

# LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.  
O. N. WORDEN, Printer.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., AUG. 21, 1850.

Volume VII, Number 21.  
Whole Number--333.

**The Lewisburg Chronicle** is issued every Wednesday morning at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania.  
Terms.—\$1.50 per year, for cash actually in advance; \$1.75, paid within three months; \$2 if paid within six months; \$2.50 if not paid before the year expires; single numbers, 5 cents. Subscriptions for six months or less to be paid in advance. Discontinuances optional with the Publisher except when the year is paid up.  
Advertisements handsomely inserted at 50 cts per square one week, \$1 for a month, and \$5 for a year; a reduced price for longer advertisements. Two squares, \$7; Mercantile advertisements not exceeding one-fourth of a column, quarterly, \$10. Casual advertisements and job work to be paid for when handed in or delivered.  
All communications by mail must come post-paid, accompanied by the address of the writer, to receive attention. Those relating exclusively to the Editorial Department to be directed to H. C. HICKOK, Esq., Editor, and all on business to be addressed to the Publisher.  
Office, Market St. between Second and Third O. N. WORDEN, Printer and Publisher.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have been permitted to lay the following extracts of a letter to a lady in this place, from her brother in California, before our readers. The initials will be readily recognized, and we think the extracts will be found to possess considerable interest.—*Ed. Chron.*

SACRAMENTO CITY, June 16, 1850.

Dear Sister: You will observe, by the heading of my letter, that I am still in this place, where the renowned Fort of Capt. Sutter, which followed forth its thunders in by gone days, is situated. The great old saw mill, belonging to the same person when the gold was first discovered, is situated about 45 miles from this place, and the name and place will be remembered as long as gold is found in California.

This place is increasing with the most astonishing rapidity. A little more than a year ago there were not three frame houses in this place. Now the principal business street is something more than one mile in length. Many of the stores would do credit to our Cities at home, and range in size of from sixty to one hundred feet in depth. Vessels of large tonnage can come up to this place direct from the states. The river has quite the appearance of a sea-port. We have steam boats in any quantity, and some of them of very large size, and elegant accommodations. From this place the river is navigable for a smaller class of boats for something like 200 miles. We have no less than two Theatres and a Circus, and a very large and splendid concert room. This room is 130 feet deep, by 10 in breadth, so that you observe we do things upon a large scale here.

San Francisco has been almost literally burnt up since last January. No less than three most destructive fires have taken place since then. This will always be the case as long as they continue to build frame houses, in consequence of high winds that prevail there during the whole year. Between the fires, and reckless speculations that many persons were engaged in, the town is pretty well used up. Many persons who counted their hundreds of thousands, are now not worth a dime. This place is built upon a more solid basis, and hence, the business is in a more healthful condition.

There have been some new discoveries made near the head waters of Feather river, but whether they are as rich as they are represented I can not tell.—Hayes and I intend trying our luck at the mines again. We think we can do better there than here. It requires a large capital to do business here, and the competition is so great that the profits here are nearly as small as they are at home, for all leading articles. Profits therefore depend much upon the amount of sales, and that takes a large capital. When one is ordinarily successful, mining is one of the pleasantest employments a person can engage in. There will be a vast deal of gold taken out this summer. Persons are becoming more skilled in searching and finding it. One can find gold anywhere in the gold region, even up to the tops of the highest mountains, but it will not in all cases pay for working it. In some localities you can not wash a basin of dirt, taken at random, without finding some grains of gold. John and I have purchased a share in El Dorado City at a thousand dollars. It is a new town, laid out on Feather river in the mining region, and is accessible for steam boats nine months in a year. We thought we might as well try our luck in a little speculation as not. Every person seems disposed to engage in that kind of business, and as all the world is coming to California, I am in hopes that we may realize something out of our speculation. We have a great many arrivals here every day. It is supposed that the resident population is from eight to ten thousand, and the transient population from three to four thousand. It is not an unusual thing to have arrivals of a thousand persons in a day.

Living is much better here than you would imagine. I took dinner yesterday at a new Hotel down town, and we sat

down to as handsome a dinner as you ever saw in Philadelphia. The eating arrangements are different however. The dining room is quite a large one, and it is filled with small tables sufficient to accommodate four persons; and you call for anything you want, and are not elbowed and jostled as one is at those large tables at home. After dinner is over the coffee is served up. Every thing is done in the most splendid style.

It seems that some of the public journals at home, would like to make it appear that California is likely to kick up a small nuffication breeze. It was so stated in the last New York Herald. It was something new to hear of this, in this region. No person here had even heard of any such thing; and I do not think a dozen men in California could be found who would advocate any such thing; and if they did openly do it, their hides might be very speedily covered with a coat of tar and feathers. As for any thing like disaffection to the Union and the establishment of an independent government, I have not heard the first word. As to the south being able to introduce slavery here is too utterly absurd to spend time in talking about. There have been instances of slaveholders bringing slaves here to work in the mines. But the consequence has been, that when those chaps brought their slaves into the diggings, they received notice to quit, and that notice, had always to be obeyed to the letter. Men in the mines have no idea of any such monopoly. They might just as well think of introducing slavery into Pennsylvania, as introduce it into this State; and the one is quite as likely as the other.

The difficulties that California has had thrown around the question of her admission into the Union, as alleged at home, are all mere inventions. This is the opinion of well informed men here, and I have frequently heard it spoken of since the arrival of the last steamer.

How the immense immigration across the plains will ever reach this country, is impossible to tell. Many of them last year, had not Gen. Smith sent out large relief parties, with provisions and mules. And with all the difficulties of last year, yet there are more coming, now, than then.

## COTTON MILLS.

To the Editor of the Lewisburg Chronicle: I had you for publication in your columns, an address, made by General James, of Providence, R. I., to a convention of the people of Blair county, (at their request,) who were moving for the erection of a Cotton Factory at Hollidaysburg. It is equally applicable to the citizens of Lewisburg and of Union and Northumberland counties adjacent.

Taking into intelligent consideration the present condition and prospect of business in this region—looking at the number of active, willing, working men and women, and young people, who might be more profitably employed, and those whose energies are lost to us by their emigration to other parts—as well as the large amount of capital which might be invested thus—and is not now a time which demands that the candid statement of a disinterested but experienced man should have full weight? Doubtless if the interests, individually and of the community, are to be advanced, new channels of action must be made—our own money must be invested, before men of much capital will join their fortunes with ours—and if we will move as we can and should, the wealth and happiness of the lower end of the West Branch country would be largely enhanced, by the erection of one or more Cotton Mills in our boros.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ADDRESS. Finding it out of my power, in consequence of prior and indispensable engagements, to be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Hollidaysburg, on the 25th inst., on the subject of Cotton Manufacture, permit me to address you through the medium of an epistolary correspondence.

On the subject of Cotton Manufacture, there is, at the present day, but one opinion among those who are acquainted with business, and that is, that when prosecuted under the direction of the proper skill, with good machinery, and a good share of prudence and economy, it is more productive than almost any other industrial pursuit in this country. A glance at the present condition of New England, compared with what it was forty or fifty years since, is sufficient proof of the truth of this statement, if we had no other at hand. But the individual fortunes that have been built up by it, and the earnestness with which experienced manufacturers make new investments, and thus continue constantly to extend their operations, afford evidence of the fact not to be resisted.

True economy in the employment of labor and capital, is the great point to be

considered in all plans and projects to enrich a community, or an individual. To be most productive, they must be applied to the most profitable use. A capitalist may loan his money to the trader, and the trader, after having paid the interest, may have a handsome profit left for himself. But these two men only accumulate wealth. They create nothing. The entire basis of their fortunes, is the produce of the labors of others, who ply the implements of industry. The capitalists and the trader might thus prosecute their respective schemes to the end of time; and, though they might accumulate much wealth that others had created, they would not of themselves, create as much as the value of a bushel of wheat.

The merchant and the capitalist are useful, in their places; for, though they create no wealth, they serve, one as the channel of exchange, and the other as the fountain of the medium of exchange; and thus, the industrial classes, who create the wealth by the labors of their hands, are enabled to make sales and purchases with all desirable facility, with less trouble, at a smaller expense of time, and to greater advantage, than they otherwise could.

The farmer creates wealth. Every movement of his, is a part of the process of making—not accumulating—something which did not exist before. His luxuriant fields, clothed in the rich, golden garb of the harvest months, exhibits the fruits of his toil.—There are rich stores of wealth—wealth necessary to human comfort, and to human existence—wealth that all the money in the world could not produce—wealth which could not be created by all the learned professions that ever existed—and produced only by the sweat of the brow, and the toil of the body—of laborious industry.

The mechanic is also a creator of wealth. Money is his inducement, and his reward; but it is his labor, under the direction of mechanical skill, which alone imparts new value to the materials which pass through his hands. As a striking instance of the value to the materials by the hands of labor, take an example, the article of sewing needles. Think of the enormous quantity of these minute, though necessary articles, constantly distributed throughout the civilized world—think of the great value of one ton weight of steel manufactured into that form, and of the very small value of the ore from which that ton of steel was made! And almost the entire amount of the difference between the original value of the iron ore as it rested in the bowels of the earth, and the value of a ton of needles, is so much wealth created by labor alone.

What I have said on the subject of the manufacture of sewing needles, is true, in a measure, of all other productions of labor and mechanical skill. The carpenter, the cabinet-maker, the tailor, the boot and shoe-maker, and every other laboring man, creates just so much wealth, by the labor of his hands, as the product is worth more than the materials, after deducting the interest of the capital invested in the business.

From the premises thus assumed, we gather three very important facts. 1. As labor is the creator of wealth, it should be economized, and employed to the best advantage, to make it as productive as possible. 2. It should be generally known as possible; because, all unemployed persons capable of performing labor, suffer, to themselves, the waste of what they might earn, capitalist's miss of the profits they might make from their labors, and the community suffers the loss of the aggregate wealth they might thereby create. 3. From the lack of employment, idleness, vice, and dissipation, are either encouraged or promoted, and poverty, indigence, pauperism, and crime, are very certain to follow in the train.

From what has been said above it is very evidently the interest and the duty of all who have the means, to aid in any attempt that may promise success, to erect establishments, and encourage and aid the prosecution of business, intended and calculated to furnish full, constant, and profitable employment to the laboring classes. It is the interest of all, because, by such means, those who lend their aid, are morally certain to reap at least a reasonable profit. It is the interest of all, as a community, because, by it, habits of industry are inculcated and promoted; the poor placed in a condition to support themselves without the aid of pauper taxes; vice and crime consequently diminished; the wealth and importance of the community enhanced, and the population and business increased. It is the duty of all who have the means, to aid in such an enterprise, because humanity demands their efforts to better the condition of the poor—because the riches of the wealthy are the products of the labors of such, and who should not be left to suffer—and because every one who has the power, should put forth his efforts for the upbuilding and prosperity of the community of which he is a member.

Suppose your capital were all invested, and your labor fully employed. The question arises, are they devoted to the most profitable pursuits—pursuits which offer the highest wages to the laboring classes, and the greatest returns to the employer and the community? If not, then a portion of that capital and labor should be withdrawn, and applied to some other object. The wages of labor is a tolerably correct criterion of judgment in this matter. That business which affords the best pay for labor, is, as a general rule, most profitable to the employer, and he should conduct accordingly. But there are many communities, altogether agricultural, or altogether something else, which seem to think that, to change would amount to sacrilege; and who keep on in the old barren track, as a boy would continue to turn a grindstone after the tool was ground, till their business is entirely overdone, and profit ceased to be realized.

But I have no doubt you have plenty of spare capital for new enterprises. Nor have I any more doubt, that you have many capable of laboring, and willing to labor, provided there was a suitable field opened for the application of their industrial powers, either but partially employed, or not employed at all. Please to look around you—each one whom I now address. Let each call to mind every laboring man in his knowledge, who, for want of employment, is idle any days in the year. Let each one call to mind every laboring man in his knowledge, who, rather than be idle, labors for a compensation hardly sufficient to meet the demands of nature for the most necessities of life. Having collected these in his mind's eye, then let him take another look, and add to the number all females who would be glad of respectable employment, but who can not obtain it; and of girls and boys fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years of age, now a burthen to their parents, and who, had they the opportunity, would earn for themselves a comfortable livelihood. And all these persons, besides doing well for themselves, would add to the wealth of the community, all that their labors would create.

All of you who have taken this survey, and have combined in the aggregate the results of your individual inquiries, I can not entertain a doubt, have assembled a very considerable company of persons, of the descriptions I have named—Some, from the want of employment, idle a portion of the time, and others again doing nothing to any purpose, or at least to very little profit. It certainly must be a great object to all these, to be fully and profitably employed. It is a great object to the community to possess the wealth they might create, and to keep them from indigence and vice; and to capitalists and business men, for the profits to be realized from the pursuits in which they might be employed.

Do you ask, in what branch of business these persons can be employed? My reply is—I know of none to which persons can so readily become accustomed, or in which they can be so constantly employed, or employed to so much advantage to themselves, as in the manufacture of Cotton. The labors of the cotton mill are light, and impose but a light tax on the physical powers of the operatives; and yet they are always able to earn a comfortable livelihood. And one very important consideration is, that the company of operatives in a cotton mill are, in great part, made up of those, who, without the mill, would earn little or nothing; they being principally females, and the younger class of females. Those acquainted with the general condition of the laboring classes, need not be reminded of the great relief that would be extended to them, by providing full and profitable employment for that portion of them I named, and who now mainly depend on the labors of others for support.

With those to whom I address, the question will now very naturally suggest itself, supposing the working classes to be so greatly benefited by carrying out the contemplated enterprise for the manufacture of cotton in this place, or vicinity; in what way, and to what extent, are corresponding benefits to accrue to capitalists, farmers, traders, &c. who invest their money in the business, or be in any way connected with it? To this query, I will attempt a brief and simple reply.

To those who feel disposed to furnish funds for such a purpose, permit me to say, and that too from my own knowledge and experience in the business, no investment can be made more safe, or more certain to make the return of a handsome profit, than that made in a first rate cotton mill, placed under good management. A bad mill, like every other bad establishment, is but of little value; and a good one may run its owners in debt, under a course of bad management. Business sometimes fluctuates, too; and, in the dull seasons, which sometimes occur, profits will of course be reduced. But, to take it on the whole, and in the long run, I am bold to say, there is no business in which money can

be invested, besides this, which, provided this be properly conducted, will pay so large an interest on the capital employed. The last year has been the hardest one known to manufacturers in this country for more than a quarter of a century, and yet, even during that time, I can point you to manufacturing companies which have divided profits at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and some even more. Dull as those years have been, and much as profits have been curtailed, the confidence of old manufacturers remains unimpaired, as appears from the fact that millions of dollars have been and are being invested in new undertakings of the kind.—This would not be done, unless those who make the investments, were morally certain of a successful result.

I have not the leisure nor would this be the proper mode and time, to enter into details relative to the exact cost and profits of manufacturing, but this I will venture to say—should you embark in the business, you will be so well satisfied with the result, that two years from the time of commencing operations will not have passed, before you will wonder and regret that you had not commenced many years since. A cotton mill of ten thousand spindles, for instance, will, with a sufficient amount of working capital, cost about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. After having been about two years in operation, and paying every item of expense, labor excepted, it will be found to have returned its full cost to the community. In other words, a community with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, may, in two years, or at most in two and a half years, by means of labor alone employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, enhance that amount to five hundred thousand. May I inquire, by means of what other industrial operations can that be done?

Of the net proceeds of the operations of the cotton mill, you need not be told that the owners will command a full share, in the shape of profits—sometimes ten per cent. sometime twenty per cent., and sometimes even more than that; but the entire amount is in the community; that community will be enriched by so much—and its circulation through all the channels of business, of every description, can not fail to wield a very powerful influence on every description and department, to give them increased energy and vigor and greatly to promote the general prosperity.

It requires neither methodical proofs nor labored arguments, to show that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars distributed in a community like yours once in two years, and that sum the product of labor alone, must be productive of a great and salutary effect. But more especially would it be so, when we take into account the very important fact, that at least two-thirds of the whole amount will be produced by the labors of young women, girls, and boys, now probably entirely unproductive, or producing but very little.

With such an increase of capital from time to time, of course there would follow a corresponding increase of business. When moneyed men had found that their capital could be so well employed, their gains would not long be suffered to remain idle, and the earnings of one mill would be taken to build another, and so on; in the same way as the manufacturers have done in Lowell, and in a multitude of other places. In consequence of the increase of cotton manufactures, there takes place, of necessity, an increase of population; at least, when all the resident population have been brought fully into employment. With every new mill, there must be an additional company of managers, overseers, and operatives; and the labors of all these go to swell the aggregate amount of wealth in the community, while their earnings minister to their own wants, and enrich their employers.

Besides the above, the manufacturing business, as it increases, brings in its train other important accessions. The carpenter, the mason, the blacksmith, the machinist, &c., all necessary to the manufacturer, and to those connected with the business of the mill—are equally necessary, the grocer the butcher, the baker, the dealer in dry goods, the tailor, the boot and shoe-maker, and a host of others. As a consequence, the additional wants thus creating additional demands, every species of business must be augmented in the same ratio, while the increasing amount of wealth, must impart to it great additional life and activity, as well as prosperity.

But of all the various callings, there is no man in the community who is more directly or largely benefited by manufacturing than the farmer. The more of a successful and lucrative business there is prosecuted in his neighborhood, and the more of the people engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the more extensive will his home market become, and the better his prices. Not only so, but the increase of wealth and population have a tendency to lighten his burdens, by dimin-

ishing, individually, the amount of taxation. Of these facts, New England farmers are fully aware; hence, they give all the encouragement in their power to manufacturing establishments; and well they may do so; for by them, in manufacturing districts, the value of their real estate has been increased at least one hundred per cent., while the manufacturing property among them, is made to bear its due proportion of the public expenses. Many agricultural counties in New England might be named, possessing soils originally of inferior quality, and some thirty years since, poor in point of wealth and population, which, having become manufacturing districts, have greatly improved their agricultural character, while they have nearly or quite quadrupled their population and wealth. In fact, manufacturing has operated in New England as a magic wand; and it has called up many millions of wealth which would not have existed without it. It has enriched thousands who would have remained poor without it. In short, manufacturing has, more than any other interest, made New England what she is; and you need not be informed that she has a high reputation for industry and enterprise; her population are well educated and well informed, and in possession of much wealth; while comparatively little of extreme poverty is known among them.

If you will look into the city of Lancaster, in your own State, and take note of the past and present condition of that interesting place, you will find true all that I have stated. Your first cotton mill was an experiment; but it has proved an experiment so successful, that it has become the germ of several others, and the time is not far distant, when Lancaster will have become emphatically a manufacturing city. The probable speedy result will be, that in ten years, if not in shorter period of time, Lancaster will have added to her business, her population, and her actual wealth, more than one hundred per cent. Results fully equal to these anticipations, have followed the introduction and prosecution of the manufacturing business in many of the New England villages, some of which, and not a few either, have grown up to large important towns and cities; and why, by the same process, and the application of the same or similar means, should not the city of Lancaster experience the same degree of growing prosperity? There is no reason, obvious to me, to prevent it.

If others are so eminently successful, in the prosecution of the manufacture of cotton goods, why should not equal success be anticipated by the citizens of your borough and county? And what, there, should prevent that success, more than in other places? The manufacturing cities, towns, and villages, at the east, had originally no particular facilities for the business, except water power. The manufacturer had his mill and dwellings to erect, and his machinery, his cotton &c., and even his operatives, to procure from abroad; and his manufactured article to send abroad for a market. You are placed on equal footing with him to say the least, and have a decided advantage in the cost of agricultural products. Being in the neighborhood of an extensive and an inexhaustible coal region, and with plenty of water on every hand, you are more than equal, in respect of these elements, to the manufacturer of the east. Water power, there, is scarce and dear. Coal commands a high price. Therefore, whether you apply water or steam, your motive power will not probably cost you more than one half as much as either costs in New England, and this is a very important item of reduction in the table of expenses. In the last list of items including buildings, machinery, cotton transportation, &c. &c., no one will cost more than the same would cost in New England, and some of them would probably cost less. In your borough, should you commence operations there, you would probably find a great portion of the persons required for operatives, and dwellings for their accommodation. These would not only be extremely convenient, but prevent a very considerable amount of outlay, when compared with the erection of mills in thinly settled localities, as has generally been the case at the east. There they have to build villages, lay out streets and roads, and procure operatives at a distance. In a borough, town, or city, the outlay for these is not required, inasmuch as the manufacturer, in such a case, has all these furnished to his hand.

An objection is sometimes raised to the first introduction of the manufacturing business in a place, on the ground of anticipated difficulty in obtaining the necessary qualified help. How, says the objector, shall the people here, who have never seen a cotton spindle, know how to guide the operations of a mill? and how are operatives to be obtained? The same objection would have held good anywhere, in the incipient stages of manufactures; but it rests on the baseless fabric of a vision. No difficulty of this nature has ever occurred, and none

ever will occur. The business of guiding the operations of the machinery of a cotton mill, is extremely simple in itself, and a knowledge of it is readily acquired in a very short time. Take persons who have no acquaintance with it whatever, and under the instruction and direction of a few experienced hands, easy to be obtained at any time, they will, in the course of a few weeks, become an efficient company of operatives. Such has been the experience of the manufacturers at Lancaster, who, two or three years since, situated precisely as you are in this respect, have long been sending to market, at a handsome profit, goods of superior quality, manufactured by operatives, not one in six of whom perhaps had, three years since, ever seen a power loom or a cotton spindle.

Such gentlemen are the remarks which I feel fully justified in offering you at this time, in relation to your contemplated enterprise. They are founded, not on hearsay, nor on speculative conjecture. They are the result of long personal experience and observation. Connect with your enterprise sound judgment, mechanical skill, and practical experience, all of which you either have, or can readily command, and bring to your aid prudence and economy, and you can hardly fail of success.

In the close, permit me to offer my best wishes for your successful progress, and for a result that may even surpass your most sanguine expectations.

Graciously, Respectfully yours,  
CHARLES T. JAMES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16, 1849.

## Massachusetts.

This State, although one of the smallest and most sterile in the Union, has long been distinguished for its equality as well as amount of wealth, intelligence, and happiness. Formerly, its advances were mostly owing to its Commercial enterprise, but latterly Manufacturing has developed and enlarged its resources. It contains far more inhabitants to the square mile, and more wealth to each person, than any other State. Its population is nearly one Million of souls. The principal towns are as follows:

Boston	138,788	Salem	18,948
Lynn	18,613	Lawrence	8,354
Newburyport	9,354	Marblehead	6,073
Marblehead	6,073	Gloucester	7,416
Danvers	7,949	Andover	6,747
Cambridge	14,825	Charlestown	12,933
Lowell	32,679	Worcester	15,965
Northampton	5,194	Greenfield	2,578
Chicopee	8,319	Springfield	11,334
Pittsfield	7,032	Adams	6,050
Roxbury	18,317	Fall River	11,170
New Bedford	16,441	Taunton	10,145
Plymouth	5,715	Barnstable	4,505
Middleborough	5,123	Nantucket	8,778

The following comparisons in the population of some of the Manufacturing towns, will be found interesting:

	1850	1840
Lowell	32,620	20,796
Roxbury	18,317	9,958
Cambridge	14,825	3,400
Worcester	15,965	7,497
Springfield	11,330	10,985
Chicopee	8,319	
Fall River	11,170	6,738
Lynn	18,613	7,369
Lawrence	8,354	0

The increase is 50 to 100 per cent. over that of the commercial and agricultural towns.

The Harrisburg Cotton Mill is to be put in operation about the 1st of September. The "Telegraph" says it will be one of the most perfect mills ever erected. Ancient Lancaster as well as Harrisburg, is reviving greatly under the Factory influence.

## Heartless and Inhuman Conduct.

A circumstance has just come to our knowledge, which makes us blush for humanity. A Mr. Charles Howard, of this city, accompanied his wife to Columbus, on last Monday; when on the cars his wife was taken ill. When they arrived at Columbus, Mr. Howard procured an omnibus and took her to the U. S. Hotel, kept by a man named Russell. She commenced growing worse, having all the symptoms of the Cholera. Mr. H. informed the landlord, and endeavored to induce him to arouse the domestics, (they having retired for the night,) and to send for a physician. He refused to do either. Meanwhile Mrs. H. was continuing to grow worse. Howard knew not what to do—no one was willing to go into the room to his wife. He happened to hear some one on the street—he immediately ran out and acquainted a person whom he saw with the circumstances, who immediately said he would go and get his own physician. In a short time the gentlemen returned, accompanied by a doctor, who did all he could, but it was too late—Mrs. H. died the next day at twelve o'clock.

The boarders all fled the house; and no one could be prevailed upon to perform the last duties for the dead, and Mr. H. had, with his own hands, to shroud his wife for the grave. During his absence, when he was attending to placing his wife's remains in the vault, the humane landlord of the U. S. Hotel, took the keys