

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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A Prayer for Remembrance.

From the Agitator, Wellborn, Tingo Co., Pa.
To die and be forgotten,
With the valley-dew
Flung on the frozen heart which throbs
With joyful joy of soul,
Hark for our mourners, fragile flowers,
With nature's tear-drops track'd,
While wild birds chant a requiem—
O, sad and mournful thought!

To die and be forgotten,
When the heart is young and warm,
Ere it has felt the chilling blast
Of earth's cold, blighting storm—
To feel the supple limbs grow stiff,
The warm life turn to ice,
And all the hopes of other years
So soon a sacrifice!

Oh, no! do not quite forget,
When waves the grass above
The mound that marks our resting place,
The one you used to love,
But not where the last gust of song
Flows forth so light and free,
Nor where Minerva's throned golden reign,
Would I remembered be.

But when the gentle twilight hour
Flings round its withering spell,
And far-veiled hills and wood and vale
Rings out the vapor-hell,
Then come and sit beside my grave,
And let the blessing hour
Awaken kindly thoughts of me,
With its soul-entrancing power.
Northumberland, Pa.
ALLIE.

The Last Meal.

[From the Rev. Mr. Wheatly's history of Mt. Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the *Homeside Democrat* gives the following affecting incident.]

For want of help to raise this cabin, it was built of poles; it was about twelve by fourteen feet on the ground, and had but one room. After he had raised it to such a height that he could stand upright in it, the poles were gradually drawn in on each side till they met at the ridge. Upon these were laid hemlock bark for a roof. A few stones were laid for a hearth, and built up a few feet in the rear, to form a protection against the fire. Upon this platform were piled huge logs, from which the smoke ascended and found its way through an opening left in the room for this purpose. The cabin stood with its ends east and west. Windows it had none. He was able to bring but little household furniture into this wilderness. He, therefore, made use of such as he could hastily make with a few tools, from the native forest. There were no cabinet-makers—no saw-mills.

Into this humble dwelling he moved his family on the tenth day of April, 1791. During this season he had the society of a few settlers, who had come without their families to begin improvements. They all left, however, in the autumn. He, with his family, remained alone in this vast wilderness to spend the winter. It proved to be a severe one. He had raised a scanty supply, which he hoped by proper care would be sufficient. His nearest neighbor lived about fourteen miles from him. Not the sound of a human voice was heard, except those of his own family. With them he found his companions; with them he shared the wants and trials of the winter; with them the dreary nights and lingering months passed away. The storm rushed around his rude cabin, searching out its crevices, or rearing mimic Alps about its door.

But our solitary pioneer had other and more formidable obstacles to encounter. He was obliged to bring his hay, for two cows and a yoke of oxen, from a beaver meadow—a distance of nearly two miles. His wife in his absence, while attending on the duties of her household, had stepped upon the ice, slipped, and fractured a bone in her ankle. Privations and exposure brought on a severe cold. This was soon accompanied with a high fever. Soon her mind wandered, unconscious of her condition. The storm rushed around the poorly covered cabin and sifted the snow upon her bed. Her youngest child, an infant of about five months, also sickened. A raging fever had destroyed its natural aliment. His cows afforded no substitute for it. It rapidly declined under sickness and hunger. His stock of provisions was nearly exhausted. His potatoes had frozen by the unexpected severity of the winter. But even without this loss he would have had a scanty supply. He saw with regret that his provisions were not sufficient to supply even the limited wants of his family. There were none to assist him or relieve him one moment in the care of his children, and his now more than helpless wife. No kind voice greeted him during those lonely and trying months—no hand brought relief. Obligated by these circumstances to remain at home, he saw hunger, famine and perhaps death, coming upon his family with steady and relentless step. The deer, the elk, the bear, and the panther roamed in these unbroken wilds; but our pioneer had no means of taking the animals that prowled around his dwelling. At length his food for his family was nearly exhausted. He had for several days kept his children on a small allowance, taking scarcely anything himself. He still hoped that God would send relief. He divided his last provisions until they were reduced to a single meal. Before he distributed this he beseeched. He looked over his beloved family, and his heart was moved. There, in the corner of the room lay his wife, so wasted under disease and want that the light of reason had become extinguished. By her side lay an infant child, pining away for want of the aliment suited to its years. On either side of him were his two little children, looking up to him with fearful eyes for bread. He arose and took the last morsel and divided it between them. It was a trying hour. Without speedy relief those helpless children must cry in vain for bread. A lingering,

dreadful death awaited them. Painful thought! "Must I see these loved ones pine away with hunger? Must I hear their unavailing cry for food? Must I close their eyes in death, and here, alone, bury their wasted forms in the wilderness? O, how can a father's heart bear all this?" Such thoughts, as we may well imagine, led him with unusual earnestness to Him "who provideth for the raven his food." He there kneeled before God, with his family, and committed them to Him, hoping and trusting in His mercy for deliverance.

He arose from prayer and went to his door, when he heard a dog bark upon the opposite hill, near where the village now stands. He distinctly heard the dog bark as if closely chasing an animal down the hill to the Lackawaxen. Elated with the hope of deliverance, he seized an old musket which had long been useless, and ran down to the stream, where he found an elk in the water, defending himself from the dog. So intense were the emotions of that hour, that without reflection he repeatedly snapped the old musket, but of course to no effect. The hunter, whose dog had roused the elk, soon came down the hill and shot it. He, with his companion, who had come out on snow shoes for a hunt, soon learned the condition of Mr. Stanton and his family. They immediately emptied their knapsacks of palatable food for them. They roasted a part of the elk, and before its flesh was just fully cooked, Mr. Stanton, as a starving man, eagerly devoured it. After relieving their immediate wants, they went to obtain other comforts for this afflicted family in the wilderness. Mr. Stanton was soon visited by his cousin, Asa Stanton, who had recently settled near Waymart. To these visits, and the frequent visits of these hunters, he was indebted for many comforts, and the restoration of his wife and infant child to health. The hunter who found Mr. Stanton in this distressed situation was Mr. Frederic Coates. Mr. Stanton ever after regarded this visit, and very justly too, as a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence. He preserved the horns of this elk as a memento of God's mercy to him and his family while in a sick and starving condition. Some years afterwards, he kept a public house, and had them nailed upon the top of his sign-post, and often related to visitors and travelers the story of his sufferings and deliverance.

WILD OATS.

[The following from the *Presbyterian*, is a caution to those young men who are intending to sow their "wild oats"]

During a ministry of nearly twenty years, I have seen a great deal of "wild oats" sown; and I never have seen anything but "wild oats" reaped from "wild oats" sown. I have seen many a one in early manhood throwing the reins upon the neck of his lusts, ere the prime of manhood had been passed an outcast from society, or filling a dishonored grave; and the more warm hearted and generous the natural disposition of the young man, the more rapidly has vice done its fearful work, and the more terrible the wreck it has made. I have seen others, giving way for a time to the indulgence of passion, afterwards the hopeful subjects of Divine grace. But I have heard, as they have smarted under the consequences of their youthful sins, lament their course in early life, in language like that of Job, "Our bones are full of the sins of our youth, which shall lie down with us in the dust."

Divine Wisdom gives its lessons in such language as this: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not; walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path." "Blessed be the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful."

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—By making a composition of Tar, tallow, beeswax, lamp-black and tanner's oil, in the following way; to one pint of melted tallow, add one pint of tanner's oil, one large spoonful of tar and of lampblack, a piece of beeswax the size of a hen's egg. Heat this all up hot, stir it thoroughly and set it away to cool. It should be kept in an iron vessel, and applied with a brush. Do not heat it, in for it wants to remain on the outside of the leather. When it is thoroughly rubbed in with a brush, put on your boots or shoes and walk out away from the fire.

This preparation is very good for the harness that is worn by the team horses, in rainy weather. The proper way to apply it is to take the harness to pieces, clean it well, then put the preparation into some warm water in an iron pot. The preparation will remain on top of the warm water. Then commence by dipping a piece at a time of the harness into the pot. *Oceyo Times.*

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.—The religious and charitable contributions of the Christian natives of the Sandwich Islands, amounted during the last year, to within a fraction of \$19,000.

From the Germantown Telegraph. An Important Hint.

MR. EDITOR—I have noticed your invitation to farmers to furnish you with their experiences and thoughts on farming, and although I am entirely unaccustomed to compose writing for publication, I accept the invitation. I make my first appearance in making a suggestion to farmers, which I am sure, if universally adopted, will prove of value to them.

Last Wednesday, on returning from market, I overheard two farmers conversing to this effect:

"Are you going to the sale, Thomas?"

"What sale?"

"Why, up at S—'s."

"This is the first I heard of it. I did not see it in the *Telegraph*."

"True—it did not appear in the paper. It was only posted in handbills," said Thomas.

"O, it can't be much," said the other, "if it has not been advertised. I don't think I shall go."

After hearing the conversation, which was the first information I had of the sale, I went to it. The articles offered for sale were very numerous, and in excellent order, but there were very few people on the ground, and consequently things went off very low, some of them at not half their value. I purchased sundry articles, and on my return next day to get and pay for them, I observed the proprietor in conversation with the clerk of the sale, with a long, moody face.

"How is it," said he, "my sale has not amounted to half as much as my friend's, Mc—, although his stock and fixtures were not near as valuable as mine. How is it?" And he dubiously scratched his head.

"Well, indeed," answered the clerk, "I really do not know the cause of it."

But, reader, the cause is no secret. His friend, I know, advertised his sale in detail in the columns of the *Telegraph*, where it was doubtless read by thousands, and the consequence was that about twice as much was received for the property sold at his sale, to what was received by Mr. S—. The few dollars paid for advertising was returned to him an hundred fold. Indeed when I say \$500 were the fruits of his advertising, I may not be going beyond the truth.

As this is the season of farmers' auctions, I give the above for what it is worth.

FARMER'S FRIEND.
Philad'a County, Nov. 4, 1856.

From California.

The Illinois reached New York on Saturday, with 364 passengers and \$1,830,220 in specie, and news from San Francisco to the 5th ult.

The Vigilance Committee had surrendered the State arms, and Gov. Johnson withdrew his proclamation declaring the City in a state of insurrection.

Earthquakes, fires, and Indian and Chinese wars on the Pacific coast, are mingled with news of good mining labors, and the arrival of 886 overland emigrants, with 8564 cattle, 250 horses, and 7700 sheep.

The business connection of Col. Fremont with the banking firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., was falsely and fraudulently alleged, and was used to prejudice the ignorant and the new comers against him.

As was generally anticipated, the Republican party could not in so short a time compete with the two other parties, one backed by the Dem. General Government, and the other by the Am. State Government. There was no Republican party, and would have been none had not Fremont been nominated; they have, however, in 3½ months, made the nucleus of an organization, and thrown a handsome vote. It is thought they have carried part of their ticket in San Francisco and several other counties. As far as heard from, Buchanan had 20,000 votes, Fillmore 15,000, and Fremont 10,000. This Division of the Opposition it was supposed, would insure the success of the Democratic Electoral and Congressional Ticket, and give them the Legislature.

The Election in San Francisco was conducted to entire satisfaction. The ballot-boxes were made of glass.

Buchanan and Fillmore both pledged themselves for the Pacific Railroad—taking care, however, to keep their letters back so that they could not be published in the East until after the Election. Fremont's pledge (all three written to by one mail) was read, East and West, before Election.

Gov. Gendora, of Sonora, was defeated by Gov. Aguilar, with the loss of 50 killed and 200 wounded.—Gen. Walker, it was stated, was well posted in Nicaragua against his foes.

MEMENTO—FROM CAMBRIDGE.
My son, be this thy simple plan;
Serve God, and love thy fellow man.
Forget not, in temptation's hour,
That sin lends sorrow double power;
Count life a stage upon the way,
And follow conscience come what may;
Alike with earth and heaven sincere,
With hand and brow and bosom clear,
"Fear God and know no other fear."

J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio, who voted against the expulsion of the "gallant Brooks," was duly eulogized therefor, has been beaten by 6,591 majority. He was elected two years ago by 3,000 votes. "Served right," the Doughface!

SOMETHING FOR THIS SEASON. Checked Perspiration.

There are two kinds of perspiration, sensible and insensible. When we see drops of water on the surface of the body as the result of exercise, or subsidence of fever, that is sensible perspiration, perspiration recognized by the sense of sight. But when perspiration is so gentle that it can not be detected in the shape of water drops, when no moisture can be felt, when it is known to us only by a certain softness of the skin, that is insensible perspiration, and is so gentle that it may be checked to a very considerable extent without special injury. But to use popular language which can not be mistaken, when a man is sweating freely, and it is suddenly checked, and the sweat is not brought out again in a very few moments, sudden and painful sickness is a very certain result.

What, then, checks perspiration? A draft of air while we are at rest after exercise, or getting the clothing wet and remaining at rest while it is so. Getting out of a warm bed and going to an open window, has been the death of multitudes.

A lady heard the cry of fire at midnight; it was bitter cold; it was so near, the flames illuminated her chamber. She left the bed, and hoisted the window; the cold chilled her in a moment. From that hour until her death, a quarter of a century later, she never saw a well day.

A young lady went to her window in her night-dresses, to look at something in the street, leaning her unprotected arms on the stone window-sill, which was damp and cold. She became an invalid, and will remain so for life.

Sir Thomas Colby, being in a profuse sweat one night, happened to remember that he had left the key of his wine cellar on the parlor table, and fearing his servants might improve the inadvertence and drink some of his wine, he left his bed and walked down stairs; the sweating process was checked, from which he died in a few days, leaving six millions of dollars in English funds. His illness was so brief and violent that he had no opportunity to make his will, and his immense property was divided among five or six day-laborers who were his nearest relatives.

The great general lesson which we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is this: when you are perspiring freely, keep in motion until you get to a good fire, or to some place where you are perfectly sheltered from any draft of air whatever.

—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Mice and Young Trees.

We see in the agricultural papers, north and east of us, various remedies for the protection of young trees in winter, against the destructive attacks of mice.

Various remedies are proposed; the following are among the number, and we condense them for our readers who may be infested with mice:—Mr. David Gray, of Oneida county, takes one pound of tallow and two quarts of common tar, melts and mixes thoroughly and applies while warm with a paint brush, to the trunks of his trees, as high up as he thinks there is any danger of their being gnawed. He says the tar thus mixed, has no injurious effect on the trees. P. H. W., of Mohawk, N.Y., condemns the tar application, saying that a neighbor of his tried it, and though it effectually kept off the mice, it killed nearly all the trees. Another recommends the tramping down of snow around the trees.

The mice lay low, in loose stuff, and will not penetrate hard earth or snow to get at the trees. The plan generally adopted, and with complete success, is to bank up the earth around the tree a foot high. It is done expeditiously, and on the score of labor it also has the advantage over others. There are several other remedies mentioned; but as the banking up process is simple and inexpensive and perfectly effectual, it is the one to be recommended. This banking-up has also other advantages; it protects the roots against severe frost, as well as an undue quantity of moisture with which the earth is usually saturated in winter, at least in most localities.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

We learn that the firm of William Milnes & Co., extensive Coal operators in the Lehigh and other coal regions, have suffered by a robbery to the amount of \$4,000. The circumstances received, are as follows: "On Monday night, the 20th ult., they dispatched a teamster named Sanford Fowler from Jeanville, Luzerne Co., to Tamaqua, the site of their collieries, with the above amount in notes, to pay their hands. When he reached the distance of a mile and a half from Treadock, a small village not far from Tamaqua, a man stepped from the forest, without warning or prelude, discharged a pistol, the load of which took effect in Fowler's side and thigh, inflicting a serious, but not fatal wound. The robber then obtained his booty and fled, and the injured man was soon discovered and conveyed to a residence. This occurrence took place about seven o'clock in the evening."

Seventeen bears have been shot or trapped in the upper end of Dauphin county in about one month past. These "black republicans" were flourishing within 21 miles of Harrisburg.

"Kansas must be Free!"

In answer to the various questions that are propounded in regard to aid for Kansas, we would say, briefly: that all moneys or articles sent to the National Committee have been forwarded to the land of suffering, and have reached their destination in safety. The amount forwarded is not sufficient, however, to supply the destitute during the Winter.

There are about 3,000 persons who will require clothing, provisions and medicine to keep them till next Spring. All clothing should be forwarded previous to the 15th of December, as after that date the transportation will be discontinued for the Winter. All packages should be directed, "W. F. M. Army, No. 11 Marine Bank building, Chicago."

Provisions can be purchased on more reasonable terms contiguous to the Territory than to forward them from the States.

Our present arrangements will enable us to reach every cabin and tent, and equitably distribute the bounty of the friends of Freedom.

We have reason to believe that 20,000 farmers and mechanics, who have means to defray their expenses to Kansas, and sustain themselves while they are preparing a home for their families, are anxious to emigrate next Spring. To all such we would say that we have made arrangements with railroads, steamboats, &c., so that we can assist them by furnishing tickets, &c., at a reduction of at least 25 per cent on the usual rates of fare and transportation. All such emigrants who desire information or aid, can obtain it by writing to the subscriber.

We think we have made such arrangements for protection that articles sent to Kansas will not fall into the hands of those who are the enemies of Freedom. And we are fully satisfied that if the Free-State men are sustained through this winter in Kansas, that even under the present organic law, that fair land must be free territory. Though this is not all that can and must be done, this population must be the basis of all our efforts: they must be sustained there.

You will therefore see that the responsibility rests upon the friends of Freedom. And if they will liberally, of their abundance, supply the means to feed and clothe the hungry and naked, and thus retain them in the territory, it cannot be desecrated by Slavery. W. F. M. ARMY, Gen'l Agent National Kansas Committee.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1856.

The Freeman of Kansas will be sustained by the Freeman of New England. Vermont has appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of the suffering squatters. Maine, in due time, will follow her example; and Massachusetts, it is confidently expected by prominent politicians, will donate \$100,000 to sustain her exiled citizens and the pioneers of her free institutions. The New England Emigrant Aid Society is renewing its exertions; \$100,000 extra stock will be subscribed to its capital by the citizens of Boston before the expiration of the present year. There is a North.

Clothing for the Free State men is pouring in from every direction. Two hundred and forty-four barrels and boxes have already been forwarded from this city by the Emigrant Aid Society alone. The clothing is purchased and manufactured by the citizens of Massachusetts; the Aid Society merely forward it to the National Committee at Chicago. Money to buy provisions is now needed more than articles of apparel. New York has done very little yet; Pennsylvania and New Jersey nothing. Chicago alone, up to within a recent period, has done more for Kansas than all the Middle States together. Gerrit Smith's large and generous donations apart, Detroit has done more than the State of New York. Surely, it is time for New York to act.

Recent advices from Kansas, received in this city, indicate that the result of the recent election, although it has greatly disappointed the Free State men, and proportionately elated their opponents, has served the resolution, instead of "crushing" the hopes of our gallant friends in the Territory. JAS. REDPATH.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 30, 1856.

"But aid has reached us. The large streams of Eastern benevolence have found their way into our very midst, and thousands are being made glad. Had I time, I could give you some incidents showing the good being done, and how brave hearts, who could meet the enemy at any odds against them, and maintain their ground, now melt as they receive what they so much need."

LAWRENCE, Nov. 18, 1856.

"Over a hundred boxes of clothing have arrived, and the Committee are busily distributing to the needy. Could the givers look on and see the thankful hearts, it would do their souls good. Ah! it is more blessed to give than to receive. Tell our friends to send a few hundred blankets, and as many good stout shoes as they like. They will be useful at all times; but if sent at once will, I think, come through before the close of navigation."

Useful Hints.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—We have printed in this part of our paper several times the fact that buckwheat meal makes very much better cakes by being composed of one-fourth of good oatmeal. Thus: With every three bushels of buckwheat grind one bushel of bright, heavy oats, as if it were all buckwheat. This meal gives a crust and lightness to the cakes, adding much to their quality and wholesomeness.

TIGHT BARNS are an item of great importance for the health and comfort of cattle, and for the easy conscience of owners. If you would rest well in the zero nights of January, make provision to shelter all the stock upon your farm. Creaks should be battened, and the barns be made so tight, that ventilation at the top will be necessary. It takes much less hay and provender to winter cattle in a warm stable, and they come out sleek and fat in the spring.

RIDGE YOUR GARDENS.—The frost will do a good work for your subsoil, if you will give it an opportunity. The ridges may be made with a heavy plow or with the spade. Ground that is wanted for early crops, should be manured before ridging. Make the ridges at least two feet high; let them be as close together as is possible with that depth. The subsoil will be pulverized by the frosts, and will receive some ammonia from the snows and winter rains.

GATHERING LEAVES.—They lie now frequently in heaps and rows, in the corners, and under the walls, where they may be easily secured. Soon the winds will scatter them, or the snows will cover them and they will be lost. Leaves are among the best fertilizers within the reach of the farmer. They are good bedding for cattle, good in the compost heap, and not bad in the spring. Save all within your reach.

LIQUID MANURE.—Mr. Webster adopted the following plan at his farm in Marshfield. The planks composing the floor of the stables, were laid about an inch apart, and so arranged as to be easily taken up. Beneath this floor about two feet of muck or loam was placed, which effectually absorbed every drop of the urine, and furnished the soil with manure.

CHARCOAL is a very excellent assistant in the fattening of Turkeys and other domestic fowls. Pulverize and mix with food, and let broken pieces lie in their way.

CARROTS, raw, given to horses at the rate of one or two a day, are a good thing, and aid in giving them glossy coats.

Many horses are fed too much. Over-feeding gives them disease, and shortens their lives.

Hard wood saw-dust is good to preserve apples in, provided the apples are put in sound, and do not touch each other.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA.—Virginia is one of the States of the Republic, theoretically admits universal suffrage. In practice, however, it appears that this right must be exercised according to the prevailing State sentiment, or a man is in danger of his life. A Mr. Timothy Stannard, recently, at Norfolk, gave a vote for Fremont, which, when proclaimed by the inspector, as is the custom in that State, was refused by that officer, and the voter had to leave the State for fear of mob violence. Virginia must have been taking a lesson in popular suffrage from Louis Napoleon, who only allowed such votes to be given as were in favor of himself.

The question whether Baptists will be admitted to approach the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, is regarded with great interest in Germany, as a sort of test question representing religious freedom. The controversy is warmly waged, and among the new and important adherents of the side of liberty are Dr. Schenkel, of Heidelberg, and the celebrated Brommarcher, court-preacher. The King is said to favor the toleration of the Baptists.

HAVE WE A "PENAL COLONY" AMONG US?—The Lynchburg (Va.) Virginian states that the negro Allen, charged with the murder of Pleasant Hunter, was sentenced to transportation, and his value estimated at \$1000. Also, that the Court which had condemned the boy Tom to be hanged for murder, had recommended the Governor to commute that punishment to transportation. The questions occur: Has Virginia a penal colony? Where is it located?

RESTITUTION.—Six Free State men of Kansas, who had been plundered by Border Ruffians, rode last month 15 miles into the State of Missouri, found the man they were "after," forcibly took from him four horses, clothing, and blankets, enough to repay what he had stolen, and returned in safety, though hotly pursued. They confess their mode of obtaining justice was not ordained by statute, but their necessity "knew no law."

Owen Lovejoy is the Republican member of Congress elected from the Alton district, Illinois. Twenty years ago, his brother, Elijah P. Lovejoy, was brutally murdered, at the same Alton, for defending the liberty of his press in speaking against Slavery. "The world does move."

All Sorts of News.

RARE GENEROSITY.—A gentleman who died in Botetourt county, Va., a few months ago, devised his entire property, estimated at \$10,000, to one of his sisters. After his death the sister destroyed his will, and divided his property equally between a brother, a sister and herself. A rare and noble exhibition of the unselfishness of a sister's love.

NAZARETH, Pa., Nov. 28.—Solomon Heil, a highly respectable citizen of this town, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat. The cause of the rash act is not definitely known, but he had been laboring under depression for some time previously. He bore an excellent reputation and leaves considerable property.

The Lutherans of Carolina, offended by the strictures of the *Lutheran Observer* (Baltimore) upon the conduct of Preston S. Brooks, have, according to the *Newberry Mirror*, resolved to establish a religious journal to promulgate and expound the Gospel according to the patron saint of that little, moral, religious and political universe.

On the 14th ult., at Laporte, Sullivan Co., Pa., John Michael Kamn was executed for the murder of John George Veitengruber, about a year and a half ago. He died protesting to the last that he struck the fatal blow in self-defence. Both parties were not long since from Germany.

NEBRASKA.—An election for members of the Territorial Legislature has just been held in Nebraska, and, it is said, although party lines were not drawn, the members chosen, so far as heard from, are nearly all strong Free-State men.

Thomas S. Cunningham, Esq., of Beaver, Pa., has resigned from President Pierce, the appointment of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in place of Hon. J. M. Burrell, deceased.

Henry Koon, 2d, who is now in the Wilkes-Barre jail, charged with the murder of William P. Stevens, and who was convicted at the Sept. Term of Court, has been granted a new trial, which will come off the January Term, 1857.

On the 20th ult., at the mines of Tompkins, Price & Co. in Pittston, a serious accident took place. While blasting, William James was killed, and Wm. Watkins and Wm. Jeffries injured. Watkins lost an arm and Jeffries an eye.

The two papers in Tyrone City, have both gone overboard since the election. They were the *Iron Age*, a Democratic paper, published by a brother of Mich'l Dan Magahan, and the other a Fillmore paper called the *American Era*.

Samuel F. B. Morse, the Telegrapher, and Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the Navy, have received from England and Denmark, distinguished testimonials for their scientific discoveries.

Maj. Jesse G. Clark died at Bloomsburg, 13th ult., aged 24 years. He was a printer, served under Gen. Scott, in Mexico, and was Register & Recorder of Columbia county for two terms.

Samuel Leutz, indicted for the murder of Geo. Hoffman, at the "free liquor" encampment at Gratotown last fall, was last week tried, defended by Hon. John C. Kunkel, and acquitted at once by the Jury.

CAPTURED.—We learn that Smith, the German who escaped from jail at Lewis-town a short time ago, was re-captured at Shade Gap, and brought back. The colored man is still at large.

About five thousand dollars' worth of goods were stolen at the time of the recent fire at Bellefontaine, O., and seventeen Irishmen are now in prison in that town awaiting their trial for the offense.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Joquin Negret and Demea, the well-known cigar dealer in this city, have been arrested and held to bail, the first in \$5,000, and the latter in \$10,000, charged with being engaged in the slave trade.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—The funeral ceremonies of Solomon Jenean, the pioneer of Milwaukee, took place to-day, and were very imposing. There was a large military and civic procession.

"Col. J. W. White, of Kansas," who had been raising men and money in Georgia, "for the Southern cause," has decamped with the funds, and left his men penniless.

J. Lawrence Gots, Esq., of the *Reading Gazette*, is the most prominent candidate for Speaker of the Penn'a House of Representatives.

Samuel Swartwout, who robbed the national treasury of several hundred thousand dollars while Collector at New York, died last month in poverty and shame.

S. B. Coles succeeds Dr. J. B. Howe in the control of the new "Farmers' and Miners' Journal," at Lykenstown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

A man named Henry, was arrested at Northumberland, and committed to Jail, on the 13th ult., on a charge of stealing horses and other depredations.

SPELLING.—There is an editor out West who thinks the proper way of spelling potatoes is "poughtsightaux."

The *Berichter*, the Dem. German organ of Center Co., Pa., proposes Arnold Douglas for President in 1860.

The Blair County *Whig* is out for Simon Cameron, for United States Senator.