

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

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TERMS.—\$1.50 per year, in advance, and at the same rate for a longer or shorter period. Three of the copies will be sent free to the post office. Single copies, 5 cents. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1858, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1859, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1860, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1861, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1862, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1863, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1864, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1865, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1866, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1867, the price is \$1.50. For the year ending on the 25th of December, 1868, the price is \$1.50. 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THE COQUETTE.

One love, but two different
When the weary world sleeps,
She sits within her chamber door,
And musingly she weeps,
As she thinks upon the promise
The future holds in store;
But years have come, and these have gone,
The traces of them no more.

The pleasure of the moment
Was the only aim she knew,
And she spent her days of youth
In the pursuit of love;
But now she sits alone and sighs,
For the love that once she knew
Has passed away before the blast
Of time and passion's shock.

Then she was loved and beautiful,
And sought her love in vain,
She had a heart of worship,
And she gave it to him;
But now she sits alone and sighs,
For the love that once she knew
Has passed away before the blast
Of time and passion's shock.

And now, as wife and mother,
She sits within her chamber door,
And musingly she weeps,
As she thinks upon the promise
The future holds in store;
But years have come, and these have gone,
The traces of them no more.

"Courtship and Matrimony."

This is the title of a volume from the portfolio of Robert Morris, Esq., the able editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer. In these days it is gratifying to find a volume, like the present, wherein taste is unvisited and sense undestroyed; in which simplicity of style and clearness of expression is trained, and which is written, not to excite the imagination or pander to the evil passions of our nature, but to inculcate lessons of wisdom, and draw to tears and merriment. We are reminded, in reading these essays, of the genial-hearted Goldsmith. They contain the delicate fancy, the good sense, and the quiet humor which characterize Goldsmith's writings; and they are, moreover, written with like correctness of language. They treat, beside that of courtship and matrimony, of a variety of subjects, from scenes and experiences in social life, and are particularly adapted for every day family reading. They are, indeed, such as will bear to be read aloud about the evening lamp, and will please and instruct not only the "old folks at home," but also the "little folks." No one can read Mr. Morris' volume without being impressed by the tone of earnest thoughtfulness that pervades it, and we believe this work will be good for anybody to read, and worthy of a place in every family. It is chaste in style, elevating in tone and sentiment, and contains many useful lessons which may contribute to make a happy home. No book before the public contains sounder morality, or practical household wisdom more pleasantly expressed, and certainly there is no collection of essays, better adapted for general reading in the family. As the work has been most enthusiastically praised by such men as John Gregg, it is needless to say that we trust that all persons will extend to it their hearty patronage, by sending for it. The publishers will send a copy to any persons, to any place, per mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.25. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.—Home Journal.

Slavery in Nebraska.

A bill to abolish slavery in Nebraska, was introduced at the session of the Territorial Legislature which has just concluded. What disposition was made of it, we are not informed. We have before us, however, the report of the minority of the Committee to which it was referred. The report recommends the indefinite postponement of the bill on the ground that such legislation is unnecessary. "Slavery," says the report, "does not exist in this Territory in any practicable form, and can not so exist without affirmative legislation, recognizing the right of property in slaves, and regulating the mode of protecting and controlling them, and enforcing that right. The abstract right under the Constitution which is claimed 'by some, is in fact only an inchoate right, which can have no practical importance in the absence of local police regulation upon that subject.' The authors of the report think that by leaving the subject strenuously alone, 'Nebraska will grow old in her career of glory, and the word Slavery, either for negative or positive purposes, will never disgrace the fair pages of her statute book.'"

A Commentary on these Pleasant Anticipations.

On the 10th ult., at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, a boy was born who can count probably more living ancestors than any other person in the State. He has, of course, a mother, but he also possesses the care of the following: A grandmother, aged 40; a great-grandmother, aged 58; a great-great-grandmother, aged 79; and a great-great-great-grandfather, aged 97. But the most singular of all is, that all but the old gentleman were born in the same house and in the same room, and he himself would have been, had it not been for a visit his parents were making near Boston. Mr. Prescott, the old gentleman referred to, is now looking finely, and says if he lives long enough to see his last heir married, he will beat the world, and be satisfied.

Scientific Mode of Boiling Meat.

When animals are newly killed, there is an acid secretion in their flesh which turns blue litmus paper red, and which renders their flesh easy of digestion if it be eaten immediately. In a few hours, however, this acid evaporates, and the meat becomes hard and difficult of digestion, till it has been softened by cooking, or kept sufficiently long to have become tender, from the process of decomposition having commenced. In Liebig's recently published work on the "Chemistry of Human Food," we are told that boiling flesh slowly effects a chemical change in its composition; and, according to the length of time employed in boiling, and the amount of water used, there takes place a more or less perfect separation of the soluble from the insoluble constituents of flesh: the water or soup in which the flesh has been boiled containing the soluble matter, and the bouilli or meat from which the soup was made, consisting chiefly of fibrous, insoluble matter, nearly useless as nourishing food. Thus it is obvious that when the water in which the meat has been boiled slowly is thrown away, by far the greater part of the soluble or nutritious matter is wasted. A very different mode of cooking should be adopted if it is wished to eat the meat. The muscular fibre of flesh in its natural state is everywhere surrounded by a liquid dissolved albumen. When this is removed by boiling with water, the muscular fibre becomes hard and horny, and this hardness increases the longer it is boiled. "It is obvious, therefore," observes Liebig, "that the tenderness of boiled meat depends upon the quantity of albumen deposited between the fibres, and their coagulation; for the contraction or hardening of the fibres is thereby, to a certain extent, prevented. If the flesh intended to be eaten be introduced into the boiler when the water is in a state of brisk ebullition, and if the boiling be kept up for some minutes, and then so much cold water added as to reduce the temperature of the water to one hundred and sixty-five or one hundred and fifty-eight degrees, the whole being kept at this temperature for some hours, all the conditions are united which give the flesh the qualities best adapted to its use as food. When it is boiled in this manner, the albumen is deposited surface inwards, and in this state forms a crust or shell, which no longer permits the external water to penetrate into the interior of the mass of flesh. But the temperature is gradually transmitted to the interior, and there effects the conversion of the raw flesh into the state of boiled meat. The flesh retains its juiciness, and is quite as agreeable to the taste as it can be made by roasting, for the chief part of the sapid constituents of the mass is retained, under these circumstances, in the flesh."

"Do you think he is married?"

Madam! you are very pressing,
And I can't do the task;
With the slightest gift of guessing,
You would hardly need to ask!

Don't you see a hint of marriage
In his sobered face?
In his rather careless carriage,
And extremely rapid pace?

If he's not committed treason,
Or some wicked action done,
Can you see the faintest reason
Why a bachelor should run?

Why should he be in a hurry?
But a loving wife to greet,
Is a circumstance to hurry
The most dignified of feet!

When after the man has spied her,
If the grateful, happy elf,
Does not haste to be beside her,
He must be beside himself.

It is but a trifle, may be—
But observe his practiced tone,
When he calms your stormy baby,
Just as if it were his own!

Do you think a certain meekness
You have mentioned in his looks,
Is a chronic office weakness,
That has come of reading books?

Did you ever see his vision
Peering underneath a hood,
Save enough for recognition,
As a civil person should?

Could a capuchin be colder,
When he glances, as he must,
At a fondly rounded shoulder,
Or a frankly swelling bust?

Madam! think of every feature,
Then deny it if you can—
He's a fond, convivial creature,
And a very married man!

J. G. SALL.

Six Generations.

On the 10th ult., at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, a boy was born who can count probably more living ancestors than any other person in the State. He has, of course, a mother, but he also possesses the care of the following: A grandmother, aged 40; a great-grandmother, aged 58; a great-great-grandmother, aged 79; and a great-great-great-grandfather, aged 97. But the most singular of all is, that all but the old gentleman were born in the same house and in the same room, and he himself would have been, had it not been for a visit his parents were making near Boston. Mr. Prescott, the old gentleman referred to, is now looking finely, and says if he lives long enough to see his last heir married, he will beat the world, and be satisfied.

Ministerial Reception.

The papers of Ecuador contain an account of the public reception of Mr. BUCKALEW, as Minister Resident of that Republic, an event which took place on the 20th of September. Upon presenting his credentials, Mr. Buckalew said:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I am charged with the delivery to your Excellency of the letter of the President of the United States, accrediting me as Minister Resident near the Government of this Republic; and I embrace the occasion to assure your Excellency that the sentiments of friendship towards Ecuador, therein expressed, are the genuine sentiments of the Government and People of the United States.

"The relations of the two countries have been heretofore peaceful and cordial; it is to be hoped they may long remain so. Doubtless the best efforts of those representing both powers should be steadily directed to this end.

"It will be my object, Sir, by frank, courteous and just conduct in the post assigned me to obtain the respect and confidence of Your Excellency and of those associated with you in the Administration of this Government, and I shall indulge the pleasing hope of seeing our countries, for many years, united by the most fraternal feelings, and both advancing rapidly in wealth, prosperity and power."

Gen. ROBLES, the President of Ecuador, then replied as follows:

"MR. MINISTER: The whole sentiments which animate the respectable Cabinet of Washington, and those you have expressed in placing in my hands the autograph letter accrediting you as Minister Resident of the United States of America, are in perfect harmony with those which the People and the individuals entrusted with the Supreme Power of this Republic cherish and cultivate in their ancient and uninterrupted relations with the Great Confederation which you so worthily represent.

"Both Nations profess and practice, respectively, the same fundamental principles, as lasting as Liberty and as powerful as the sovereignty of the People; and both are united by bonds founded for mutual convenience, drawn more firmly together by a sincere friendship, and strengthened by good faith constantly observed. Consequently there is no doubt that the same will be the result of our relations with your country."

"With regard to you, Mr. Minister, I am well assured that, in the exercise of your important functions, you will contribute effectually to maintain unalterably the fraternal relation that exist between the two countries, and that you will secure the good will and confidence of the Ecuadorian family."

POMPUS FUNERALS.—One of our exchanges indulges in a severe and fitting rebuke of the ridiculous custom of getting up pompous funerals for members of certain societies, whose lives have furnished no special cause for honors, and whose virtues or good actions, while living, were, probably, as few as their friends or admirers. Such forms and displays of grief are but, as Hamlet describes them, "the trappings and the suits of woe," and have neither substance nor sincerity to recommend them. The really good and great die daily, and yet few regard it or lay it to heart; but some trifling and worthless fellow, who has frittered life away in idleness or sensual indulgence, "shuffles off this mortal coil," and suddenly a third of the community hasten to do him posthumous honors. We need a sweeping and radical reform in the matter of funerals. We are glad to see that it has been inaugurated elsewhere, and hope it will be introduced here.

TIMELY ADVICE.—Man begins to die at the extremities. Keep the feet dry and warm—go for a stout pair of winter boots and shoes—shoes are better for ordinary, every-day use, as they allow the ready escape of the odors, while they strengthen the ankles by accustoming them to depend on themselves. Besides, a shoe compresses less, and hence admits of a more vigorous circulation of the blood. But wear boots when you ride or travel. Give directions to have no cork or India rubber about the shoes, but to place between the layers of the soles, from out to out, a piece of stout hemp or tow linen which has been dipped into melted pitch. This is absolutely impervious to water—does not absorb a particle—which we know the cork does, and after a while becomes "soggy" and damp for weeks. When you put them on for the first time, they will feel as easy as an old shoe, and you may stand on damp places for hours with impunity.

Col. Hoe, the manufacturer of the lightning printing press, is about to construct a carriage to travel over any turnpike or good country road, and to be propelled by steam. The first is intended for himself to ride out and back between his place of business and his country seat, about twelve miles from the city of New York. It is expected that the carriage and propelling power will not cost more than a good pair of horses and coach, and travel over a fair road at the rate of two thirty per mile.

A Troublesome Case.

A slave that can hoe is excellent. A slave that can reap is admirable. A slave that can gather into barns is a treasure. A slave that will not run away is indeed a possession. A slave that will stand anything, from the cat and the piddle up to the vendition of his wife and children, is an Abrahamic model. Here one would suppose the catalogue of slavish virtues might end, unless we added to it that dubious virtue of fecundity, upon which decency will not permit us to dilate. But what will our readers say to a Slave figuring in the light of an Inventor? Of an Inventor of a "useful agricultural machine?" Of a "machine" so useful that it promised to be profitable? And what will our readers think of the hothouses, dilemmas, obfuscations, and general topsyturveness of the Patent Office, when a Chattel with a black skin walked into the cloisters sacred to invention, and claimed to have shown a little intellectual power, and to be entitled to remuneration therefor? Claimed—poor Chattel that he was—to have invented something which human beings might find profitable and convenient! Horrible was the dignified distress of the Patent Office at this application. Here was a thing—in its light of the Constitution nothing but a thing—claiming the honors and emoluments of an inventor! What should a thing be doing there? A thing with two legs, and a stomach, and a head, and two hands, absolutely pretending to have invented something? No plow ever applied. No cart ever assembled. No harness ever applied. Therefore, when this two legged thing came up, there was a row in the Office, and the magnates ordered her or him or it to go about his, her, or its business, and pointedly declined to issue any Letters Patent whatever, thereby establishing it as a fixed fact that no "nigger" could invent anything. In this way was the negro of Mr. Oscar J. E. Stewart, who had blundered upon "a useful agricultural machine," treated. Oscar J. E. Stewart considered that he had a right not merely to the brains, but to whatever came out of the brains of his private and personal nigger. So Oscar J. E. Stewart petitioned the Senate that, if the Patent might be compelled to issue the patent to him. The petition was received, and the report says that it was appropriately referred. We have tried pretty hard to make out what an appropriate reference would be. Was it to the Committee on Agriculture? Or to the Committee on Claims? Or to the Committee on Ways and Means? We shall watch this case for Mr. Oscar J. E. Stewart, and he shall have the benefit of our assistance. He shall have the hard cash for his "nigger's" brain work as well as for his "nigger's" handiwork, and much good may it do him.—N. Y. Tribune.

HOW SPIRITS GET THEIR LIQUOR.—

Judge Edmonds, in a recent lecture, disclosed the singular means by which rowdy spirits get their rum and tobacco in the other world. He said:

"I once had a spirit come to me who had been addicted to the use of tobacco, and the first want he experienced on entering into a spiritual existence was a desire for that. I had an interview with a spirit who was a drunkard while living here, and he asked me for a drink. I asked, 'What good would ardent spirits do you now?' and he said: 'I can drink it thro' you.'"

That is to say, the ghost made of the erudite Judge a species of worldly "straw" through which to suck his ghostly cobbler!

CHEAP LIVING.—

It doesn't cost much to live in India. Rice, the chief food of the people, costs half a cent a pound; the cost of the huts in which the people live is not more than \$2, and the cotton cloth necessary to clothe a man or woman either, may cost \$1 per year. Shirts, hats and shoes are sold entirely unnecessary. This is cheap living in every sense of the word. Think of a woman being clothed for \$1