of truth and all doctrines are but the servants and medicines of men and human life. And he who can most vividly and accurately take up *life as it is*, and hold it over against *life as it should be*, will be the man who will the most pungently reach the great common heart, and teach the greatest number of men their real spiritual condition.

"We have no doubt that a vigorous landlord, having sharked it all the week, screwing and griping among his tenants, would be better pleased, on Sunday, to doze through an able Gospel sermon on Divine mysteries, than to be kept awake by a practical sermon that, among other things, set forth the duties of a Christian landlord. A broker, who has gambled on a magnificent scale all the week, does not go to church to have his practical swindling analyzed and measured by the "New Testament" spirit. Catechism is what he wants—doctrine is to his taste. A merchant, whose last bale of smuggled goods was safely stored on Saturday night, and his brother merchant, who, on that same day, swore a false invoice through the custom-house—they go to church to hear a sermon on faith, on angels, on the resurrection. As they have nothing invested in those subjects, they expect the minister to be bold and orthodox. But if he wants respectable merchants to pay ample pew rents, let him not vulgarize the pulpit by introducing commercial questions. A rich Christian brother owns largely in a distillery, and is clamorous against letting down the pulpit to the vulgarity of temperance sermons. Another man buys tax-titles and noses about all the week to see who can be, slipped out of a neglected lot. On Sunday he naturally wishes us to preach about eternity, or moral ability or inability. A mechanic that plies his craft with the unscrupulous appliance of every means that will win, he, too, wants 'doctrine' on the Sabbath, not these secular questions. Men wish two departments in life: the secular and religious. Between them a high wall, and opaque, is to be built. They wish to do just what they please for six long days. Then, stepping the other side of the wall, they wish the minister to assuage their fears, to comfort their consciences, and furnish them a clear ticket and insurance for heaven. By such a shrewd management, our modern financiers are determined to show that a Christian can serve two masters, both God and mammon at the same time. —[*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Old Parties Dead.

Judge McBRIDE of Boone Co., Missouri, a prominent member of the late democratic party, has become a candidate for the legislature in Boone county, and addressed a circular to the voters of that county In his address Judge McBRIDE says:

"Permit me to state, that prior to my becoming a candidate, I distinctly avowed that I would not consent, under any circumstances, to run upon the old question of Whig and Democrat—and why not? because there is no question, involving either principle or policy, now at issue between the parties—all have been disposed of, and there is no further necessity for keeping up the old party lines, except to promote the ends of political tricksters, in which the mass of the people have no interest."

The Journal, late an Anti-Benton Democratic organ in Boone county, warmly supports Judge McBride and Maj. FORSHEY, a prominent member of the late Whig, party, for the Legislature. These men are running as Independent Candidates against the Whig and "old hive" Democratic candidates. The Journal says the Democratic no longer differs from the Whig party, and both are equally dishonest and corrupt. It therefore goes for a free and independent ticket.

THE KNOW NOTHING FAMILY.—The Know Nothings seem to have flourished in England two centuries ago. John Bunyan relates, in the second part of the Pilgrim's Progress, that at the time of Christiana's setting forth on her journey, there were assembled at the house of Mrs. Timorous, sundry ladies, among whom were Mrs. Bat's-Eyes, Mrs. Inconsiderate, Mrs. Light-Mind, and Mrs. *Know Nothing*. In the somewhat spicy conversation which ensued, Mrs. Know-Nothing merely asks a simple question, refraining, with that taciturnity which still distinguishes those of her name, from any definition of her position in the matter under consideration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Mr Burt, of South Carolina, has been appointed the Governor of Nebraska.