

The Farmer.

From the American Agriculturist.

The Cultivator—Subsoil Plowing.

In my former articles on improved farming implements, I noticed the plow, harrow, and horsehoe. I now shall offer a few remarks on the cultivator, the subsoil plow, and their uses.

The cultivator is an implement, which within the last few years, has come into general use among those farmers who go in for improvement. It is used in the cultivation of corn, potatoes, and other crops planted in rows, or drills, and needs no particular description. The teeth are usually from five to seven in number, and are made in such form as to cut and stir the ground even and alike. The frame is sometimes made to expand and contract to suit the width of the rows.

The subsoil plow is of recent invention, and its particular use is yet but little understood by the great mass of farmers. It is simply a plow without a moldboard, upright in form, with a narrow point for a share, and a sole to run upon. Its use is to follow directly behind the sward plow, in the same furrow, going down to depth from six to twenty inches, into the subsoil, as the case may be, loosening and stirring up the soil, without bringing it up to the surface.

Formerly, it was the habit with farmers to plow only from three to four inches deep, and from year to year, the ground was penetrated only to this depth. The consequence was, the plow going only at this depth, a hardpan, or the furrow, and the soil of the plow pressing down, which, in the course of a few years, made the subsoil so hard that plants could not strike their roots below for support. But, by using the subsoil plow, this hardpan, or crust, is broken up and pulverized, so that the roots of plants can reach down and find support.

In flat, level lands, which are inclined to clay, subsoil plowing is invaluable, as it breaks up the stiff soil, and lets the surface water down, making the soil more permeable, light, and productive. Also in high rolling, and gravelly lands, subsoil plowing breaks up the hardpan below for deeper cultivation; and, in fact, I think there is but little, if any land, but will be benefited more or less by subsoil plowing. Yet how many farmers, out of the mass, in the next ten years to come, will avail themselves of the use of this plow—those of us who live may see.

L. DURAND.

Delby Ct., August, 1850.

Ashes are Deodorizers.

It is a fact of which few persons are aware, that both wood and coal ashes are disinfectants for animal and vegetable odors, when brought into contact with them. So effectual are they for this purpose, that human feces when buried in them, at once cease to give off any offensive smell. This property renders them of much value for a city, or even country, privies, where it is an object to use these rich manures.

By throwing a quantity of ashes into a box to cover the droppings, they are at once rendered inodorous, while they retain most of their enriching properties till the owner chooses to transfer them to his land, when it can be done without any inconvenience from their smell.

In consequence of the presence of so large a quantity of the alkalis in ashes, a portion of the incipiently forming ammonia is driven off, and for this reason charred fuel, as wood coal, or half-burned peat, is better. But in the absence of these, ashes of these may form an economical, and in most cases, an entirely convenient substitute.

Maryland Farming—a Great Turnip Crop.

In our opinion, Charles B. Calvert, of Maryland, is the greatest grower of roots, for stock, in the United States. His farm is known as Riversdale, seven miles to westward, Baltimore, from Washington city. The soil is a sandy loam, and has been very severely cropped, and generally reduced in fertility, until he undertook the renovation system, that has made such a contrast between his land and that surrounding him, which only bears a scanty crop of broom sedge and scrub pines. His turnip crop last year was 25,000 bushels upon about thirty acres. There have nearly all been fed to stock upon the farm, or at the National Hotel, in Washington, which he provided for. He keeps eighty cows, mostly Durhams, besides other stock.

Manner of Feeding.—The turnips are cut up with a root cutter, some twelve hours before feeding time, and sprinkled with salt and bran. The salt entirely prevents any unpleasant taste in the milk. At the same time, a quantity of cornstalks are cut, or rather ground fine, and these are added to the cows, mixed with the turnips at the rate of two bushels of stalks to one of turnips a day. Upon this feed, without any hay, the cows are kept all winter, and give milk all the time.

Missing Quilts of the Herd.—Mr. Calvert states that he has cows that have averaged 16 quarts milk, through the year, and produced a calf. They do not

stop milking at all, before calving. The milk for a week or two previous, is used for feeding calves, none of which are ever allowed to suck.

Profitable Cows.—Mr. C. kept cows at the hotel about nine months, and fed them as above, watering them in their stalls, and the yield of milk averaged 40 gallons per day, worth 25 cents a gallon. This is one of the most profitable results that we have ever met with.

Calf-judging Experiment.—Mr. C. fattened one calf which he sold to the butcher at three months old, for \$30—a pretty round price, say some of our readers, for a calf. So it is, but he lost double that sum by the experiment; for the calf consumed an average of milk a-day, worth \$1, besides meal, and the trouble of feeding; and yet only brought one third as much as the milk would have sold for.

Gentleness of Durhams, and Milkers.—We asked Mr. Calvert if he had ever experienced any difficulty with his Durhams about milking. His reply was, "Not the least. They are just as gentle as any breed I ever saw." The milking is always done in the stable. Many of his cows are superb animals. He keeps a few common ones to fill up his complement of milkers and to supply demands for purchase of common cows. The calves of these, he suckles till four days old, and then sells them to the butcher. Query. What for? Do they feed Congressmen upon such delicate young veal? As he feeds no hay, he has quantities for sale. It brings him from \$15 to \$20 a ton, in the city—seven milks' hauling.

Good Taste in Furniture.—Some of the handsomest I ever saw was at Riversdale, made of oak, which the proprietor had sawed in his own mill, and made into furniture, to order. It is not only good and handsome, but is home-manufactured, of home-grown timber, and that adds to its real value, in the eyes of all home-bred Americans.—[American Agriculturist.

Russian Superstition about Potatoes.

WHEN potatoes were introduced into Russia, towards the end of the last century, the people conceived a great dislike to them and called them the "Devil's fruit," on account of some foolish tales that had been told of this now almost indispensable edible. One of the stories, was, that they were created on purpose for the Devil when he complained on being turned out of the garden, that he had no fruit. He was told to dig for which he did, and found potatoes. Hence the common people of Russia, who are very superstitious, would neither plant nor eat them at first.

There is a curious and somewhat similar tale in Scotland, about the introduction of potatoes into that country at a period long before that assigned in history for their introduction by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The legend is that one Michael Scott, who was called the Wizard of the North, entered into a compact with the Devil to rent a farm in partnership. The Devil was to furnish money and the Wizard do the labor, giving him alternate crops. Thus, the first year, he was to have all that grew below the surface and the next year all that grew above, and the Wizard the other part. Thinking to outwit the Devil, he planted all his land in wheat the first year and all in potatoes the next, so the Devil got nothing but stubble and vines. But he beat the Wizard at last, for the very system of cropping exhausted the land, so the Wizard could neither raise wheat nor potatoes, and he was obliged to grow more honest to his land as well as to his landlord.

It would be well for some farmers at the present day, who follow the same dishonest course, in the cultivation of rented land, as well as their own, to take the hint, or they may find themselves in a fair way of being ruined.

Some of the first cultivators of potatoes picked and eat the balls, and conceived a violent dislike to the new kind of fruit, and at once said potatoes were good for nothing. Opinions have very much changed since then.—[Ibid.] R.

Important to Tanners.

Henry W. Edsworth, Esq., has shown us several specimens of leather, which were tanned, under his own eyes, in the space of ten minutes, by a process of which Marion Hubbard, of Rochester, N. Y., is the inventor. This statement may seem almost incredible, when it is considered that six, ten, or eight months are required to tan leather by the ordinary process. Mr. Edsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide in less than a day and a half, tanned by his new process. The leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five thousand per cent. over the present slow method of making leather. The right for Connecticut and Massachusetts was sold for \$500,000; Ohio, for \$150,000; Michigan, for \$100,000. This undoubtedly is one of the greatest improvements of the age.—[Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

A New Building Material has lately been introduced into Pottsville, Pennsylvania. It is a brick fifteen by thirty inches, so made as to promise almost equal durability of stone, at one third the cost.

Prof. Norton has a flourishing School of Applied Chemistry at New Haven, Ct.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7th. The steamship Asia, Capt. Judkins, of the Cunard line, arrived at Jersey City, at 8 o'clock this morning, after a stormy passage of nearly fourteen days. She has on board about fifty passengers.

ENGLAND.—The news from England, generally, possesses but very little interest. The No-Popery cry, however, had lost but little of its intensity.

In consequence of the excessive demands for space at the great World's Fair, the erection of an additional Gallery has been decided on with an increased area of about 45,000 superficial feet.

AUSTRIA.—The prospects of a continuance of peace between Austria and Prussia, reported by the last steamer, is confirmed. The Austrian government proposes to delay the war-like measures against Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse Cassel, until an extension of time shall have been settled by free conferences. She also offers to dissolve the Diet and consent to the League of the German States.

After considerable discussion the Hanoverian Cabinet has granted permission to the Federal Army to pass through Hanover on their way to Schleswig-Holstein. The utmost secrecy appears to be observed respecting the intentions of the Austrian Government.

PRUSSIA.—From Prussia we have the King's opening speech to the Chambers which is thought to favor the War party; and has caused considerable excitement. The movements of the troops in Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg have been temporarily suspended.

FRANCE.—The sittings of the Legislative Assembly in France, have thus far passed over without any very important event, but the Mountain is evidently waiting for an opportunity, to brake fully into violence. Louis Napoleon's Message to the Assembly disclaims all personal ambition, but the tone of humility in which he adjued all thoughts of selfish ambitious schemes, seems already to vanish with his deeds.

His recommendation of an increase of the army by the addition of 40,000 new troops, continues to be looked on with distrust.

GERMANY.—With regard to the reports of peace in Germany—the "European Times" states that, "although the movements of troops by railway have been partially suspended, the preparations and armament on both sides continue unabated, and it is plain some very serious negotiations are going forward. We look with very serious alarm upon the growing popular feeling of discontent in Prussia, and have very little confidence in what may happen."

DUNSMUIR AND THE DECEASED.—Gen. Williston had made another movement of his outposts, which only ended in a skirmish, in which a few were killed and wounded on both sides.

The government of the Duchies were firm in their determination to oppose any intervention of the Bund, and not a single Prussian, says the Times' correspondent, had left the Holstein army. The number is calculated at four to five thousand.

From California.

Dec. 7. The United States Mail Steamship Georgia, Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived at this port this morning.

The Georgia brings over 300 passengers, and 230 were left at Havana to go by the Ohio. The Georgia brings about one million of dollars in gold in the hands of passengers and one hundred thousand dollars in freight.

The Empire City was to sail from Chagres the day after the Georgia left, full of passengers and passengers by the Georgia's Leg, with between three and four millions of dollars in gold.

The health of Panama and Chagres is represented as being very healthy. The rains fell all the time the Georgia was at Chagres, and the roads were represented as being very bad.

At Havana all was quiet. Several sailing vessels have left San Francisco for home.

A vessel had arrived at San Francisco from Sacramento, having the Cholera on board, and much consternation prevailed there in consequence.

There is nothing new to notice in the markets. The mining operations were progressing, and the rainy season had not yet set in. The news from the Mines is very favorable.

The Cholera is prevailing alarmingly at Sacramento City.

The steamer Sagamore, while leaving Central wharf, at San Francisco, with a large number of passengers, bound for Stockton, burst her boiler with a terrific explosion, scattering human bodies and timber in every direction.

The vessel was made a complete wreck. The number of persons on board at the time was from 75 to 100—one half of whom are missing. Many bodies had been recovered, but they were so much mutilated as not to be recognized. Limbs and fragments of bodies were gathered up in baskets. Private letters from California, contrast strikingly with the announcements in the newspapers of the arrivals of so much gold. Steamboat explosions, cholera, and other life-taking agencies had created great havoc among the population—some of the passengers says, worse by far than is stated in the newspapers. The San Franciscans celebrated, on the 29th of October, the admission of California into the Union. There was a procession, speeches, and a ball on the occasion. There does not appear to be much news from the gold regions, and the number of returning passengers is large.

Harrisburg, Dec. 8th.—Our Court of Quarter Sessions to day refused a new trial to young Milligan, convicted of burning the Clark's Ferry Bridge. He was then sentenced to three years hard labor in the County Prison—the extent of the law.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.

At \$1.50 each in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia, J. V. Palmer and H. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 4.

ADVERTISE.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and Country Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything, or who wish to draw notices, or to have notices sent through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent, producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Our Own Affairs.

A few days since, we received a letter commencing as follows: "From quotations which I have seen in the Christian Chronicle and other papers, you are induced to believe there is a paper published called the 'Lewisburg Chronicle.' If such is the fact, you will please forward it to me." This was dated not a great distance from our town. On one occasion, two years ago, an intelligent gentleman living far miles only from us, did not know there was any paper published in Lewisburg—he thought they had all been started out. As it is, he has known not a town on North or West Branch, which, proportion to its numbers, takes so little effective interest in sustaining a Home Press, as our own pleasant, thriving, and wealthy Borough.

We take no pleasure in saying this, and we must also gratefully add that there are many who view the matter in a proper light, and make timely and kindly efforts to aid in the publication of their paper.

As another year is drawing to a close, we desire to ask a little attention to this matter. We trust, after a year's period, none are now fearful whether Lewisburg can stand and keep up one paper at least. On this ground, we extend the circulation.

If the reader will compare the Chronicle with what it was three years ago, he will find great improvement made in its style and execution. All its profits have been devoted to its improvement. On this ground also, we ask for an extent of patronage.

As an incentive to effort in our behalf, we offer our paper next year for \$1 to every old subscriber who will procure one new one also for \$1—the \$2 to be paid in advance. We make this proposition for one year only. Almost any one can procure one more subscriber, or, he can send one name to a friend, at home or abroad, and thus accomplish the end desired.

*There are a large number indebted to us, who we desire to pay us up this month if possible, so that we could perform the same agreeable service to our readers.

Susquehanna Telegraph.

A meeting of the citizens of this place was held in the Town Hall, Friday evening last, to take this subject into consideration. William Wilson, Editor of the Times, Esq., J. F. and H. C. Hickok, Secretary. Dr. A. G. Goell, President of the Company, was introduced, and gave a detailed statement of the objects had in view, and the progress and prospects of the company. The charter authorizes the construction of a telegraphic line from Harrisburg, Pa., up the Susquehanna river to Northumberland; thence, up the North Branch, to the New York State line; and up the West Branch to Bellefonte, Clearfield, Brookville, Meadville and Erie; with a line to Pittsburgh—a lateral line from Williamsport to Elmira, N. Y., and as many other lateral lines as may be found necessary from time to time. Offices to be opened at all the towns along the route, where it will be likely to pay expense. The line is now in operation from Williamsport to Pottsville, and also from Danville via Harrisburg to Elmira, N. Y., and as many other lateral lines as may be found necessary from time to time. Offices to be opened at all the towns along the route, where it will be likely to pay expense. The line is now in operation from Williamsport to Pottsville, and also from Danville via Harrisburg to Elmira, N. Y., and as many other lateral lines as may be found necessary from time to time.

Life Insurance.

The following paragraph from the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 3d inst. illustrates the benefit of Life Insurance to creditors, as well as debtors and other persons. No better provision against poverty and privation can be made for the families of persons of small means, or overwhelmed with debt, than a policy on the life of the husband in the wife's name—the proceeds of which can not be taken by the husband's creditors. A moderate annual payment to the Company will thus secure a sum for wife and children, in case of the husband's untimely death, that he might not have been able to lay up by years of toil. The Editor of the Chronicle is Agent for the "EQUITABLE" Company, mentioned below, and is ready at any time to issue further Life Policies in addition to the several thousand dollars already thus secured by heads of families in this neighborhood. The rates of this Company are reasonably low.

The importance of Life Insurance has recently been demonstrated in a somewhat peculiar manner. A well known merchant of Market street, was a few years since unfortunate in business. He was indebted to a gentleman in this city to the amount of \$8,000. The creditor applied to two life insurance offices, and had the life of the debtor insured to the amount of \$8,000. A short time since, the unfortunate man died, and the creditor stepped into our office yesterday to inform us that the "Equitable Insurance Company" had just sent to him and paid the fidelity of that office. And this within the time specified by law. Such promptness is truly creditable. The policy of insurance was taken out about three years ago.

"MILTON OF DANBY"—One of the most beautiful effusions of the poet Byron bore this title, and it strikes us that the following extract from that poem, embodies some of the sublimest ideas the English language has ever expressed. It will not our readers agree with us in opinion?

With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings, The powerful—the earth—the world—the world—the world, Fair forms and lovely sex, all that aches, All in one unity supreme. The hills, Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun—the vales, Stretched in peace, and quietude between: The venerable woods—rivers that move In majesty—the cataracts that hurrah down— Dashed with green, and purple, and gold, and grey, Old man's gray, and melancholy waste— Are but the solemn decorations all, Of man's last resting-place.—Northwestern Register.

All true enough, Mr. Register, so far as your encomiums upon the poetry are concerned; though it happens to be of an order of excellence that Byron, with all his transcendent gifts, could not approach. We venture to take the liberty of suggesting that you hunt up the volume and page of Byron's works containing the quoted passage, and have it transmitted to Barnum, who would doubtless give it a conspicuous place among the multitudinous curiosities in his Museum, and pay you a handsome premium into the bargain. And while you are about it, just send a duplicate copy of the Register to Wm. C. Bryant, of the N. Y. Evening Post, that he may see how sadly he has been mistaken as to the paternity of "THANATOPSIS," and the refreshing air of unconsciousness, with which his editorial brethren, along the classic Schuylkill, parcel out and re-label the world-renowned productions of his genius.

The 1st volume of Harris' Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pa. has made its appearance; and proves to be, in the fidelity and clearness with which the cases are reported, the amount of matter compressed into a single volume, and the excellent print and paper, all that the profession in this State have long endeavored, but hitherto in vain, to have accomplished. We see but one thing to condemn, and that is the flimsy binding, which is altogether unsuited to a book of that size. These Reports should not be sent out in any other than strong and durable binding; and we hope the defect in this instance will be carefully avoided hereafter.

Retrospective Advance Movement.—We understand from high authority, that Maj. C. H. Schriener is building a new distillery in Buffalo township, for the manufacture of alcohol. To the rear, three paces—forward, march!

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that another new distillery is also going up in the same township, and an old one being repaired for fresh operations. Where is the Good Samaritan, and the temperance men? So far as our observation extends, the latter seem to have gone out of fashion here.

A writer in the N. Y. Evangelist says that "Lawyers are a kind of civil police to keep the community quiet, and aid, as a chimney, to carry off the smoke of society." No wonder, then, that they get so sooty sometimes, as to need, according to the popular belief, a purification by fire.

There have been several thefts, &c. in the neighborhood of Berwick, recently. In one case, a returned Mexican volunteer from Danville got upon a "bender," and having stolen \$80, brought up his jovial excursion at the County Jail.

Thanksgiving Day, to-morrow—[Thursday.] We understand the Stores, &c. in this Borough will be closed as usual. Services in the several Churches, will be indicated by the ringing of their bells.

All those who wish to hear JENNY LIND sing in Lewisburg, are requested to read the notice "To our Patrons," on the last column, third page, of this paper, and see what can be done.

Sears' Works, advertised in another column, are among the most entertaining and entirely unexceptionable works of the present day.

Messrs. Golden & Marsh's and C. W. Schoffle's advertisements came too late for this week. We wish all patrons would send in their favors by Monday when convenient.

The Lycoming Gazette states that the Sullivan Eagle is not dead, but "is only resting awhile to sharpen its claws." Glad to hear it.

We understand that Scarlettina is quite prevalent in Danville, and several children have died of it.

The Court Proclamation, &c., appear on our fourth page this week for the last time.

Samuel Roush, Esq., is appointed Deputy Prothonotary of this county.

Union County Court at New Berlin next week, and week after.

Postmaster General's Report.

The number of mail routes at the close of the fiscal year was 5590, on 178,682 miles, with 4,760 contractors. The annual transportation was over 46,541,423 miles, at a cost of \$2,724,426. This estimate excludes the mail service in Oregon and California.

During the year 6,514 Postmasters were appointed; of which 2690 were to supply resignations, 233 to supply vacancies by death, 292 on change of sites, 1441 on removals of predecessors, and 1079 in new offices.

The gross revenue of the Department was \$5,552,961 68, and the expenditures \$5,212,753, and a net balance as estimated by the Auditor, was \$1,132,015 85.

The expenditure for the current year are estimated at \$6,019,800 90, and the revenues, \$6,166,616 28.

A reduction and uniform rate of postage is recommended, to three cents for pre-paid, at present, with authority for a further reduction to two cents when the revenues of the Department will justify it. He recommends a rate of twenty cents on all Pacific correspondence, and a uniform rate of postage of one cent on newspapers.

There are other recommendations in regard to pamphlets, magazines, &c.

Home Department.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends Congress to fix with more definitiveness the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the Department—to designate with more precision the title of the Department—and to appoint a Solicitor to examine and decide its questions of law. He estimates the expenses of the Department for the coming year to be \$1,132,043 47, being an excess over those of the present year of \$1,728,670 83. The increase of expenditures has been confined to the Bureau of the Land Service and Indian Affairs, the Pension Office, and the United States Courts. The Secretary states the whole number of pensioners to be 19,758, although all do not draw their pensions. The number of deaths among them reported during the last year is 846. The number of revolutionary pensions under the act of 1818 is 1523—under the act of 1828 is 162—under the act of 1832 5,247, not one half of whom applied for their pensions during the first half of the present year. The number of pensioned widows of revolutionary soldiers under the act of 1836 is 4,984—under the act of 1838 is 201—and under the act of February 1848 4,876, and of April 1848 686. The number of invalid pensioners is 4,742 and the number of pensioned widows and orphans on account of the Mexican war is 1,456. The whole amount expended for pensions during the last year is \$1,400,000. The number of land warrants issued for revolutionary service is 12,588—for service in the war of 1812, 28,978, and the number of claims presented for service in the Mexican war, amounts, in money, to \$84,705 00. The number of claims presented under the General Bounty Law of last September is 9,418, but they are increasing very rapidly. The whole number of persons who, if living, would be entitled to the benefit of this law, would exceed half a million, but the actual claimants, it is computed, will not amount to more than half of that number. The total quantity of public lands disposed of in the year 1849 was 3,184,410 acres, and during the first three quarters of the present year, 2,813,366 acres. The Secretary recommends a speedy extension of the land system over the possessions on the Pacific, and that the mineral lands should be divided into small tracts and sold at public auction—enforces the necessity of providing additional restraints for the hostile Indians, and the appointment of additional Indian agents—calls the attention of Congress to the importance of a Railroad or other communication between the Mississippi and the Pacific—recommends the establishment of a bureau of Agriculture—alludes to the favorable progress of the taking of the Census and of the Mexican Boundary Survey—recommends that means be taken for preserving the material of which many of the public buildings at Washington are composed, from disintegration by the weather, and also the introduction into Washington of a copious supply of pure water.

The Army.

Gen. Winfield Scott's report on the army recommends the organization of two additional regiments of Horse Dragoons or Mounted Riflemen, and an increase of Infantry. He deems this increase indispensable for the protection of the frontier.

Robbery.

The store of Gen. Wm. McDowell at Light Street Columbia county was entered on Wednesday night a week, and \$1000 worth of goods stolen. The Bloomsburg Star says: The store was entered by boring out a large hole in the street door through which the bar could be reached and raised by the hand. The robbers selected their goods, taking all the cloths, silks, velvets and vestings, except one piece of cheap cotton velvet, which seems they thought would not pay freight on the first cost.

On last Monday two men were arrested in the western corner of this county upon a charge of having been concerned in a robbery. It appears that some two weeks ago they rented an old building near Harrisburg, and here were found a large stock of goods supposed to have been stolen, a parcel of ready-made clothing among other things. These goods do not belong to Gen. McDowell. The persons arrested were taken before Esquire Foster and held to bail in \$1000 each for their appearance at court. We are told that on Monday night after the arrest, suspicious characters were seen gathering into that vicinity from the four quarters of the earth.

Pittsburg, Dec. 6th.—The trial of Mayor Barker, yesterday, for misdemeanor in office, resulted in his conviction. Col. Samuel W. Black, counsel for the prosecution, made one of the most powerful speeches ever heard at the Pittsburg bar.

Carlisle, Dec. 7.—A destructive fire broke out here last night, during which a family, consisting of an aged German, his wife and daughter, were burnt to death.

Charleston, Dec. 1.—The steamer Antoinette Douglas burst her boiler on the Anabara river, on Tuesday morning last. Many persons were killed outright—28 were wounded, and 25 are missing—51 escaped. The steamer Arkansas, No. 5, took the survivors and wounded to Mableton.

The Lunatic Asylum, at Augusta, Maine, was destroyed by fire early on Monday morning last. It had about 130 inmates. To get them out required great exertions. 25 lives lost, all males.

The result of the Election for Delegates to the Georgia State Convention, was heard from, is the choice of 140 Unionists and only 24 Disunionists.

The N. O. Pineyune says that the accounts of damages to the sugar crops, in frost, are coming in daily, and will be increased so that half the crop will be spoiled before taken in.

It may not be generally known that Spanish and other silver coins which have been reduced to a specific value, by a late act of Congress, which took effect on the first instant. By this act, Spanish quarters are reduced to twenty cents, and other coins are reduced in the same proportion.

Peter Lobb, for whose arrest the Governor of the Commonwealth offered a reward of \$1,000, on the charge of shooting Cornelius Moony, a watchman of Moynihan's Office, has presented himself at the City Police Office, and voluntarily surrendered himself into the hands of justice.

A GENERAL ASSOCIATION of Dry Goods Grocers, &c., will be offered to sale at Auction at the Late Store room of SAMUEL WOLFE, dec'd., in the Borough of Lewisburg, on Wednesday the 1st day of JANUARY next, to commence at 10 o'clock A.M., when terms will be made known by JONAS WOLFE, GEO. F. MILLER, Administrators of Samuel Wolfe, dec'd. N. B. Persons who purchased at previous sales of the personal property of Samuel Wolfe, dec'd., and have neglected to pay or give the notes, are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay.

"Through by Daylight" AUCTION.

To the Public—No Humbug.—BARTON, GEUBES & MARSH, having received a fresh consignment of Dr. J. S. ROSE'S Family Medicines, can offer them to the community with great confidence, having tested their efficacy and known virtues in several instances. At this inclement season of the year, when persons are subject to Croup, Colds, and Influenza, these Medicines will find their way to the afflicted, as they are very effectual in the removal of the cause producing them, and the restoration of weak health. There are many remedies of Rose and Apple's found, they will only be a proper use produce a mild cure, and renovate the system. Prepared by J. S. ROSE, M. D., Member of the Medical Faculty, Philadelphia. Lewisburg, Dec. 9. BARTON, GEUBES & MARSH.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Lewisburg Bridge Company, that an Election will be held at the house of A. H. Blair, in the Borough of Lewisburg, on MONDAY, the 6th day of JANUARY, 1851, for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk to conduct the concerns of said Company for one year. WILLIAM CAMERON, President.

NOTICE.

ABOUT the 19th Dec. 1847, I gave Wm. B. Shriener a note for \$100, payable three years after its date. The note was given under a condition that the said Shriener should not interfere with my interests in the prosecution of the printing business in Lewisburg. But he having as I believe violated that promise in 1847 and spirit, I feel no moral or legal obligation to pay said note, and shall not pay it unless compelled so to do. O. N. WORDEN. Lewisburg, Dec. 10, 1850.

Dentistry.

WM. C. STEWART, DENTIST, continues to operate on the TEETH, at moderate prices. He is now located next door to Dr. Lister's, on FORTH Street, near Mr. Blair's Hotel. Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Lewisburg, Oct. 7, 1850. 184

LOST.

ON the evening of the 10th inst., on Second or Market street, a round silver PEN, of Deacon's make, with a gold PEN in the cap, person leaving the same at the Chronicle office, shall be suitably rewarded. Lewisburg