LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1854.

VOLUME XI.---NO. 23
WHOLE NUMBER, 543.

The Lewisburg Chronicle.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

TERMS—$1.50 per year, for cash 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 brevier, 12 nonpareil.

Discontinuances 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 come post paid, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, to receive attention. ☞ Those relating exclusively to the Editorial department, to be directed to HENRY C. HICKOK, Esq., *Editor*—and those on business 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, 2d door above the Post Office.

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

The Farmer.

Officers of the Union County Agricultural Society.

President—JACOB GUNDY, East Buffalo.

Vice Presidents—

SAMUEL SHADY, *Perry*	ROB'T R. HARPER, *Limestone*
DANIEL WITMER, *Chapman*	ABR. SHOEMAKER, *New Berlin*
E. R. MENSCH, *Washington*	ISAAC EVER, *Union*
HENRY C. EVER, *Penn*	JACOB L. BROWN, *East Buffalo*
GEO. DACHNEAUER, *Mifflinburg*	DAVID WATSON, *West Buffalo*
JOHN SAUNDERS, *Cluster*	WM. VANVLEAR, *Buffalo*
JACOB BEAVER, *Beaver*	GEO. DREISBACH, *Mifflinburg*
H. H. MARGHARTZ, *W. Beaver*	ISAAC S. STENNER, *Lewisburg*
JACOB SANDERS, *Centreville*	THOMAS HOWARD, *Kelly*
JOHN WIRT, *Hartley*	SAM. HENDERSON, *White Deer*

Cor'g Sec'y—Richd V. B. Lincoln, Hartley.
Rec'g Sec'y—O. N. Worden, Lewisburg.
Treasurer—Robert H. Laird, East Buffalo.
Librarian—Samuel Weirick, New Berlin.
Executive Com.—Jas. P. Ross, Lewisburg.
do Isaac Slenker, New Berlin.
do Henry W. Snyder, Penns

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

Committee of Arrangements.

GEO. F. MILLER, Chairman.

JONATHAN WOLFE,	GEORGE R. BLISS,
JOSEPH M. NESBIT,	JOHN CHAMBERLIN
FRANCIS WILSON,	HENRY W. FRIES,
JOHN KLING,	JOHN ALEXANDER.

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 lot Grapes, 5 lbs. or more	1,00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

best 10 lbs. or more Butter, a silver butter knife and	2,00
(no 2d best offered for)	
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 5½ 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 6 P.M. of night preceding.

☞ Business hours daily (except Sundays) from 6 until 11½, A.M., and from 13, M. until 6, P.M.

Nov. 25, 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

SEPT. 8, 1854.

More Direct Evidence.

It is the constant cry of New Berlin—and of some others who take mere assertion as truth, without investigating it—that a Division of Union county would result in imposing a burden upon each section of $20 to $50,000 for county buildings, and that all would have to be paid by taxation—that the annual costs of maintaining each County would be as great as the whole now is—and that in case of division the people would in a few years be more clamorous to be set back, than they now are to be separated.

Not a word of proof is ventured of any of these assertions—no *facts*, proven by the history of other Counties. All Northern and Central Pennsylvania once went to Berks county for justice; Northumberland was cut off, and nobody but a few in Reading suffered thereby. Columbia and Union were struck off from Northumberland county, and nobody but a small minority in Sunbury were the losers. Montour was struck from Columbia, and Taxes are not only now less, in each of those counties, but many other advantages are gained by the people.

Although it is not our duty in this controversy to *prove a negative*, yet we have been at some pains so to do. We wrote copies of the following interrogatories, to gentlemen in the new counties of Wyoming, Carbon, Juniata, Montour, &c., and have received *four* replies, *two* of which we have already published, and the other two will be found below. And we deem it proper to say, that we had no prior knowledge of the views of the gentlemen addressed; we gave no private opinion, wish, or intimation, respecting the subject matter; and we give *all* the replies, without mutilation, addition, alteration, or suppression. Each writer, as we believe, gives his opinion as he would under oath; and we have every confidence in their integrity and intelligence. We submit them, a month in advance of the Election; and we ask every candid, honest, sensible reader, if such men are not much more deserving of belief than the mere *say-so* of personally interested or entirely uninformed men!

In perusing the following, the reader will bear in mind that Montour and Juniata together have not over three-fourths the taxable property of Union, yet each are glad of their independent existence, and find it a great saving of money, as a county and as individuals. [Between Juniata and Mifflin counties, there is a mountain barrier similar to that of Jacks Mountain and Chestnut Ridge, the proposed boundary between Union and Snyder counties.]

INTERROGATORIES.

LEWISBURG, Aug. —, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—Will you oblige me by answering, to the best of your knowledge, the following inquiries:

1. What was the cost of your County Buildings, when first adapted to use? are they sufficient for the wants of the County? and were they erected by taxation?

2. Are the taxes of ——— county perceptibly higher, in proportion to the property, than they were say ten years previous to the division?

3. Is there any general inclination to have ——— and ——— counties re-united, as they were before the Division?

4. Have or have not the general interests of the people of the two counties—socially, morally, and pecuniarily—been benefited by the division?

The substance of your replies I desire for publication, with your permission.

Respectfully &c.

O. N. WORDEN.

REPLIES.

———, Juniata Co., Aug. 30, '54.

DEAR SIR—Some time since, I received a letter of inquiry from you, to which I answer as follows:

1. The cost of Court House, Offices, Jail, and Jail wall for this county, was about $10,000. They were erected by Taxation, entirely. The Court Room is not large, but answers our purpose very well, and will do for time to come, if litigation does not increase.

2. The Taxes of Juniata county were increased about one-fourth, for three or four years after the Division. The per centage on the assessment was then reduced to about what we had been paying before Division, and for the last fifteen years the per centage on the assessed property has been lower than it was for the same period before the Division.

3. There never has been amongst us a desire to be set back to or connected with Mifflin county.

4. The general interests of the people of the counties—or, at least, of Juniata—have as I think been promoted in every way by the Division. Previously, we had about eight weeks of Court in Mifflin per year. Parties with their witnesses would have to attend, Term after Term, often for years, before they could get their suits tried, and it was seldom that a cause could be tried the year after it was entered. In many cases, poor men or small capitalists, rather than bear the expense of going from below the Narrows with their witnesses year after year, suffered losses and impositions—for Justice would have cost more than it was worth in money. We in Juniata now have but three regular Terms of Court a year, and one Orphans' Court, and our Courts have not averaged more than four days each Term, (four Terms a year,) for the last fifteen years; and it is seldom that a suit is on our docket, undisposed of, one year, where the parties push them on for trial, and the expenses to the litigants are reduced one half. Before the Division, we had but few County Bridges; now we can have them all through our county, and pass over the creeks on county bridges built by taxation.

We had about twenty years' struggling for our separation before we accomplished it; the last ten years of that time, every measure was resorted to in the election of our Legislative officers, by one portion to get, and by the other to stop, Division.

These statements are correct to the best of my recollection and knowledge.

Truly yours, &c.

Mr. O. N. Worden.

[☞ The foregoing letter is from an aged and highly respected citizen of Juniata, who has held several Offices in the County, but who on account of personal considerations desires us not to publish his name.—The following is from the Editor of the *Danville Democrat*, who resided in that town some years previous to as well as since the division of old Columbia:]

"*Democrat*" *Office*,
DANVILLE, Aug. 26, 1854.

O. N. Worden, Esq.—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries relative to the division of Columbia county, the cost of public buildings, expenses of sustaining a separate county organization, &c., I will give you all the information in my power.

The public buildings belonging to Columbia county, consisting of Court house, Jail, &c., at the time the seat of justice was removed from Danville to Bloomsburg, were sold, at public auction, and purchased for the use of the Borough, at a very low price, viz. about $1,750. These buildings, upon the organization of the county of Montour, were repaired and fitted up, by the Borough of Danville, at a cost of some $2,500, besides the original purchase money, and conveyed to the County, free of any charge to the county. These buildings are sufficient for the wants of our county.

The taxes of that portion of Columbia county, now comprising Montour, have been less, since the organization, than the average rates for the ten years preceding that event. My own recollection is, that every year during the ten years preceding the organization of Montour county, the county rates were higher than they have been any one year in Montour county, since its erection. I of course speak without reference to the tax books, but am certain that the county taxes have been less since the separate organization, than the average for the ten years preceding.

There is no desire on the part of any considerable portion of our people to be re-annexed to Columbia county. On the contrary, all are well satisfied with the separation, and would resist re-annexation with as much earnestness as they ever fought against the removal of the seat of justice. Some of the same persons, who from personal and political considerations always favored the Bloomsburg interest—that interest in the whole of old Columbia being the predominant one—still, for the same reasons, adhere to Bloomsburg; but the mass are not with them.

As to the fourth question, I can only answer that the general interests of Montour county have certainly not been injured by the division, and I do not believe that the general interests of Columbia have suffered any. Socially, the people of the two counties have been benefited—there is certainly a better state of feeling between the two, now, than existed for years before. Pecuniarily, as I said before, I think neither has been injured—Montour certainly benefited. Morally, perhaps, the only effect that can be attributed directly to division or the organization of the new county, is, the moral influence which results from the facility afforded for punishing small offences. The dread of the prison and the Court may, and doubtless does, exert an influence in the Borough of Danville, as many of the smaller offences would go unpunished, if the expense and trouble of prosecution were much increased by distance. Very resp'ly, Yours &c.

CHARLES COOK.

A YANKEE TOWNSHIP IN IOWA.—The Rev. Joseph Grinnell, late of New York city, with a number of New England people, has purchased thirty or forty thousand acres of land in Iowa city, and commenced the work of building an enterprising town. The town is named Grinnell, and is within the county of Poweskiek.

[*From the Hartford Republican June 30.*]

Two weeks since in a notice of the death of Miss MARY HUBBEL, [daughter of Rev Mr. Hubbel, of Conn. whose wife is the author of Shady Side,] we alluded to a poem written and published a short time before her death, entitled "AN INVOCATION." It is so touchingly beautiful, and the circumstances under which it was composed are so striking, that we quote the poem entire below:

"Where on thy kindly pinions, tarriest thou,
Oh soft, celestial breath,
Sent to my spirit from the Infinite,
Why should I call thee—Death?

On my white couch all day I wait for thee,
And through the dewy night—
Hath he commissioned thee to wing so slow
And calm, thy solemn flight?

In velvet fields I know the lambkins play,
And infant violets peep;
Come swifter ere my almost parted heart
Returns, for these to weep;

Where, still and pale, I fade from hour to hour,
Eyes, keeping watch like stars,
Make earth so dear, that still my spirit rests
Without the crystal bars.

Should I repine, while here, in arms I love,
Just under heaven's bright gate,
Until the angel of the Lord come down,
A little while I wait?

This lower sky is glorious fair,
I am not tired of earth—
From other spheres, I shall look love to thee,
Land of my mortal birth!

But I have caught a visions of the palms,
Around the mount of God—
That mystic tree whose branches spread the way
Which Christ, the prophet, trod.

And underneath their shade my soul must dwell
With souls beatified—
I heard it whispered in the holy night,
By angels at my side.

Then, where on thy slow pinions tarriest thou,
O! soft, celestial breath,
Sent to my spirit from the Infinite,
Why should I call thee—Death?"

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

I learn by the Star of Longstown, that that is a very moral place. Indeed, such is the oft repeated testimony of the whole town. They have a perfect right to blow their own trumpet, for nobody will blow a trumpet for them. However, if the seat of justice has made such a moral community out of them, why not extend the blessing to Lewisburg, Selinsgrove, and other towns that need it sadly enough, according to the Longstown press. I like to see "a good thing go round."

It is plain to be seen, in the light of the Middlecreek "mass" meeting, what that Longstown debating school was got up for. Think of it—four Longstown speech-makers, escorted by thirty-eight of a procession, inviting themselves over to Middlecreek, and trying, in strains of eloquence, german and english, to convert the only Division man in the township! To convert the one man is certainly worth all the demonstration cost, and our ardent friend of the Volkesfreund I see is still sanguine of a majority in Middlecreek, tho' the "mass" was not equal to the orators and their escort!

How is it, Mr. Times, about your Iron Mountains and your Coal Beds, your Furnaces and Forges, your pavements and water-powers, your College and precisely centre-of-the-universe location on perfectly level roads just an hour's ride only from every place. Wake up, neighbors, or you will lose some of the Grain Trade.

I attended the Fair at Longstown last autumn, and we had a pretty good time. Most of the products were from Buffaloe Valley. Some of the neighbors who went over, and some who did not, intend to be present at the next, but their Longstown paper is not very communicative on the subject. I am afraid I shall have to recommend them to take the Chronicle.

So no more at present from

SLEEPTOWN.

The Louisville Calamity.

The Louisville papers are filled with the details of the calamity of Sunday, and the ceremonies of yesterday attending the funeral services of the victims. The whole city presented a solemn spectacle from the tolling of the church bells, and the general observance of the Mayor's proclamation, requesting the closing of the stores.

The First Presbyterian church, where the funeral services of most of the deceased were held, was densely crowded. The bodies of the dead were placed upon a platform in the tower, and the exercises were conducted by several clergymen. The spacious yard attached to the church was also crowded.

At the opening of the exercises the Rev. Dr. Morrison, who officiated at the ill fated church, remarked, that on the Sabbath that had proved so disastrous to life, he was requested to preach, but it was not generally known that there would be divine service, hence the small number that were assembled—there not being more than 85 persons in the house any time on Sunday. On next Sunday, it was expected that the Pastor recently invited would be installed. During the sermon, which had been commenced later than usual, the storm came up, and the main door of the basement room, where the meeting was, blown open. An Elder of the church immediately rose and closed it. The door was forced open a second time, and again closed. A third time the door was forced open by violence of the wind notwithstanding the Elder was pressing against it at the time. Instantly the whole house was filled with particles of sand. The speaker had his eyes filled with the fine dust, as well as his audience. This caused some disturbance in the assembly, and most of the persons rose to their feet, some jumping out of the windows near where they were sitting.

Dr. Morrison said he had not time to recover from the effects of the gust of wind, that struck him with particular fury, before he heard a cracking sound overhead, and in a moment of time after the tempest blew open the door with such violence, the whole walls had fallen in. Immediately about the pulpit, in which he was standing, the plastering was not broken, and to his right several old ladies escaped unhurt. He expressed himself as being greatly shocked at the suddenness of the calamity; and when he fairly recovered from the blindness caused by the ascending dust, a most terrible sight presented itself before him. He saw two men already dead; the head of another man, greatly mangled, just appearing among the rubbish; a lady clasping her child in the agony of death; and a young lady with her body bent across one of the seats, and her face most horribly distorted. From different parts of the building, he could hear the groans of the dying, and the stifled screams of the crushed.

Of the injured persons, only one, Mrs. Marshall, has yet expired. Miss Duff, is in a very precarious condition. Another Mrs. Marshall, the wife of Wm. Marshall, is not expected to recover. The other injured parties are in a fair way to recover.

Animal and Vegetable Food.

At the recent annual Festival of the American Vegetarian Convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Chubb, of Washington, spoke of the relative cost of nourishment obtained from vegetable and animal food. The dearness of butchers' meat has become a cause of universal complaint among the people. The butchers of Philadelphia, I have understood, refused to purchase oxen on account of high prices asked for them by those who traffic in flesh and blood. It is true, the prices are sometimes affected by speculators, but it is a fact, which ought to be universally known, that the flesh of animals *never can be produced at a cheap rate*. All manufacturers know that an article which is made of valuable raw materials, and which wastes in the process four-fifths, and then becomes only one third of the intrinsic value of the other fifth, must be unprofitable, exceedingly, unless a fictitious value is placed upon it by the ignorance or prejudice of the customers. It is just this with the production of flesh. To produce one pound of this article, five pounds of corn or its equivalent in other vegetable food, has to be employed. Suppose this corn to be worth two cents per pound, it costs ten cents to lay a pound of flesh on the back of an animal. Then take this pound of flesh and dry out all the *water* from it and you have about four ounces of a material, which in point of real nutritial value to the human system, does not exceed that of five ounces of wheat, corn or other grain, which you can procure for little more than half a cent. Here, then, is your pound of flesh, for which you will pay eighteen cents, shown to contain no more and no better nutriment than you can obtain for *less than a cent* from vegetable food. Why then do you eat flesh? "Because I like it," says the honest, candid, flesh-eater. Adopt a vegetarian diet, my friends, and I will promise you in less than two months, you shall like the simple fruits and seeds of the earth in all their rich and abundant variety, ten times better than you now like either the flesh or the blood of an animal. The sense of liking and disliking being entirely the result of settled habit. Get settled in a new and rational habit and you will get a new and rational pleasure. "Fix on that course of life which is best," says Pythagoras, "and custom will render it the most delightful."

The speaker went on to show, that more scarce and expensive would flesh meat become. That a rise of one cent on a pound of corn must produce a rise of at least five cents on a pound of flesh, and of twenty cents on a pound of solid nutriment obtained from flesh. That whilst solid, substantial, pure and wholesome nutriment could be obtained from vegetable food for from two to eight cents per pound, the nutriment derived from animals, with all their liabilities to disease, cost from fifty cents to one dollar per pound—four pounds of flesh being required to produce one pound of nutriment. A very important difference in relation to domestic economy. He said he was acquainted with a vegetarian and his wife, who out of an annual income of $700 as school teachers, were living in comfort and respectability in the country, and yet laying by $500 a year, after paying rent and all other expenses of living. This seemed incredible, but he could vouch for the truth of the statement, as it was a friend not ten miles from Philadelphia.

PRE-EMPTION ON KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—In the Washington Union of last week, we find a very elaborate opinion of Attorney General Cushing in reference to the pre-emption rights of settlers in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska. At the close he sums his position thus, and says that it will be the duty of the President to maintain them by force if need be. "In fine, my opinion is that the act of Congress gives pre-emption only in such of those lands ceded as are not required first to be offered public sale; that the lands ceded by the Delawares, Ioways, and Weas, under condition of being first offered at public sale, are no more opened to pre-emption by the act of Congress than was the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; that those lands cannot be taken up by settlers under claim of pre-emption; and that all claims of pre-emption there will be merely void in law, and will confer no right, now or hereafter, on which to demand the issue of a patent from the Commissioner of Public Lands."

This has a very important bearing upon the settlement of Kansas; and cannot fail to cause great difficulties to many of the settlers, as no doubt it was intended to.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.—In our walk along Spear's wharf, we notice another fine warehouse, No 21, which has just been finished, built by Messrs. Carr, Giese & Co., commision merchants, for themselves. For location and arrangement it is admirably adapted for their business, having the advantage of the dock in front and running back 107 feet to Patterson street: a switch of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company passing the door. There is a spacious coal yard attached to the premises. The old warehouse which was taken down to make place for the new one, was the oldest on the wharf, being built nearly a hundred years ago, and was originally used as a bake house, and was well known to many of the "old wharf rats" as "Stiles' Bake House"—*Baltimore Clipper*.

"Old Grimes" may be dead, but there is no doubt that YOUNG GRIMES is elected Governor of Iowa. He is a native of the same town as President Pierce, and graduated at Dartmouth. About twelve years ago he settled at Burlington, practiced law, then retired, and started an Agricultural paper. As the Whig candidate, he stumped the State thoroughly, advocating Anti-Slavery and Maine Law principles. James W. Grimes has revolutionized the State, notwithstanding the jokes of his opponents that he would again 'go to grass' after election and they 'ne'er should see him more'!

It is stated that the Pope has excommunicated General Barrundia, President of the Central American Republic, on account of some recent Governmental acts. When the Bill of ex-communication was received at Honduras, General Barrundia is reported to have assembled a large concourse of people, including the chief dignitaries Civil and Military of the Republic, and after having read the document in their hearing, he rammed it into a cannon with his own hands and, pointing the peace eastward, fired it into the air. Perhaps the General belongs to the Know Nothings.

WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED that on last Saturday a driver of one of the coaches running between Shamokin and Pottsville, was so intoxicated that he was unable to manage his horses, and one of the passengers, for the safety of his fellow travelers, was compelled to take the reins. The road in many places is of such a character as to require the most careful driving, and it is criminal carelessness to submit the safety of travelers in the hands of men addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.—*Sunbury Gazette*.

☞ New counterfeits on the Middletown Bank, of the denomination of two dollars, are in circulation. To detect observe that the vignette extends into the name of the bank which it does not in the genuine; and they have also only the engraver's name at the bottom, under the cashier's signature, whereas the genuine have them at bottom and left end of the note. The paper is also very bad. We advise the people to be cautious, and look to the above marks, by which the counterfeits may be easily detected.

LIGHTNING.—We regret to say that the barn of Michael Arnold, in Lower Augusta township, was struck by lightning on Friday evening, the 25th ult., and entirely consumed, together with all his hay and grain, and also a threshing machine and wind-mill. Mr. Arnold was insured in one of the Harrisburg companies for about six hundred dollars. The fire was distinctly seen from Sunbury.

THE TROTTER OUT-TROTTED.—"Do you keep matches," asked a wag of a retailer.

"O yes, all kinds," was the reply.

"Well, then, I'll take a trotting match."

The retailer immediately handed him a box of Brandreth's pills.

☞ Elijah Merisen, Esq., is the Whig and Prohibition candidate for Assembly in Mifflin county.