

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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THE CHRONICLE. FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1857.

Lewisburg Bank.

We noticed last week that after the bill to alter the name and enlarge the privileges of the Lewisburg Savings Institution had passed the Senate, its progress was impeded until answers should be received to certain interrogatories propounded by the Senate Committee on Banks, and mailed to that Institution (with others applying for similar privileges) on the day of the passage of the bill. An answer to the interrogatories was promptly returned, which we presume proved satisfactory, as the House Committee on Banks has reported for passage the Lewisburg and other Banks.

It is agreed on all hands that some addition should be made to the banking capital of the State, and almost every county is asking for a charter. There is not a bank of issue between the Juniata and the West Branch—a country demanding accommodations of that nature to a large extent. The Lock Haven and Williamsport banks are hardly sufficient to satisfy the lumbering interest alone. Danville can not satisfy the Iron works, nor Northumberland the Coal region. A bank for the Farming and ordinary wants of the community, is therefore imperatively demanded, here, and from the known and tried character of the men at the head of the Institution—and from the stable and unfluctuating nature of the business interests it is designed to facilitate—it may safely be urged that nowhere can such an institution be more safely or worthily located.

[Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.]

[From a friend in a neighboring county.]
"Please send me petitions for admitting Kansas as a Free State. My Democratic neighbors all express a desire to see this done, and I wish to test their sincerity. I am going to keep a memorandum of all who sign such a petition, and if the Democratic Congressmen vote against their professed principles, I mean to put the matter right before them. Such a course I think might be productive of much good, and should be pursued by the friends of Freedom everywhere. Your Chronicle has done some good here. When I was in Lewisburg on Commencement day, there was not a Fremont in the valley, but we gave six votes for Fremont in our neighborhood, one of them a preacher, whose brethren did not like it, but had to submit. Fillmore stock 'have fell' since Election, and the leaders have learned not to judge the whole Union by their own little circle of acquaintances."

[From North Western Illinois, Dec 15, 1856.]

"There is no telling when this letter shall come to hand. We have snow to any amount and my depth more than I ever saw at one time or want to see. The oldest settlers, say they never saw so much here. I am perfectly blockaded, and can hardly get from the house to the stable. This living on the prairie is not exactly what it is cracked up to be. Every snow that falls drifts terribly. The weather has not been so very cold yet, although the 'diameter' (as a chap once said) has been 23 below zero. This morning I went from the house to the shop or the top of a worm or split rail fence, but the snow drifts make it a very difficult matter to get to mills, stores, &c."

[A citizen of Virginia writes:]

"If Prentice 'kicks South Carolina out of the Union into the middle of the Atlantic,' Virginia might share the same fate, but I have no wish to go. I enclose \$1 to renew my subscription, as I wish to have the Chronicle as long as I live, wherever I may be, even in the midst of the ocean."

[Another man who went South and "married some niggers," wrote soon after Election that he had got "tired of the Chronicle." We should hope he had.]

[Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 25.]—"Snow one inch; cold 19 below zero."

[From an undoubted Republican:]

"Why have you taken down the standard of Fremont & Dayton? I am for them first, last and all the time, while living; and after that, for their heirs and executors."

[Having indicated our preference, we removed the names—to make room for reading matter—just as many of the Fremont Clubs adjourned: for "three years and a day," when we hope to hoist them or some other names just as good. While we "warm up" to Fremont, we go for "measures, not men!"

[From a distinguished citizen of an adjoining county:]

"I am as much disposed to keep up the war against the extension of Slavery as any man can be. I think our par excellence 'American' friends who made such a delightful exhibition of their wisdom at the last election, are generally disposed to join a Republican organization. I can subscribe most heartily to the constitution of the Lewisburg Association, and I think all ought to."

[From a citizen of Ohio:]

"I like the Chronicle, because it is the only country paper which I ever knew of which I could stop. Having stopped it twice I find I can't do without it, and intend to be a life subscriber. Enclosed please find \$2 for sixteen months." &c.

[A Member of Congress from a Yankee District writes us:]

"The war has just begun—Freedom or Slavery must triumph."

[From Northern Illinois, Feb. 2, 1857.]
"We have had quiet times here since Election. In this town we were all for Fremont excepting 5, and one of that number was thrown out on account of his vote being marked. Fremont clubs are kept up in many places. We give up but for this time, but not 'subdued.' I live in a small but wealthy and quiet town, made up of people from all parts of the world; and as I have the honor of being a J. P. I can testify there has not been a lawsuit here since I became a resident. We are having the hardest winter ever known in this country—the snow is nearly two feet deep on a level—the roads have been blocked up several times, (which is something very unusual for us)—and the thermometer has been 26 deg below zero here, and some degrees lower on the prairies."

[Mich., Feb. 7, 1857:]

"We have had very cold weather and good sleighing since the first week in December, until now, it has raised for three days, and I think the snow will soon be gone."

[For the Lewisburg Chronicle.]

"Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel!"—Jesus.

I believe that dancing is a sin—at least, a young man or woman (or old one either) may be employed more usefully in the melioration of the condition of mankind and the glorification of God, than in "staking the fantastic toe," and not being so employed is itself a sin.

I believe that a man, connected with a family, either as a father or a son, who goes to a restaurant and gluts his stomach with pigs' feet and oysters, and "wines, &c., to wash down the substantial," commits a sin. I believe that he who keeps such a temptation to humanity, or leases a house for such purpose, is a great sinner. I believe that he who sells intoxicating liquors, and he who grants the license for such purpose, and he who leases a house for such a business, are all sinners. I believe that he who holds the African according to the laws of the Southern States, in involuntary bondage, sins. I believe that polygamy and bigamy are sinful. I believe also, in the language of the profession of faith of the church in which I was reared, that "Some sins in themselves are more heinous, in the sight of God, than others," and that the habitual violation of one of the commands of the decalogue is a violation of the whole. I believe that the dogma that we are to choose the least of two evils, is a fragment of the French infidel philosophy; and that the Bible philosophy requires us to choose neither. I might have added above, that I believe that he who gives the right hand of fellowship to him from whose finger ends are dripping the blood of murdered souls in the shape of African slaves, is a great sinner, inasmuch as thereby the word of God is violated in strengthening the hands of the oppressor. With the light of the Word of God and the dictates of conscience, I have never had any trouble in determining what is and what is not a sin; but I have had trouble in ascertaining the exact degree of heinousness of different sins. For instance, I could never determine exactly the difference in degree between polygamy and slavery, viewing the consequences that flow from them, as well as the sins themselves; but between bigamy and slavery I could always see a marked difference. Take two instances: The one the case of bigamy, which the A. B. C. For. Missions directed their missionaries not to discipline. A man had a wife who had become old. He took to himself a young wife, during the life of the first. He became a convert to Christianity—appeared sincerely pious, and continued to provide well for both wives, lived agreeably, and educated and provided for their offspring. The Board of Missions directed that he should not be disturbed, nor required to discard his second wife. Take an instance of slavery, which I have from a clergyman who has been a pastor in the slave States and in the free States, who says it may be taken as a sample of common instance in Southern life: A man marries a wife and takes charge of a plantation. He purchases a negro man and woman, puts them into a but, on the farm, to do the work thereof; their offspring are used for the same purpose, until they become more numerous than are necessary to do the work of the farm. The superfluous children are disposed of to the highest bidder, and the proceeds appropriated to the purchase of the necessities of life. The master implicitly obeys the law of the land, which forbids to permit his slaves to learn to read the Word of God—a law directly in the teeth of the law of God—a practice, my informant says, laying aside conscience, is a very comfortable way of passing through life. Now there is no difficulty in my mind to decide that the man in the first instance will have a much easier task in his account at the Judgment bar, than the man will in the last instance; but still I believe that they are both sinners in the sight of God, and that the latter is much the greater.

I believe, finally, that the man (minister or elder) who can spend his time in racking his brain, to put forth reasons for his faith, that dancing is a sin, while he never opens his mouth, or employs his pen to rebuke any of the sins that I have enumerated, while they are spread all around

him in the world, and some of them practised in own congregation, and town, and annually goes to synods, and there gives the right hand of fellowship, to men who practice some of the sins I have enumerated, and not living in his own congregation and town, is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

A question for you, Messrs. Editors: Would my foregoing confession of faith be a sufficient platform upon which to erect a new sect? or is it only a part of the faith of the primitive church? J. F. L.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—We do not think any more sects would be of more than temporary utility; better bring them all back to the only Standard.

The variety in the dispositions of good men, has a positive advantage in that it furnishes peculiar advocates for every particular branch of moral reform. The different character of the Apostles and the writers of the various Books of the Bible, is clearly indicated in the variety of doctrinal and practical points urged by them. It is an interesting study to note how wide the scope of discussions in the New Testament particularly, and yet how perfectly harmonious.

As the human body is composed of many members, all useful in their place—as society is composed of men of different occupations, most of them of general benefit—so this peculiar disposition or extreme devotion to one science, or branch of human welfare, tends to the good of the race in the long run.

While the Christian church should be promotive of all reforms in the moral world, it is not so; and societies devoted to particular reforms are of great utility.

We can not therefore look upon extreme devotion to any one reform, as at all injurious, but rather beneficial. Study and enthusiastic love of one, may be indeed essential to make an impression upon the public mind and heart.

Thus we find one man almost wholly consecrated to the cause of Temperance; another to the cause of Freedom; another, to Prison Reform; another, to preaching the Gospel; another, to Ministerial Education; another to Missions—and each while having his particular attention directed to one thing, doing something for the general good.

Every one should of course endeavor to do so to accomplish the greatest possible amount of good. But each must act all and judge for himself. And there are minor matters of vastly injurious evil in their results, worth the attention of some one—not only wolves in the garden of public morals, but also "little foxes that spoil the grapes."

One man deems Intemperance to be the greatest evil that afflicts humanity; while his neighbor regards Licentiousness, or War, or Gluttony, as that evil; and each throws all the light he can upon the subject. Across the way, a neighbor holds Calvinism as productive of fatalism, while his neighbor charges Arminianism with a similar baleful tendency. One gentleman thinks Lawyers do a great deal of harm to the community; and perhaps one or two really think—heaven forgive them!—that Priests lie!

One of the evil effects of depreciating efforts for the public good, is the encouragement it affords evilers. If one sin is opposed, those guilty of it will ward off all attacks by pointing out greater sins. If personally urged to repentance, they excuse themselves because the preacher of righteousness is himself a sinner. Every act having some moral quality, must be judged—as every man must be judged—separately and independently.

Thus the advocates of human bondage retort, when reminded of the golden rule, that there are white serfs in Russia, and overworked paupers in England; that that (as well as other) crimes were once tolerated in Judea and in New England; and wind up their apologies for Border Ruffianism by the all-sweeping taunt, "Would you marry a nigger?" (just as though you could not advocate the rights of every man, woman and child on earth, without marrying them!)

The ridiculousness of endeavoring to square all others by our own standard, is well illustrated by the case of a farmer who wished to discharge from service his old pastor. He confessed that he was a good man, a faithful pastor, an eloquent preacher, an orthodox divine, a popular citizen—but—but—but—"But what?" "Why," said he, "if I must tell it, he feels his darning old horse on punkins!"

To make a practical application of these general remarks, we think it no objection to an argument against Dancing, that Slavery is an immeasurably greater sin. If a man deems himself called upon and capable of correcting a particular lesser evil, he should not be deterred by the fact that some one else deems some other a much greater evil. "Let each be fully persuaded in his own mind," and hinder no one engaged in a good work for the reason that "the fowls will not with us."

We therefore should bear with those conscientious persons whose minds do not incline to run in the channel of mental or Christian duty with our own. Rather bid them God speed in every well ordered effort for the good of our race.

Panther Hunt in Snyder County.

GREAT CONSTERNATION.—Some days ago, a portion of the good people of the lower end of Snyder county were startled by an unusual noise—howling, screeching, and taking on in a wonderful manner and from seemingly different directions as the wind varied. A great deal of terror was excited by this invasion of that peaceful region. Some thought, from the size of the noise, it must be a Gyrastus, an Ichthyosaurus, a Mastodon, an Elephant, Behemoth, or some other outlandish, hungry intruding mammoth of Brobdingnagian proportions. Some of the wise old hunters however somewhat calmed their fears by assuring them from their own knowledge that it was probably a monstrous Panther, which had been driven from its home (as in other places this season) by the severity of the weather; that it was dangerously hungry; and that its voice was uncommonly harsh from having caught a cold by sleeping away from home at night. This would not do—the monster must be exterminated, and the Union saved again. And so the lumberman left his logs, and the pioneer his clearings—the Israel Putnams and the Daniel Hoopes fixed up their guns, made their wills, kissed their wives and children with a tear in each eye—and all rallied towards the quarter from which the roaring proceeded. With undaunted step, eyes intent, ears pricked in every direction, and observant of every crackling twig, the march was kept up, and every mile was evidently nearing the enemy. In due course of time, he was surrounded, driven into the premises of the Beaver Furnace—and lo! the "animal" was *Mel-diseawth Kern & Co's new Steam Engine!*

The "roar" of laughter that followed this discovery, was about as loud as the engine! Long may it work! and many others be put up in this region.—Com.

Down on Forney.

Notwithstanding John W. Forney has for a dozen years prostrated himself at the foot of Slavery in obsequious slavishness, the South having used him to their purposes now "cast him like a worthless weed away." Witness the following from a late *Richmond Engineer*:

"We regret to see the efforts made at Philadelphia and other places, to increase Mr. Forney's claims upon Mr. Buchanan's gratitude. The President elect has done all in his power for Mr. Forney—more, indeed, than we think Mr. Forney or his friends should have asked of him; and to request him to go farther, and embarrass his administration at the outset, by making a personal matter a national affair, is as ungenerous as it is unwise. To make Mr. Forney's difficulties his own, to make his quarrels those of the democratic party, private concerns a matter of State, is not to be thought of. It has already been stated with great authority that Mr. Forney will be placed in the cabinet or in some other position "higher" than a seat in the United States Senate by Mr. Buchanan; We do not believe it."

Mr. Buchanan's letter urging the election of Mr. Forney to the Senate, has made no little sensation among his political friends in Washington. It is not disguised that he yielded to impolitic persuasion—for such is the extenuation pleaded—and for this very reason apprehension is entertained that like influences may be brought to bear hereafter upon matters of greater magnitude. Douglas chuckles with great delight over the publication, and is inclined to pity the sorrows of the poor old man. There are others who enjoy it quite as much, but who check the vent of any candid expression.

"Behold the Figures."

The New England States are against Buchanan, by a majority of 172,885
The Middle States are against him by a majority of 207,813
The North Western States (California excepted) are against him by a majority of 121,746

Behold these figures, 501,944 majority against Buchanan in the Free States. Verily, verily, and of truth, Douglas, "THERE IS A NORTH"—and there will be a greater North if Kansas be admitted into the Union a Slave State; if slavery be extended over territory now free; or if a serious attempt be made to revive the Slave Trade. This, our Democratic friends may write in a book, if they please, says the *Hollidaysburg Register*. It is "manifest destiny," and no number of Naturalizations practicable, nor frauds, nor party drill, nor aught in Democratic power, can prevent it. But for the present, let the figures we have given, thunder in the ears of the Slavery Extensionists—"THERE IS A NORTH."

It is stated that the late Preston S. Brooks more than once deploded his conduct on the occasion of the Sumner assault as the blot and the misfortune of his life—that he declared his only purpose at the outset was to inflict the disgrace of a blow and not any severe bodily injury—that he was excited by wine, of which he had been drinking freely, and that the first blow struck roused all the demon within him, and left him no longer in possession of his judgment or self-control.

Taxables in the State.

THE NEW SEPTENNIAL APPOINTMENT. Part of the business of our State Legislature, at its present session, will be the reconstruction of the senatorial and representative districts, according to the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of each county. We have the following as the statement of taxables in the State for the year 1857:

Counties.	Taxables.
Adams	5,746
Allegheny	33,378
Armstrong	6,871
Beaver	6,191
Belford	5,197
Berks	19,648
Blair	5,935
Bradford	9,714
Bucks	15,209
Butler	8,509
Cambria	5,702
Centre	6,988
Carbon	4,538
Chester	16,893
Clarion	6,263
Cleaveland	4,158
Clinton	3,609
Columbia	5,479
Crawford	9,674
Cumberland	7,904
Dauphin	9,024
Delaware	6,152
Delaware	1,239
Erie	9,953
Fayette	7,825
Forest	212
Franklin	8,351
Fulton	1,898
Greene	5,336
Huntingdon	5,728
Indiana	6,232
Jefferson	3,491
Juniata	3,267
Lancaster	28,168
Lawrence	5,026
Lebanon	6,992
Lehigh	10,592
Luzerne	18,217
Lyciuming	7,374
Meantour	3,162
McKean	1,631
Mercer	7,328
Mifflin	3,450
Monroe	3,357
Montgomery	16,799
Northampton	11,235
Northumberland	6,038
Perry	4,717
Philadelphia	104,000
Pike	1,520
Potter	2,146
Schuylkill	19,380
Snyder	3,145
Somerset	5,254
Sullivan	1,116
Susquehanna	7,139
Tioga	6,618
Union	3,215
Venango	4,814
Warren	3,799
Washington	10,007
Wayne	5,775
Westmoreland	11,432
Wyoming	2,504
York	14,997
Total	596,132

One hundred members of the Legislature distributed among this number of taxable inhabitants makes the ratio of representation 5961. Philadelphia will lose a Senator, but gain 2 Representatives. A member will be gained by Schuylkill, and one by Luzerne. Probably Berks will lose 1, Bucks 1, York 1, and Fayette and Westmoreland 1. The ratio for Senators is 18,000, which will give another to the counties outside of Philadelphia. There need be few other changes.

We fully endorse the sentiment contained in the following extract, and hope the boys of Lewisburg will read it and profit thereby. It is taken from an old Almanac, and has been repeatedly published, but is seldom out of place. The Almanac-maker, speaking of boys who are out after night, says:

"They require, under the cover of night an unhealthy state of mind—bad, vulgar, immoral and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, a riotous and swaggering bearing. Indeed, it is in the street, after nightfall, that the boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and a capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, and criminal men. Parents, in this particular, should have a rigid and inflexible rule that will not permit a son to go into the street after nightfall."

Moses Sheppard who died recently in Baltimore has left a fortune of nearly one million of dollars the greater part of which he devotes to benevolent purposes. He began life a poor boy, having been born somewhere in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. He went to Baltimore about the year 1800 and commenced life as a poor errand boy in a grocery establishment, in which he ultimately became a clerk, then a partner and afterwards conducted the business for many years on his own account retiring from business with a princely fortune, at an early period of life. He had but few educational advantages but strong natural good sense. He belonged to the society of friends and has dedicated a large portion of his splendid fortune to the establishment of an Insane Asylum near Baltimore. Honored be his name and memory.

In the Philadelphia District Attorney contested election case, much testimony has been adduced showing the great extent and recklessness of the naturalization frauds, which appear to have been carried on under the auspices of the Democratic committee.

The Lancaster Bank.

Last evening we noticed briefly the arrest of B. C. Bachman, late President of the Lancaster Bank, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by stock holders of the Lancaster Bank, and his being held in \$12,000 for a hearing on Wednesday next. Mr. Longenecker appeared at the office of Alderman Frick about seven o'clock, and entered bail in \$24,000 to answer at court, Henry Longenecker and Thomas Baumgardner becoming his sureties in \$12,000 each, besides recognizing personally in the same amount.

The complaint charges that some time in the month of March, 1855, David Longenecker, then President of the Lancaster Bank, and B. C. Bachman, Cashier of said Bank, paid fifty thousand dollars of the money of the Bank to the Lancaster Savings Institution, on the notes of W. L. Helfenstein, which notes were endorsed by either the President or Cashier of said Bank, in their individual name or names, and other Directors of said Bank; that at the maturity of these notes they were presented at the Bank for payment, and were directed by the Cashier to be paid, although at the time, Mr. Helfenstein had no funds in that Bank to his credit to meet them—thus appropriating the funds of the Bank to their own private indebtedness to an amount exceeding \$50,000.

The complaint further charges that the said David Longenecker, as President of the Lancaster Bank, did at various times appropriate the funds of said Bank to his own individual use and benefit, and also that he loaned out sums of money, the property of said Bank, without the knowledge or consent of the Directors, to individuals without security, and which have since been lost to the Bank.

We understand that the prosecutors in these cases, have retained Messrs. Kline and Brown, as special Counsel; Mr. Dick-ey prosecuting the case in his official capacity, as District Attorney.—*Daily Express of Friday.*

HOW TO MAKE ONE FARM EQUAL TO THREE.—In a recent address before the Ohio State Agricultural Society, F. Y. Steward, Esq., thus spoke on this subject:

"Many farmers are destroying the productivity of their farms by shallow work. As they find their crops are diminishing, they think only of extending their acres of surface, as they suppose their title deeds only give them a right to six inches of earth. If these will take their deep-study their meaning, and apply the lesson to their fields, they will soon realize three-fold crops, that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they had only one; in other words that the subsoil brought up and combined with top-soil, and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those other elements which agricultural science teaches them to apply to their ground, will increase three fold the measure of its productivity."

FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, arrived this forenoon with dates to the 31st ult.

The papers furnish a confirmation of the last news from Canton. It is rumored that the American difficulty has been settled by an apology from the Chinese authorities.

The reported peace with Persia has not been confirmed.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated January 19th, announces that the British steamers had evacuated the Isle of Serpeus.

With regard to the Persian submission, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe telegraphs that Persia submits on general grounds, and not because of the capture of Basra. The details of the capture of the latter place had been received at Bombay.

A WARNING TO CALTHUMPIANS.—A number of young men who had annoyed a wedding party, in Chester county, with the outlandish noise of a calthumpian band, consisting of "horse fiddle," &c., were tried in the Chester county courts, week before last, for riot—were convicted and fined each \$25 and costs, and received a very wholesome lecture from Judge Haines. We are rather inclined to say, it served them right.

SLAVERY WAR ON EDUCATION.—It is stated that the election of Prof. W. H. Powell, the Republican nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois, will probably be avenged by the destruction of the Free School system of Illinois. The Democrats have sworn to abolish his office, and the Egyptians in the State (all Buchanan men, and 40,000 of whom can't read or write) demand that the two-mill school tax shall be taken off their lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Messrs. Stodwell and Lee, of Virginia, had a hostile meeting near Mr. Blair's residence, this afternoon. Three bloodless shots were had. The hostilities were then adjourned, and a board of honor appointed to effect an adjustment of the difficulties. Messrs. Botcock, Keitt and Goode, members of the House, and Capt. Corrie, were on the ground.

All Sorts of Items.

BEAR SHOT.—Mr. Thomas Malone, an old marksman, whilst hunting in the valley about five miles North west of Louisa last Friday week, discovered a she bear with a cub. Both animals were greatly frightened and sought to escape, the cub however, not proceeding far before it fell a victim to the snoring aim of the hunter.—*Chamberburg Whig.*

On Saturday evening 21st ult., while a number of children were playing at the house of William Chestnut, in Lewistown, one of them, a son of Mr. C., aged nearly two years, accidentally fell into a pan filled with boiling water, and was so terribly scalded that he died on Sunday night at 2 o'clock. The sufferings of the unfortunate child were excruciating.

In the Missouri House of Representatives, during a recent political debate, Gen. Reid, who commanded the Border Ruffian army which destroyed Osawatimie, deliberately walked up to a member who was speaking, and knocked him down. He afterwards attempted to draw his bowie knife on the same member, but was prevented.

Some chickens of Mr. Caleb Cox, in Westtown township, Chester county, were found on Saturday buried under the snow bank, where they had been ever since the snow fell, which was seventeen days ago. There were five of them, and four were still living. As soon as they were released, two of them flew to the barn.

George Carstensen, the architect of the New York Crystal Palace, died at Copenhagen, Denmark, on the 4th of January. He commenced the publication of a Sunday newspaper in that city, and died on the day the first number was issued.

The citizens of Williamsport are engaged in raising \$25,000 of stock for the Williamsport & Elmira R. R. Company, in order to retain the Machine Shop for that road in their town. Over half the sum is already secured.

The Newbera (N. C.) Journal states that within ten or twelve miles of that place, on the North side of Neuse, bears, catamounts and wild cats exist to such an extent that it is with great difficulty that hogs and sheep are raised.

Dr. Jackson, with whom Mr. Sumner sojourned while on the Allegheny Mountains, has been removed from the office of Postmaster. This is a slight punishment, but all that the Administration are able to inflict.

The *Boston Pilot*, an intense blood and fire Roman Catholic paper, has the annual advertisement of the Post Office proposals for carrying the mails throughout the country.

Hon. Millard Fillmore has declined an invitation to deliver an address at the proposed celebration of the Anniversary of Washington's Birth, by the United Americans of Buffalo.

If slavery is to be established in Kansas by the interference of the Federal Government, then freedom may be established in the States by the same authority?

On Sunday, the 18th ult., a number of the soldiers of Quebec, while on their way to church, had their faces frost-bitten. The thermometer was 36 degrees below zero.

Another attempt is being made by the Shylocks to repeal the unwary laws of Pennsylvania. Better raise the legal rate from some day named, to 7 per cent.

When a man dies, people generally inquire what property he has left behind him? Angels will ask what good deed has he sent before him?

A mare valued at \$10,000 has just reached New York from Arabia. She was purchased for a stock importing company in Kentucky.

The negro sales by auction in the city of Richmond alone, the past year, exceed four millions of dollars in value, and are still increasing.

Grain is treated like infants. When the head becomes heavy, it is cradled; and it is generally well thrashed to render it fit for use.

John Killen and James McGovern, charged with the robbery of James L. Yoder, Jeweller of Pottsville, are under arrest.

Congress has passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for a wagon road from Fort Kearney, Nebraska, to California. Good.

Your word is your servant so long as you retain it; but it becomes your master when you suffer it to escape.

The first marriage of a Hindoo widow that ever occurred in Calcutta, took place on the 7th of December.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Trenton N. J., and through Philadelphia county on Tuesday night.

More property is destroyed by fire every year in the United States than in all the rest of the world.