

News & Notions.

Thanksgiving Day—Thursday the 27th inst.

PHILOSOPHY—Mr. Alter, the editor of the Monongahela Republican in Washington county, having been defeated at the late election as a candidate for Assembly thus discourses:

"Arrangements having been amicably made by which a substitute has been obtained to relieve us from the inconvenience of going to Harrisburg next winter, to transact certain important business relating to the affairs of one of Uncle Sam's children, we take this opportunity of returning our most sincere thanks to those of our friends whose wise appreciation of our services at home, contributed so materially to this arrangement."

Quite a serious break occurred in the canal bank, on Wednesday last, in the neighborhood of Jaysburg. By putting on a strong force of men, the damages were soon repaired, and it is confidently believed that this break will be able to pass this morning as usual.

Detroit, Nov. 5.—Our election in this State for Governor came off yesterday, Robert McClelland Dem. has 10,600

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FOREIGN NEWS

New York, Nov. 9.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to the 28th ult., arrived at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Africa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th for New York, ran aground on the Copeland Rocks, on the coast of Ireland. The Africa sustained considerable damage, and she returned. The mails and passengers were transferred to the Canada.

The Babo left Liverpool on the 26th ult., and made a splendid run. She delivered the Canada considerably.

Kossuth had arrived at Southampton. His reception was most affecting and enthusiastic.

The frigate Mississippi, with most of the Hungarians, sailed from Gibraltar on the 26th Oct. for New York.

The most important news from France is the formation of a new Ministry.

From Spain, rumors of a change in the Cabinet.

Pope Pius N. is lying quite ill. His death is rumored, but considered.

New York, Nov. 10.—The U. S. frigate Mississippi, Capt. Long, arrived at this port this morning, in fifteen days from Gibraltar, having on board forty-two (including children) of the refugees, and who left Turkey with Kossuth. The Mississippi was received with salutes from the forts, and men of war in the port.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Republic this morning announces the appointment of Commodore Charles Morris as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography and Commodore Warrington, Discharged, and Commodore Wm. D. Spenser takes the place vacated by Commodore Morris.

The New York papers are still uncertain as to the result of that State. It is, however, believed the Whigs have carried their Treasurer, Canal Commissioner and Attorney General. For Comptroller, the contest is very close. The Democrats have elected the Engineer and the Surveyor General, and the rest of the ticket, though it is all in extreme doubt. The State Senate bids fair to stand sixteen Democrats to sixteen Whigs. There is a prospect of a small Whig majority in the Assembly.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The Spanish Minister demands an apology at the hands of our Government, growing out of the recent Cuban invasion, but as the Spanish Government has promised to dictate the particulars, and which shall be received, Mr. Webster, very rightly under the circumstances, prefers making an apology after his own fashion.

Kossuth has written a letter to the Mayor of New York, thanking the people through him for the kindness they have shown him. It is presumed Kossuth is now on his way to this country. The story which received such a wide-spread circulation of a difficulty having taken place between Kossuth and Capt. Long, is denied.

The election in Massachusetts came off yesterday. There are three parties in the field—the Whig, Democrat, and Free Soiler. The contest it appears was a very spirited one. It is thought there is no choice for Governor, and that the Coalition—the Democrats and Free Soilers—will carry the Legislature. The question of amending the Constitution is defeated. The vote for Governor, in Boston stood: Winslow, W. 7399; Boutwell, D. 3609; Palmer, F. S. 1292.

A disgraceful riot took place on Sunday P. M. in Pittsburg, between a party of Protestants and Catholics. It seems the Protestants were about to bury a member of their church, which gave offence to some Catholics, who took the corpse and carried it off to the ground of their own particular faith. We are pleased to say that such scenes as these never take place between American born citizens.

From Port au Prince we learn that the Emperor of Hayti has agreed to a truce for one year with the Dominicans.

Col. Ross, a wealthy citizen of Pittsburg, died on Saturday. The bulk of his immense wealth falls to heirs in Philad'a.

Josiah Lee & Co., the bankers of Baltimore, have taken \$750,000 upon bonds of the Balt. & Ohio Railroad at 80 cents to the dollar.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Methodist Property suit was decided by Judge Allen in the U. S. District Court this morning. The decree in effect is that the complainants are entitled to their share of the produce of the book concern, and that a decree be ordered accordingly.

Recipe for Communion Wine. Take equal quantities (by weight) of grape juice, and refined sugar; scald them together and skim thoroughly. When cold, pour it off into quart bottles, cork, seal them up, and keep them in a cool place. When used, add water at pleasure, say one-third, or one-half. For winter use, less proportion of sugar is preferable.

In this manner, any church may supply itself with the unfermented "fruit of the vine," free from the addition of any thing objectionable, innocuous, or noxious, and at an expense merely nominal.

Mr. R. M. Fish, late a graduate of the University at Lewisburg, has been tendered, and has accepted the station of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the newly chartered College at Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa.

Dr. Daniel G. Heylman, of Williamsport, was accidentally thrown from his carriage some days since, and was so much injured that after many hours' intense suffering he expired. His age was about 30.

No snow as yet in our exact longitude and latitude, but many keen joy symptoms.

On our first page will be found an interesting description of California as she is and as she has been, with some glowing pictures of the bright future before her. We hope its length will deter no one from reading it. While we do not coincide in all the views of the writer, we cheerfully comply with the wishes of several hearers, not members of the society, in procuring a copy of the Report for publication and preservation. Many of the facts stated are new to us, and the grouping together of them all, with the sprightly style of the narrative, we are sure will commend it to very general if not universal regard.

The following extract from a letter from a distinguished lawyer in California to a Presbyterian clergyman in Philadelphia, which we find in the Bulletin, confirms the opinion we had entertained that the proceedings of the Vigilant Committee were right and justifiable, and had their origin solely in the pious necessities of the times.

San Francisco Cal. Aug. 15 1851. I arrived here the 6th of July in the great fleet of May and June had laid the city in ruins, I have had the population exhibited to me at great disadvantage. Inevitable robberies and murders had so excited the public mind, that before my arrival a general organization of about the whole of the better class of citizens had been entered into as a Vigilant Committee, and in its rooms at many places, I observed that this mode of application of justice would assume its usual aspect of unmitigated tyranny, and meet a terrible condemnation. To my great gratification, two excellent men, well known to all, had taken the lead in a vigorous and judicious manner, and had formed a Vigilant Committee, but since then New York and its kindred cities, and the Courts, saying "Do your duty, or we will try you and you too," and thus have since done their duty, and the Committee has resigned its functions, though still in a condition to be called to action on the part of the People. Robberies, murders and other crimes, have ceased, and murders are very rare.

The Elections last week were most decidedly of the "scattering" order. In New York, the contest was so close that only the Official vote can determine who are elected. Probably both parties have "saved their country"—or in other words, part of each ticket is elected. In New Jersey and Maryland, the Democrats carry the Legislature. Delaware has decided for a Convention to revise her Constitution. Michigan has gone Democratic—Wisconsin (for the first time) Whig. In Illinois, it seems the Free Banking Law is approved by a large majority of the popular vote. In Mississippi, the Unionists are triumphant, but by a smaller majority than was anticipated. In Louisiana, the Secessionists made no show, and the contest between the Whigs and Democrats results in no change.

We have looked over the seven column list of Premiums awarded by the State Agricultural Society, and regret to state we saw but one for "old Union"—the Garden of Central Pennsylvania." J. A. Steinmiller, of Buffalo, received \$1 for the second best carpet; D. Taggart of North's has a premium for his fowls; but the East and South have certainly won the honors and taken the prizes of this first effort. We hope we shall live to "Chronicle" better results hereafter, especially as many of our citizens attended, and as we are told made some purchases of improved stock. By the by, when is that Union County Agricultural Society to be formed?

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. MILLER, Editor, J. O. WARDEN, Printer. At \$1.50 each in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.00 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, November 12, '51

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—will wish to procure or to dispose of any thing—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Chronicle." This paper has good circulation, and is constantly containing notices as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Dr. Locke is absent from town at present, and will give notice in these columns of his return.

Our thanks to Hon. Joseph Casey for the II. or Mechanical Volume of the Patent Office Report for 1851.

Some person, recently, unseen by any of our family, unknown left at our door a can of delicious bivalves! We dare the perpetrator—whoever he may be—to repeat the act in the daylight, before one or more competent witnesses.

A Word for Our Neighbors. Not fair farms, or better farmers, in this broad State, than are to be found in the immediate vicinity of Lewisburg; and yet the two thousand or two thousand five hundred good people of this good town are fed with spasmodic irregularity. One week we are abundantly supplied with seasonable vegetables; and, probably, the next week our tables are innocent of everything save watery potatoes. One month, fine, fresh, sweet butter grees a begging at ten cents a pound; and for the next three months, by way of penance, the whole country must be scourged in order to obtain some white, rank-smelling mass of fat at fifteen cents a pound. The same with eggs, the same with poultry, but not the same with fruit; for our farmers have yet to be convinced that a field of good bearing fruit trees will produce thrice as much to the cultivator than a field of wheat or corn.

One thing is very certain, the mouths of Lewisburg have suddenly increased, or there has been a sudden sharpening of appetites; for as matters now stand, the supply of provisions does not equal the demand. Physicians tell us that we should not fully satisfy the appetite—that we should rise from the table with a desire to handle our knives and forks for a few minutes longer. This rule may apply to individuals; but to demand a whole town to attend to their daily vocations, half hungry and wholly cross, is taxing human endurance entirely too much. Let our farmers attend more to their dairies and poultry yards; let them raise more pork, fruit and vegetables, and they will not only be large pecuniary gainers by the operation, but they will add greatly to the happiness, comfort, and repose, of the inward man of the men of Lewisburg—to say nothing of the women and children.—(Lycening Democrat, altered for the meridian of Lewisburg.)

Sunbury & Erie Railroad. [The following article, which shows that an investment of money in the proposed Sunbury & Erie Railroad would be very profitable, is taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer of a recent date.]

Mr. Estlin: Below, you have a few facts for the consideration of those who may be inclined to invest their money in the stock of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, based upon actual results in a neighboring State.

In July the New York & Erie Railroad earned \$210,000. In August \$263,000. In September it is estimated that the earnings will be over \$300,000, thus steadily increasing month by month. As the present rate per annum, the annual income will be \$3,600,000 per annum. To be within the mark, we will call the earnings \$2,500,000 per month, or three millions per annum. Deduct from the gross earnings 50 per cent, which is full allowance for expenses, and it leaves \$1,250,000 as the net earnings. I will now compare the Sunbury & Erie Road's probable earnings.

The distance from Erie to Williamsport is 210 miles, which is about one half the distance from Dunkirk to New York. As our route is the shortest possible line from Erie to the sea board, and of much easier grades than the New York & Erie Railroad, it is undoubted that it will do as much business, if not more.

At the same rate of income as the New York & Erie Road, we would have for our 210 miles of road, \$1,500,000 gross income, or \$750,000 net which would be near 13 per cent on the amount necessary to build and supply the 210 miles, say \$5,000,000. The road would do much more than I have estimated, but is perfectly safe estimation, that the dividend would range from 10 to 15 per cent, enough to satisfy the most ambitious. I labor to say only what what it would do for all the other interests of Philadelphia—that your citizens can best estimate.

W. A. J. We regret to learn, as we do by Telegraph, the death, at Lancaster on Saturday last, of Josiah Gonder, Jr., Esq., the public spirited and sterling Railroad Contractor, under whose charge the Williamsport & Elmira Railroad was depending for its completion. He had been unwell for some weeks with a fever, contracted we believe in Lycening county.

A few days ago, a fugitive slave was arrested at Ottawa, Ill., and an officer started to convey him to his owner at St. Louis. He had not proceeded far however, before he was attacked by a mob, and the fugitive rescued. The officer, it appears, acted without a warrant.

The best advice we can give our readers—Male and female, old and young—at this season of the year, is to keep their feet warm and dry, and thereby avoid taking colds and contracting dangerous and incurable diseases.

The Holidays Register says that a few days since, a young lady, daughter of David Wilt, residing near the foot of Pine St. A. P. R. R., jumped from the engine of a "bright car," in Gay street, when it was in motion, but falling to the ground, she was crushed by the wheels, and she died, near the bridge, crushing it so shockingly as to render amputation necessary.

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Kossuth and his Traducers.

Within the last week or two there have appeared in our eastern journals several letters, professing to be written by Americans, commenting in severe terms upon the course of the illustrious Kossuth, and evidently meant to lower him in the opinion of the American people. The charges are in many respects so absurd as to be unworthy of credence. Among other fault-findings it is said that his course at Marsilles was of such a character as to give the American Consul at that port, and the commander of the Mississippi, much trouble; that he denounced the conduct of Capt. Long, and threatened to leave the ship at Gibraltar, and proceed by private conveyance to the United States—in a word, that he had become so arrogant and overbearing that those who formerly regarded him with interest and sympathy, deem him no longer worthy of the honors which are being paid to his name.

Now in the absence of any official corroboration of these anonymous stories, or of even a responsible name to give them character and importance, we are disposed to doubt their truth. Kossuth, as represented to us by reliable parties, is quite a different sort of person from what he is made to appear. It is not at all likely that he would treat the authorities of a Government for which he entertains so high a regard, as appears by his public addresses, with disrespect or want of proper courtesy. His countrymen at home, we have the authority of Mr. Drake for saying, regard him with a love and veneration not less than the struggling people of America entertained towards their great *Pater Patrie*—the illustrious Washington. They look upon him as the embodiment of all that is pure, patriotic, brave and chivalrous, and surely those who *know him best*, are best able to judge of his merits. No shadow of evidence is adduced that he has ever proved false to his country or recanted to the great trusts committed to his keeping. Such a man is not to be written down by a set of miserable scribblers who have not even the manliness to append their names to their communications. That he has suffered much, and sacrificed much, all agree who have read his spirit-stirring appeals, and that he is ready to suffer and sacrifice more—ever to life itself—for the benefit of his "fatherland," we are equally assured. Regarding him, therefore, as the great leader with whom the success of the liberal movements in Europe are identified, we should not for a moment give ear to his traducers, but welcoming him to our shores as the man of all others whom the oppressed millions of the old world look to with hope and confidence.

One charge against the noble Hungarian is, that he does not visit the United States for the purpose of making a permanent residence but mainly with a view of supplying himself with the means to again raise the standard of rebellion against his country's oppressors. Is Kossuth to be blamed for this? Is his name to be made a byword and reproach among Freemen because in all his wanderings his heart reverts to his own unhappy land, and his spirit refuses rest until he sees her again occupying her former proud position among the proud nations of the earth? Perfid! it patriotism—falsify it justice and right. Truly says the poet

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." And Kossuth, if we read his character aright, is not the man to leave the work which he has so nobly begun, to other hands to carry out. If he comes to us far aid in so righteous a cause, let him not be treated with contumely or suffered to go away empty handed. Let us receive him as the FRANKLIN of the old world, and send him back to consummate if possible the struggle of a WASHINGTON upon the still reeking battle-plain of the noble Magyar people, who, like their chiefs, do not depend but look to the future with confidence and hope.—Reading Journal.

The Reception of Kossuth. Kossuth arrived at Southampton on the 23d, and met with a warm reception. He was received at the steamer by the Mayor, who had provided for the occasion a carriage and four grey horses, accompanied by a band of music. On reaching Guildhall, the Mayor welcomed him in a speech, after which an address was read, to which Kossuth replied as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I beg you will excuse me, an ungrateful stranger in the town of Southampton, in your own language, adequately to express the warm sentiments of respect and gratitude for your generous welcome. To have the honor of being welcomed by the people of England in this noble town is an august gratification to me. It has always been my study from early youth to look to England as the 'book of life' by which I was to live. For three centuries Austria has exercised open violence and wholesale threats to destroy the liberties of my countrymen, and were it not for her municipal institutions, would have succeeded.

"There was a time when the principles of liberty were spreading through Europe, and when I was myself almost alone standing against the assassinations of Russia. Municipal institutions were the last prospect of liberty. There is in this Parish a nation, which has, after three centuries of glory outside, but freedom within, and which by the blasting influence of centralization,

He then proceeded to observe that he forebode this would be fatal to them. England would always be great, glorious and free, by the preservation of her municipal institutions; and when he saw their race is the only one in both hemispheres enjoying perfect freedom, whether in a kingly formed government in one, or republican government in the other, he still saw it was by preserving these institutions intact. Such were his sentiments—the sentiments of his heart.

Kossuth then expressed his deep gratitude for England's reception of his fellow countrymen, the Hungarian exiles, more particularly at the port of Southampton. His own life was no use excepting that he might make it serviceable to his country. He hoped by the blessing of Almighty God and the encouragement of their sympathies, yet to see the principles of liberty established in his native country."

The above, merely an outline, was delivered with great fervor, and although he spoke the English language but imperfectly he managed to make himself understood. After the presentation of the address, the national flag of Hungary, which was worked by some Hungarian ladies in England during the time of his struggle for his country's rights, was presented, as also another address from the inhabitants of Southampton, to which Kossuth also responded. The meeting then broke up, and Kossuth immediately departed for the Mayor's country residence at Winchester.

Kossuth in London. Kossuth and suite left Winchester, at one o'clock yesterday morning, and reached Waterloo station at half-past eleven. His arrival was unexpected; and there was, consequently, no demonstration, the party driving off in cabs, unnoticed.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE. He stands about 5 feet 8 inches in height, has a slight and apparently poorly strengthened frame, and is a little roundly shouldered. His face is rather oval; a pair of bright grey eyes, which somewhat reminded me of O'Connell's in expression, were set beneath a fair and arched brow, gave an animated and intelligent look to his countenance. His forehead, high and broad, is deeply wrinkled, and time has just begun to graze a head of straight dark hair, and to leave a bald spot behind. He has not got the true Hungarian nose, but it is a fair, well-formed feature, such as a French passport would describe as *nostris*; a thick moustache nearly covers his mouth, except when he speaks or smiles, and unites with beard and whisker in a full flock of dark hair falling down from his chin. Whether from his recent captivity or from constitutional causes, there is an air of lassitude in his look. Altogether, he gives one the idea of a man of thought rather than action."

Small vs. Large Farms. The question whether small farms or large ones produce the best rural population has been for several years a subject of controversy between the French and English political economists. In England the farms are invariably large; in France they are generally small. A capital of twenty-five thousand dollars is considered the least with which an agriculturist can safely embark in English farming; while in France, the rural proprietor has frequently no more than his horse, his spade, a cow, a few chickens, and a stout pair of boots.

In this country there is but little diversity of opinion on the subject. The superior condition generally of people holding small farms is conceded by all. Where agriculture is carried on in farms of several thousand acres each, the bulk of the population must be day laborers; while the farmers are, in reality, wealthy capitalists. But in districts where farms are small, the diversities of condition are less marked. A million of acres, divided into farms even of a thousand acres each would exhibit a thousand proprietors only. Another million cut up into farms of a hundred acres, would have ten thousand independent farmers. Who can doubt which would be the happiest district? Certainly that in which the smaller farms lay, for there would be more equally diffused. Even England appears to be coming to this conclusion.

English peasants, principally the result of the system of large farms, a change to smaller ones would do more to elevate him than wholesale acts of abstraction. Will the reform ever take place? In time we hope. And whenever it occurs, farewell to the monarchy. The munificence of royalty could not exist a day, if it was not upheld by the landed aristocracy; and the substitution of small farms, held by proprietors, for large farms, let out by wealthy nobles, would destroy the aristocracy. Perhaps the abolition of the corn laws, by raising the great farmers, as it threatens to do, will eventually lead to this mighty change! Who knows? Greater things have done from smaller beginnings.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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