

Snow Worms.

Some months ago, a correspondent of one of our daily papers mentioned the fall of a number of worms with snow, in the northern part of this city. Since then the correspondents of various papers have called attention to similar facts in various parts of the Union. The editors of the National Intelligencer have been shown a letter from Professor Dewey, of Rochester, N. York, from which they learn that the snow in that region has recently been covered with worms varying from a quarter of an inch to a small worm, of a dark color, and resembling a tiny leech or beetle, was found upon the snow in North Carolina during the last winter; and also that about two years ago a small worm of a scaly hue was found on the snow in Tennessee. The worms described as being found in Washington are said to be a quarter of an inch in length, and bearing a close resemblance to those produced by cheese.

From another quarter we learn that grubs, similar to the above, were found in the snow in great abundance in Nova Scotia, in February, 1847, and what is still more remarkable, that flocks of robins came and fed upon them. That in May, 1848, a Louisville, Kentucky, and was mistaken for snow when first seen moving in the atmosphere; and they fell in countless billions upon the earth.

The fall of grubs at Washington was on the 5th of February, and their appearance in Nova Scotia, while earthquakes in both hemispheres are said to have occurred at the time the white flies showered down at Louisville.

No one has yet rendered an explanation of these singular phenomena. Snow has never been considered heretofore an appropriate emblem of purity, but poets and orators will be forced to give up its use, if it is to become associated with that better counsel the children to avoid the favorite practice of eating it when newly fallen, at least until some audacious experimenter ascertained that these worms are perfectly wholesome.—Saturday Post.

A large number of literary and scientific gentlemen, among whom were Professor Ewbank, Professor from the N. Y. University and Columbia College, and representatives from many other institutions, attended yesterday a second session of the Aerial Steamer. It is now fairly before the public, and as the bill does not seem to be likely to pass, the machine will probably be exhibited at the Fair, where it will be exhibited at the rate of six miles an hour, "just for a flyer." If Tom Thumb can be induced to trust himself in the machine, he will guide it around the room. It is proposed to build a machine immediately that will be capable of carrying three persons, and will run between this city and Washington with occasional excursions to Halifax on the arrival of Steamers in Europe. A still larger one is to be built in California. It will carry sixty passengers. One lady has already taken passage in it for herself and three children. If, indeed, we see it, for there is much to be said for it, it is a machine worth the attention of the States.

California Steam Lanes.—Three or four Steamers will be running between Vera Cruz and Matanzas. Steamers on both oceans are to connect with the line, so that passengers can go from New Orleans to San Francisco in eight days, and from New York in twenty-seven days. This enterprise will completely annihilate the Panama Route. The stages are to be completed in about six weeks, and until steamers have arrived out of the Pacific, sailing vessels will be employed to connect New York with Matanzas and San Francisco.—N. Y. Star.

Important to Emigrants.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from the Mexican Minister, Señor Louis La Rosa, in which he says that all foreigners who travel with Mexico, can pass through that country unmolested, if provided with the proper passes. He says that they would have the right to carry arms for self-defense, but thinks that under the present extraordinary circumstances that it might become a military organization. He says that the best route to California is from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico through the States of Queretaro, Jalisco, to Guadalupe, thence to San Blas.

Kit Carson, the Guide of Fremont in all his expeditions and the hero of many a marvelous exploit in California, is to be sent to the Gold Region, from Independence, Mo. He is to leave in April.

Dr. Deas is lecturing in New York on Mesmerism, having re-baptized the religious Electrical Psychology. The Dr. professes to be able to "turn a rod into a serpent; bring down the stars, frogs, seas, and the fountains of the earth; with many other wonders and prodigies which must be seen to be believed."—and not these.

XXIXth Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1849. SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, in reply to the resolution of the Senate calling for information relating to the treaty with Mexico. Mr. Foote moved that twenty thousand extra copies be printed. Upon the motion Mr. Foote proceeded to address the Senate at great length, in relation to the acts of the Administration, and particularly of the President, in connection with the Mexican war. In the course of his remarks, he implicated a distinguished Democratic Senator, (Mr. Benton,) as having obtained a copy of the protocol from the Mexican Minister, and communicated it to a distinguished Whig Senator, to be acted upon.

Mr. Clayton, in reply, said that the protocol was communicated to several Senators, on both sides of the Chamber, and without any imputation of secrecy. Mr. Rusk confirmed the statement made by the Senator from Iowa.

After some two hours had been spent in an exciting and protracted debate, principally on points of order, the Senate adjourned. After the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Hilliard addressed the Committee on the subject of providing Governments for the Territories, and in opposition to any restriction of Congress upon the question of slavery therein.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, took the floor, and yielded to Mr. Vinton, who said that immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, he would move to take up the Mexican Treaty bill, which it appeared to him would very appropriately open the debate upon the whole subject of California and New Mexico. He therefore, for the purpose of bringing the debate up to the point of a resolution, introduced a resolution terminating the debate in one hour, which was agreed to.

After some further remarks by Mr. Brown of Mississippi and Mr. Hill, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House; where it was ordered to be engrossed, and to read a third time, and passed. The House then adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 12. SENATE.—After the adjournment of the House, the bill for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Civil and Military Appropriation Bill. The Committee on Finance having reported an amendment striking out the provision for the appropriation of \$1,000,000, and substituting therefor \$1,000,000, the bill was ordered to be read a third time, and passed.

Monday, Feb. 13. SENATE.—After the adjournment of the House, the bill for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Civil and Military Appropriation Bill. The Committee on Finance having reported an amendment striking out the provision for the appropriation of \$1,000,000, and substituting therefor \$1,000,000, the bill was ordered to be read a third time, and passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 13. SENATE.—The Senate was occupied in the consideration of and the voting upon amendments to the General Appropriation bill. Nothing of interest transpired today.

Wednesday, Feb. 14. SENATE.—Reports from the Joint Committee appointed to prepare and present the Presidential Veto report. In resolution that the House were ready to receive the Senate, which was adopted.

Thursday, Feb. 15. SENATE.—Reports from the Navy Department and Patent Office received and referred. Mr. Rusk reported a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to defray travelling expenses of the delegation of the Chipewyan Indians now here on business. Adopted.

Friday, Feb. 16. SENATE.—The communication from the Navy Department covering the despatches of Com. Mookton in California, was received. Some private bills were discussed. Adjourned.

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Mr. Walker submitted a resolution to extend our revenue laws over California and New Mexico. Ordered to be printed.

HOTEL.—The question of slavery in the new territories was discussed by Messrs. Walker, Benton, and Mr. Belinger on the "sigger" side until the hour of adjournment.

We propose that Congress take some step to restrain the anti-republican and degrading etiquette to which our foreign ministers are obliged to conform, or adopt an Imperial and Kingsly course. Who can conceive of anything more ridiculous than an intelligent representative of a free country—a representative of men or men who repudiate the lawing and scraping of courts—lawing and scraping in three-tights, silk stockings, long tailed hats with shining buttons, shoes with laces of silver or jeweled buckles, and a powdered wig. Just think of the "Envoy Extraordinary" of the first nation in the world casting off every outward insignia of nationality and maning forward and back with his bow cast down like a sheep-stealer.

It is time we gave a broader and distinctive sign to the world of our republicanism, through our Envoys. We ask no trinketing or larding our capitol, but to be distinguished from foreign nations, and to be recognized as an American citizen—a badge let him wear an English on his breast, or carry a small silk flag with the stars and stripes emblazoned on it.

If the Russian and Turk wish to keep up their claims, let them do so. Let them send their ministers to foreign nations, and let our business in a business manner, and not to scrape off their robes in a degrading ceremony. The people of foreign countries would think the more of us if they saw our representatives carried off at their capitol. We remember once seeing a carriage in London. It was the day for opening Parliament—a train of unassuming carriages followed the Queen's, and the crowd buzzed as this and the other lordly equipage rolled by. A length of the carriage of the American Minister was seen, and with a general exclamation of "this is the man for us," the crowd gave three hearty cheers. Republicanism must be carried out in full or it is not worth a fig.—N. Y. Star.

LOUIS NAVOLAN.—President Bonaparte, according to the New York Tribune, dies daily at six; transacts business with his Ministers till half past nine; from ten to twelve he gives an audience to those persons who, on a previous application, have obtained permission; at twelve he takes his dinner, and generally in company with some nine or ten intimates. At five the Ministry, where he presides, sits in a circle with his clerks of merchants, and even at visits, or any public establishment, where he is generally accompanied by one of his aides-de-camp. At six he takes his dinner, which is quite simple, when he enters his study, and reads the papers, and regularly on Tuesday and Thursday.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.—Agents who choose to call, as they have been invited to do, on other days, he visits the theatre, of which he is very fond, and where he goes generally quite incognito, in search, as they say, of "a few minutes' solitude." Nay, even there he is not unmolested, but is surrounded by his nocturnal visits, as unbecoming the Chief Magistrate.

THE CHOLERA.—A correspondent of a New York paper, writes from St. Augustine, East Florida, as follows: "The Cholera has been, (by many in Europe,) supposed to be an insect in the air, following the water courses more particularly than any other disease. A white linen cloth, grazed and spread out in the air, and laid a few moments, was covered with small black insects." Another from New York states that "every patient who died there threw up small worms or other insects, which he says he had seen in his previous to its breaking out, I could not see my face in a mirror, as did the neighbors, Dr. Copps's family. The remedy I propose as a preventative, is as much sulphur as can be put on a twenty-five cent piece, stirred with a little water, and repeated every three days below the waist. This will kill every thing of the kind on this disease. Animals are also subject to this disease. Give a horse three tablespoonfuls of sulphur, and every six or other insect attached to him will drop off himself."

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 10. The market for cattle was quiet and steady. The price of beef was \$1.00 per cwt. The price of mutton was \$1.00 per cwt. The price of pork was \$1.00 per cwt.

California.—The market for California produce was quiet and steady. The price of wheat was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of corn was \$1.00 per bushel. The price of sugar was \$1.00 per cwt.

SALE AT AUCTION. THE following property will be sold at public auction, March 1st, at 12 o'clock P. M. at the residence of Mr. W. B. Barker, on the corner of Broadway and Nassau Street, New York. A lot of land in the City of New York, containing about one acre, bounded by Broadway, Nassau Street, and the City Canal.

BOOKS ON HAND. A large stock of books on hand, including works on Law, Medicine, and the Sciences. Also a large stock of stationery and printing materials.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES, Of the County of SUSQUEHANNA, for the year 1848.

Table with columns for Collector's Name, Receipts, and Expenditures. Lists names like L. W. Hurdman, David Avery, Harry Carter, etc.

Amount of Duplicate Receipts, \$9710 93. Amount due on Duplicate Receipts, \$3 40.

Recapitulation.

Summary table showing Amount of Duplicate Receipts (\$9710 93), Payments to Collectors (\$236 67), and Amount due on Duplicate Receipts (\$3 40).

Dr. Susquehanna County, Cr.

Table listing various debts and credits for Susquehanna County, including items like L. W. Hurdman, David Avery, etc.

Statement of Treasurer's Accts.

Table showing Treasurer's accounts for the year 1848, including items like Dr. H. Tyler, Cr. H. Tyler.

Statement of Treasurer's Accts with the County of Pennsylvania.

Table showing Treasurer's accounts with Pennsylvania, including items like Dr. H. Tyler, Cr. H. Tyler.

Statement of Treasurer's Accts relative to Unsettled Land.

Table showing Treasurer's accounts relative to unsettled land, including items like Dr. H. Tyler, Cr. H. Tyler.

8d. Road Taxes.

Table showing 8d. Road Taxes for the year 1848, including items like Dr. H. Tyler, Cr. H. Tyler.

8d. School Taxes.

Table showing 8d. School Taxes for the year 1848, including items like Dr. H. Tyler, Cr. H. Tyler.

Statement of County Treas; Jas. I. Tyler.

Table showing Statement of County Treasurer James I. Tyler for the year 1848.

G. A. CROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

At the Office recently opened by Col. F. Lusk, No. 11, Broadway, N. Y.

Magley's Gold Pens!

Continued from the previous page. Magley's Gold Pens are the best in the market.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. Crockery & Glass Ware, Groceries, Books & Stationery, Toys & Stuffs, Tin & Japan Ware.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS. Fresh Arrival of New Goods. Dry Goods, Groceries, Books & Stationery, Toys & Stuffs, Tin & Japan Ware.

New Clock and Watch REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

New Clock and Watch Repairing Establishment. Repairs all kinds of watches and clocks.

Executors Notice.

Executors Notice. Notice of the executors of the estate of the late John Doe.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT. Notice of cash paid for wheat in the City of New York.

New York and Erie Railroad.

New York and Erie Railroad. Notice of the New York and Erie Railroad Company.

MONTROSE SALOON.

MONTROSE SALOON. Notice of the Montrose Saloon.

BAKERY BUSINESS.

BAKERY BUSINESS. Notice of a bakery business for sale.

HO! FOR NEW GOODS.

HO! FOR NEW GOODS. Notice of new goods for sale.

NEW STORE.

NEW STORE. Notice of a new store for sale.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

PIANOS! PIANOS! Notice of pianos for sale.

CHAIRS.

CHAIRS. Notice of chairs for sale.

FAIR PLAY! NEW GOODS.

FAIR PLAY! NEW GOODS. Notice of new goods for sale.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

NEW ARRANGEMENT! Notice of a new arrangement.

STOVE, TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON.

STOVE, TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON. Notice of stoves, tin, copper, and sheet-iron.

FAIR PLAY! NEW GOODS.

FAIR PLAY! NEW GOODS. Notice of new goods for sale.

Large advertisement for G. A. CROW, Attorney at Law, and various other notices and advertisements. Includes sections for 'Magley's Gold Pens!', 'DRY GOODS', 'NEW GOODS', 'New Clock and Watch REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT', 'Executors Notice', 'CASH PAID FOR WHEAT', 'New York and Erie Railroad', 'MONTROSE SALOON', 'BAKERY BUSINESS', 'HO! FOR NEW GOODS', 'NEW STORE', 'PIANOS! PIANOS!', 'CHAIRS', 'FAIR PLAY! NEW GOODS', 'NEW ARRANGEMENT!', 'STOVE, TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON', and 'FAIR PLAY! NEW GOODS'.