

The Farmer.

State Agricultural Fair.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29.—Messrs. Editors.—The State Agricultural Fair was commenced to day. It will be remembered that this is the first State Fair ever held in Pennsylvania, and its projectors have met with difficulties they did not anticipate, and which they had no reason to expect.

The names of the Judges having been called, they entered at once upon the duties assigned them. According to the rules of the Society none but members were to be admitted on the first day, but such was the anxiety of many who had reached Harrisburg to gain admittance, that they cheerfully paid the fee of membership, and had their names enrolled on the books of the Society, to the number in all of 2,000.

This evening, the State Society held a meeting in the Court House, at which Judge Watts presided. He opened the meeting by reading the charter of the society and the constitution, adopted in January last. A proposition was then made, to authorize the Executive Committee to offer a premium to that County Society which should produce at the annual Fair of the State Society the best thing for agricultural purposes, or the best animal or animals.

Thursday, Oct. 30.—The weather thus far has been most propitious for the Fair. After a night of incessant rain, which made the prospect of to-day rather gloomy, the clouds broke away at an early hour this morning, revealing the clear blue sky, and the sun shone out in all its brilliancy.

Every hotel is crowded to the ceiling, and beds are not to be had for friendship or money. Last night, at the Washington, Herr's, Bucher's, Coverly's, and in fact all the public houses of note, the superabundant guests are furnished with a cot upon the parlor floor, where they may repose if they can. In some of the large houses, as many as sixty were thus disposed of.

Every body, nevertheless, seems to be good humored, and I have not heard a word of complaint. A little after sunrise, the rangers and residents began to move towards the Fair, and in less than an hour, the whole road showed a continuous line of men, women and children, while every kind of conveyance was called into requisition. The field is of immense size, and several large and small tents are put up on the northern end of it.

used for the President, Markle; another is in the occupancy of the State Agricultural Journal's editor, who announces on the outside that he is at home, and requests his friends to walk in. The others are used for goods that would be injured by exposure to the weather. The agricultural implements all occupy the upper end of the field, while in the middle of it, a large ring has been made for the trial and inspection of the horses. On the western side a number of stables are erected for the horses and for the sheep and pigs. The cattle are exhibited in circular enclosures in different parts of the grounds. All the chickens, turkeys, geese, &c., are on the south of the enclosure. As is generally the case many articles are exhibited that do not properly belong to an Agricultural Fair.

Towards noon, the examination and trial of the horses drew a large number of visitors to that portion of the ground. Many beautiful animals were brought out for inspection. The report of the judges on this department will be looked for with interest. Gov. Johnston and lady were on the ground this morning; James Buchanan also. Senator Brooke and Col Israel Painter I met in my rambles.

The street of visitors to the exhibition increased as the day advanced and the several railroad trains arrived. They all came loaded down with passengers. The train from Huntingdon brought down about seven hundred; Columbia train, York, Lancaster, and all the others were equally well freighted. Where they are all to find

sleeping accommodations to-night, is a mystery I will not attempt to solve. In such a crowd, of course pickpockets are plenty. Quite a number are up from Philadelphia.—[Daily News.

Friday, Oct. 31

The crowd was larger to-day than yesterday, the weather proving very fine. It was in fact the great day of the affair, into which all of interest was crowded. The ploughing match took place at 9 o'clock this morning, and excited no little interest. The ground selected was a field of about 20 acres immediately adjoining the grounds of the Fair, and by its soil and situation was admirably suited to the purpose. Numerous plows were entered for the contest, and the plowmen represented various portions of the country. The plowing was generally good. The match was witnessed by from 3 to 5,000 persons, among whom we noticed Gov. Johnston, Ex. Gov's Ritner and Porter, Judge Jessup and many others who have taken the liveliest interest in all connected with the Fair.

The plowing match over, the premiums on stock, &c. were awarded. MR. STEVENSON'S ADDRESS. The Society then repaired to the Capitol to hear the First Annual Address by the Hon. Andrew Stevenson. The crowd was as dense and compact as could well be conceived, and the address of Mr. Stevenson was truly able and eloquent.

He began by comparing Agriculture with Commerce and Manufactures as the sources of national wealth and greatness; and while he did not seek to depreciate the importance either of commerce or manufactures, he felt that the true basis of a nation's wealth was its agriculture. The honorable gentleman then proceeded to show that agriculture was the true source of the power of Great Britain.

During her wars with France, said he, she derived, from a tax upon the products of her soil, the enormous sum of six and a half millions of pounds sterling; while, from all other sources, she realized but three millions two hundred thousand pounds.

The reason for the superiority of Great Britain over all the rest of the world, in this department of art and science—for agriculture embraced both—was mainly attributable to the early efforts and interest manifested in that kingdom in the formation of Agricultural Societies. The efforts of Sir John St. Clair to promote British agriculture were referred to, and an extract of a letter from George Washington to that distinguished nobleman was quoted, to show how much the cause of agriculture interested that great statesman and patriot.

to speak of the importance of agriculture in a political point of view; and especially was it important in a republican government like ours, where the yeomanry constitute the chief defence from invasion. He spoke also of the great and rapid progress of the age, the advances of science, and the peculiar character of our energetic mixed population for inventions and discoveries applicable to the every day wants and requirements of civilized and progressing life. He alluded to the application of steam to land, river and ocean navigation—the discovery of the magnetic telegraph, by which time and space are annihilated—the application of gas to the illumination of our cities, &c., &c., citing many evidences of American progress and energy, and claiming it as a national characteristic of our people readily and at once to avail themselves of every improvement in the prosecution of their every-day affairs, as well as the more extensive enterprises.

In view of these facts, he asked, to what point is not agriculture capable of attaining, if the proper means are employed, and science be brought to its aid. He deprecated the spirit of prejudice and want of foresight by which some farmers are deterred from availing themselves of discoveries, if he might so call them, in the improvement of their stock, and regretted that they so often contented themselves with simply doing as their fathers and grandfathers had done before them—that there should be such a large class of "good enough" men among them—when higher attainments were of so easy accomplishment and so full of advantages.

The honorable gentleman, in conclusion, passed an eloquent eulogium upon the art and science of agriculture, which, he said, had ever been held in the highest regard by the ancients, was the stay and support of civilization, and the surest source of national wealth and prosperity. The address was quite long, occupying an hour and three quarters in its delivery. It was listened to with profound attention, and its sentiments frequently applauded. During the delivery of the address, Gov. Johnston sat on the right of the speaker, and Judge Watts, President of the Society, on his left. All felt great satisfaction with the address, and pride in the talented author. The Fair is now closed, and to-morrow Harrisburg will be comparatively deserted. [Philad. Pub. Ledger.

Mr. Kincaid's Entrance into Burmah.

Extract from a Letter to a Friend in Philad., dated RANGOON, July 2, 1851.

On the 12th of May we took leave of our dear friends in Maulmain, and embarked on board a small schooner for this city. The violent proceedings of the Governor towards those who had treated Dr. Dawson and me kindly during our first visit, darkened our prospects, and filled our friends in Maulmain with sad forebodings. On the morning of the 16th, we were before the city. To describe all the events of that day, and the seven or eight days following, would be a dark picture. The worst fears of our friends in America and India, of the impracticable and hostile character of the Government, seem to be but too true; positively, we were refused the house we had rented of an aged Mahometan. It was dark when we got to the house with our beds and a few trunks of clothes, and the old man was so frightened that he, with four or five servants, tried to drive us into the street. I directed the coolies to put down our baggage, and then remonstrated with him on the injustice of his course. The poor old man trembled, and stroked his long white beard, saying in a tone of agony, "I am afraid of the Governor, teacher. Has not Moung Kinge been fined 200 Rupees, put in prison, and had his life threatened for letting you have a room in his house for a few days?" "Very true," I said, "but I am now here, and you need not be afraid of the Governor. I will stand between you and all harm." He gave way so far as to consent to our sleeping in the house one night. We spread our mats on the floor, and committed ourselves to Him who said, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." This was our first night in this dark empire.

On the 17th, we got our baggage to the custom house. On the 18th, we were ordered before the Governor. Before some two hundred people, he spoke in the most violent manner—said our object was to destroy the King's religion, and that I had formerly been driven out of Burmah. For a long time he poured forth one incessant torrent of abuse, giving me no chance to reply. At length he demanded the reason of my return to Burmah. But it would require a whole sheet to give you a mere outline. After I had left, he threatened me with irons and the prison, before all the court. Of course, this was an idle threat; at least I do not think that the tyrant could muster courage enough to commit such an outrage. Thus the storm raged for a week. He placed a Burman officer over me as a guard, ordering my not to go to a single house, or speak to a single man, without this officer along with me. Of course I paid no attention to this order, as it was an act of gross tyranny, and I would not acknowledge myself to be a prisoner. He showed himself to be an unprincipled tyrant.

At length we rented a house, and on the first of May got into it, and on the first Lord's day in May commenced public services—in the morning in English, and in the evening in Burmah. On the third of May, a message from the King was delivered to us by the Royal Secretary. The King expressed much pleasure to learn that the American teachers had come again into his kingdom, after having been absent so many years—that he regarded it as a happy omen that they had returned early in his reign, and he hoped they would be satisfied to remain. This was to us a most unexpected message, and seemed like a special interposition of Divine Providence. The only restriction we are under, is not to distribute tracts. As soon as possible, we put our houses in order, and since the middle of May we have had an average daily at our house of some two hundred people. From all quarters we hear that the Governor speaks kindly of us. You can hardly fancy what a change has taken place in the bearing of the Governor. On the first day of this month we were summoned before the Governor, to hear an order read from the Court of Ava. The substance of it was, "That if the American teachers wished to come up to the Golden Feet (that is, to the Royal City) they were to come up without any hindrance, and to come whenever they pleased. Or if they wished to remain in Rangoon, let them remain there." After this order was read, the Governor inquired when we wished to go up to Ava? I replied that it would be a serious matter to go up during the rainy season, and that we wished to go up the next cold season. "Very well," he remarked, "you can go when you please."

Both these orders, the one on the 3d of May, and this last on the 1st of July, were unsolicited and unexpected. You and other brethren in Philadelphia will recollect that I expressed very strong confidence in being able to enter Burmah in the character of a teacher of the Christian religion, notwithstanding it was regarded as a doubtful experiment by so many, both in India and America. Opposition has not only given way, but the supreme authorities are treating us with favor. We are laboring openly and publicly, and have been ever since the 1st of May. The average daily number at our house can not be less than two hundred. Some sixty receive medical and surgical aid, daily. Some are brought to the house on litters. Our hands and hearts are full. It is impossible to feel lonely with a constant press of labor on our hands, and time

passes rapidly. When we go up to Ava, who will take our place in Rangoon? Unless Br. Vinton does, I know of no man who will come here. Two men should be here, and one of them should have medical knowledge. Dr. Dawson's knowledge of eastern languages is of incalculable importance, for he not only speaks the Burmah, but also the Hindostanee and the Telinga languages.

I have now three services on the Sabbath. Every day I preach and dispute, as openly and publicly as I ever did in this or any other place. We have a comfortable house, and admirably suited to our work. Jane and Cornelia are just commencing a school. The ladies have from ten to twenty females daily calling to see them, and to whom they have opportunities of imparting the knowledge of God. There is only one English family in Rangoon besides ourselves, but there are many Armenians and Portuguese, a large number of Mahometans, and about one hundred Chinese.

Ava is very much disturbed by internal discord. About four weeks ago, the Prince of Pakou was seized and put in prison, and fifty of his officers beheaded. He is the nephew of the King, and is accused of having designs on the throne. Several of the Shan principalities have renounced their allegiance, and war is raging about two hundred and fifty miles east of Ava. Recently one Burman Army of ten thousand has been cut to pieces. Only four thousand out of the ten thousand escaped. This gives the Court of Ava a great deal of trouble; but these disturbances will not affect us. I long to get up to Ava, and get our plans of labor all marked; but still we can not go till the cold season. To go up this mighty river five hundred miles, when it is overflowing all its banks, and be exposed to the terrific monsoons, is too hazardous. Pray for us. We are all well. What we need is faith, strong faith. Pray for the King, and for these benighted millions. O Lord, rend the heavens, and come down. Let the mountains melt at thy presence! Your fellow laborer, EUGENIO KINCAID.

occasioned great rejoicing at San Francisco, Messrs. Gregory & Co. having delivered their despatches in 27 days from New York. This route is now fully opened, and meets with general favor. Returns of the late election show majorities for all the candidates on the democratic State ticket of from 1,000 to 6,000 votes. The Vigilance committee at San Francisco were endeavoring to prevent the immigration of convicts. Accounts from the southern mines are very promising. On the Touloume operations have been carried on with a great deal of spirit. The mines at Tibbott's Hill have also done well. The accounts from the whaling fleet, are more disastrous than previously received. Fifteen vessels are known to have been totally lost. The Governor was about to call an extra session of the Legislature. The Convention to provide for organizing a new territory, to be called Columbia territory, was shortly to assemble. The first of the Cuban news had reached San Francisco, and caused great excitement. Large numbers were preparing to set out for Cuba with a view to join Lopez. The riot at Chagres grew out of a quarrel between the native and American boatmen, as to carrying passengers to and from the steamers in the harbor. The Americans had fixed a high price, and attempted to prevent the natives from carrying for less. Some returned Californians interfered, and the riot ensued, which lasted several days. It is supposed thirty persons were killed, mostly by natives. The Californians were only enabled to reach the Cherokee through the courtesy of the commander of the British steamer. The American consul is much blamed for not interfering, and his interference is ascribed to interested motives. Accounts from Astoria state that snow had fallen there to the depth of eight inches. A very large number of emigrants were arriving. The Indians on the Columbia river were committing unparalleled outrages upon the emigrants. The capital had been removed to San Jose, the former seat of Government. Building materials were firm. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork \$14; Hams 22 a \$25; Lard \$14. The arrivals of Flour were light and holders anticipated an advance. Haxall's 10 a \$11; Gallego 12 a \$15. Tobacco was in moderate demand. Molasses dull; Coffee advanced; Rice is in no request. Prices of Clothing and Cassimers nominal. Goods for ladies' wear in demand. Gold dust \$17 per ounce. Bills on Atlantic States, at 30 days, one percent; 60 days at par.

Very Distressing. Week before last, Frederick Roemer, a merchant of Chambersburg Pa., failed. His liabilities were estimated at thirty thousand dollars. He was subsequently arrested at the instigation of the creditors. On Wednesday night, Lewis Denig, Esq. of Chambersburg, one of his principle endorsers, and a fellow loser, committed suicide, upon the receipt of the news. The Chambersburg Repository, says that scarcely had the corpse of the unfortunate man been excoorted to his residence, ere a new excitement was created by the appearance of Roemer in the custody of the Sheriff. He had been arrested and brought to town, at the instigation of certain of his creditors, to answer the charge of having fraudulently involved them. He was taken into a hotel nearly opposite this residence of Denig. The crowd immediately changed to the opposite side of the street and surrounded the hotel. The feeling of grief and sorrow before manifested in every countenance, now gave way to sentiments of indignation. The Sheriff, however, was permitted to discharge his duty without interruption, and Roemer was taken from the hotel to the office of Justice Armstrong, where his examination commenced. After several hours thus engaged, he was committed to prison, to await a further hearing on the following day. No one appeared to go his bail. The man who but a few days ago might have commanded hundreds to his rescue—who but a few days before enjoyed the confidence of the community to an extent altogether unlimited—was now without a friend.

FROM CALIFORNIA. New York Nov. 1—6 P. M.—The steamer Cherokee has arrived, with California dates to October 1st. She brings a very large number of passengers, and \$2,200,000 in gold. The country remains quiet, and crime is so seldom heard of that a feeling of security pervades the community. Trade was comparatively dull, yet the miners never were doing better. The fall trade was looked forward to with confidence. The value of real estate was improving, and although money was a little tight, the country wears generally a prosperous aspect.

Compliment. Mr. Charles S. James, has just been paid a very handsome compliment. For some years past he has been connected with a private Academy in this city, as a Teacher of Mathematics. Having recently been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University at Lewisburg, (Penn.) his pupils of last year met together, and determined to present him a handsome silver cup, as a tribute of respect and affection. It is a beautiful specimen of silver ware, and was manufactured by Messrs. Sjolom & Kline, No. 1 Strawberry street. The young men have done themselves great credit in this laudable act, and Professor James will no doubt cherish the tribute with the liveliest appreciation.—[Frederick Christian Chron.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York Nov. 2d—2, P. M.—The steamer Franklin has arrived, having made an excellent run. She sailed on Oct. 22d, and on that day passed off St. Alban's Head, a large steamship, supposed to be the Baltic. Despatches from London, and prices of all descriptions had declined &c. The average daily sales were 4000 to 5000 bales, chiefly to the trade. In flour and wheat only a moderate business was doing at the decline noticed on Friday, viz: 3d. a 64 on flour and 1d. on wheat. Corn was but little liquid and nominal at previous rates. The Manchester market sympathized with the state of trade in Liverpool, and business was limited with a gloomy aspect. Consols closed at 97 1/2 a 97 3/4, being an advance. Commercial advices from the continent were devoid of interest. Kossuth had not yet arrived, but was hourly expected. A public meeting had been held at Leeds on Monday evening, for the purpose of issuing an address to him on the occasion of his liberation from captivity. There is no special news of interest from Ireland. Abbott Lawrence's recent tour appears to have become extremely popular with all classes. The tide of emigration to America showed no diminution. A terrible explosion occurred at Krens on the 15th, by which many lives were lost. Some portions of the Magazine were blown 2,000 yards, and houses were shaken as by an earthquake. The Queen of Spain had written to the Cubans a congratulatory letter, rejoicing at the defeat of the Cuban expedition, and the execution of Gen. Lopez.

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THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. N. WORDEN, Printer. At \$1.50 cash in advance. \$2.25 for three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, November 5, '51

OFFICERS, City and Country Merchants, Publicans, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the year through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing a great variety of articles, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Union S. School Meeting at the Lutheran house of worship, Sunday afternoon next.

Hon. John Galbraith (Dm) is elected Judge in the Erie District, instead of Mr. Babbitt, as given in our table last week.

With money, the citizens of the Susquehanna country can now have most of the delicacies of the ocean, once a week at least. Mr. Scaries last week furnished Maj. Kelton (now of the "Eagle Hotel," Williamsport, with 30 lb. Rock Fish, but can give those of a much smaller size if desired—also Salmon Trout, Oysters, &c., &c.

The Agricultural Fair at Harrisburg had a dozen or twenty representatives from the upper end of Union county. Those we have seen express themselves much gratified with this pioneer effort to advance the State, in the scale of Agricultural implements. There were probably 10,000 visitors in Harrisburg. We hope some of our citizens will furnish us some descriptions, or suggestions occasioned by what they saw and heard.

The Official Returns of the late Election in this State foot up thus:

Table with columns for Governor, Senate, and House, listing names and vote counts for 1851 and 1852.

There are many members of the 'houses' of Lancaster and Berks in Union county, who will be gratified with the following lists of the majorities for Governor, at the recent Election, in their respective counties:

Table listing majorities for Governor in Lancaster and Berks counties, with names of candidates and vote counts.

For a dozen or more years past, the one of these two counties which gave the heaviest majority over the other, did not fail of carrying the State by a proportional majority. The rule has failed this year, however—probably owing to the 'dry weather,' and not to the 'rain'—and 'old Berks' and 'old Lancaster' are no longer Thermo-meter Counties. Their glory is departed.

New York, Oct. 30.—Rain, rain, rain—a short time since everybody was wishing for it to rain, and now that it has commenced, everybody wants it to stop—so much of a good thing they say is worse than none at all, and so it does appear in this instance.

The crisis are fast approaching, and the duties of the men who "keep the country" from "going to ruin," is beginning to get arduous. Already seven has been named to the counter—three calamities are feared, and their authors brought before the public tribunal—several depredators of innocent men's names have also been named, and a base slanderer, with the slander half uttered, has been caught in the very act, and forced to chaw his own words over again! The conectors of these numerous instances of unmitigated depravity have been circumvented in their nefarious designs, by men who have no interest whatever in the matter, but whose duty it is to be on the alert, and to the land which has been watered by the blood of their four fathers.—In other words, Tuesday next is election day in this State, and of course every little artifice that can be invented is resorted to, in order to further the success of this or that candidate. We have more parties this year than ever; and each party is divided into other parties,

News & Notions.

Thanksgiving.—The Republic says it is probable that the 27th of November will be the day recommended by the corporate authorities for thanksgiving in Washington.

Manchester, Oct. 30.—The New Hampshire Free Soil Convention met yesterday. John Atwood was nominated for Governor. Hon. Amos Tuck addressed the convention, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law in strong and bitter terms.

Cleveland, Oct. 31.—The jury, yesterday, found a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, against Horace E. Brooks for causing the death of the engineer of the Cleveland and Painesburg railroad, by putting a stake on the track and throwing off the engine.

Albany Oct. 31.—The jury in the case of McCorneek vs. Seymour and Morgan, for an infringement of McCorneek's Reaping Machine, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of \$1 706. The trial occupied six days.

The Democrats of Juniata elected their entire ticket—one Associate Judge, Mr. Dem, by 2 votes and their Prothonotary by 10.

The Potsville Emporium learns from Rev. Wm. B. Stinson, of Liverpool, Perry county, that the widow Liverer, committed suicide on the 15th inst., by hanging herself at Potsville Valley, in that county. She was a woman of respectable standing in society and well off in the things of this world. She was insane.

Minnesota Territory held its annual election for members of the Legislature on the 14th. The Minnesota Whig says that it has resulted in the complete triumph for the Independent party, with which the Whigs were identified, in opposition to its regular Democratic organization.

We are pained to learn that John N. Harter, Esq., editor of the Delaware Gazette, expired at his residence, in Wilmington, on Monday evening last.

The Democrats of Centre county elected their entire ticket by large majorities, with the exception of Sheriff, whose majority was only 23. He was opposed by an Independent Democrat.

The Whigs of Huntingdon county elected their entire ticket, with the exception of one Associate Judge.

An Irishman passing down Third street yesterday, discovered a one dollar bill lying on the pavement. He eyed the crumpled bill sufficiently to ascertain that it was of the same stamp of one on which the day previous he had lost ten cents by way of "discount." "Bad luck to the likes of ye!" exclaimed Pat, as he passed on, "there ye may be; not a finger will I put on ye; or I lost ten cents by a brother of yours yesterday."

On Tuesday week, John Williams, of Muncieville, Pa., was caught and crushed by a train of cars—producing instant death. Mr. W. was a Welshman, 50 years of age.

A woman named Trout, was committed to the jail of Lebanon Pa., last week, on a charge of whipping a little girl, three years old, to death, to which she was step-mother. The child fell from her hands, dead. What an awful accountability this find has to meet!

Health Extraordinary.—In the flourishing village of Cleveland, Oswego county, N. Y., containing a population of over 1,200 inhabitants, there has not been a death of either old or young since Nov. 4, 1850; nor has there been a fire, nor a case of assault and battery, nor any open breach of the peace.

The Whigs of Blair county elected their entire ticket, with the exception of an Associate Judge.

A cross old heath says that girls "rain" handsome, hate those who are—while those who are handsome, hate one another. Which class has the "best time of it?"

Ground is broken for the great tunnel of four miles long through the Hoosic mountain by the Troy and Greenfield (N. Y.) Railroad.

Who finds all the umbrellas that everybody loses? Every man we meet loses the umbrella he buys, but we have never acquainted with the man that finds them. Can any one answer the question before the next rain?

The Boston "Hem Fever" is about to break out again. On the 11th of this month there is to be a Poultry Convention, to last four days. There will be great crowding, of course, as the general election takes place at the same time.