

tyndly in the face that I held my breath with fear. She saw it; and, clasping her bosom, she turned her face toward heaven, with all her passions working into prayer in it, till it grew grand, and almost beautiful. I see her face now; I could paint it at a dash, if I were a painter; I could stick it in the mist here as plain and palpable as life. Wherever I look, I see it; it repeats itself, like masks in a fancy dance, wherever my eye turns. The pearly tear that glistens so gracefully in her eye was upon duty, looking like a rain-drop upon a leaf with the sun blazing on it, all but the innocence. An impressive moment she stood, wrapt in a seeming agony of supplication; then the face came down again from its high pitch to the tone of pity. She hesitated;—admirably the hesitation was done;—she trembled,—the saint sank in the woman;—she bent her head upon my shoulders, and sobbed out till I shuddered. Then she roused herself, dashed the tears out of her eyes, and spoke quick, and almost passionately: "Brother Ashleigh, the Doctor urged this engagement: he used all his art of persuasion, all his power, upon your noble confidence; and he abused your trust. While he seemed only to answer your wishes, he in fact started them in your feelings. I know it must have been so, or you could not have been so horribly deceived."

From the Pennsylvania Farm Journal. Influence of the Moon. It has been written that Error is in all cases a worse enemy to Science than Ignorance; and as the Journal justly claims to be an advocate of Truth and Knowledge, you will indulge me in a few brief hits at one of the most obvious popular delusions of the times. There is no error too absurd to be combated, nor too insignificant to be overthrown. It was once almost universally believed and still credited by many, that the Moon, not content with her proper and pre-ordained functions, keeps watch upon the Earth for the purpose of regulating the growth of cabbage and other matter of equal or even greater importance. These things she is supposed to effect by her changes. As mere sciolists, standing at the threshold of the Temple, let us humbly inquire what these changes are. It is taught by the vast science of Astronomy, that since the first dawn of creation, the Moon has never changed; that she has looked down on the transient and varying fortunes of mankind, with the same unvarying face "since the morning stars first sang together for joy." No man ever has seen, and no man ever shall see, but one half of her surface—and that for ever the same half. Thus she rolls on, in her boundless pathway, equidistant, undiminished and unchangeable. But she does change, says the untutored observer of the heavens. Sometimes she is full, sometimes half, sometimes quarter, and sometimes not at all. No, Sir! She is always, and ever shall be, till the Power that created, shall uncreate. Though the Moon presents always the same face to the Earth, she permits the Sun to shine on every side of her, by turns. And as the Sun can illumine but one half at a time, it follows that we do not always behold the "lighted" portion of her, or the whole of it. This makes the apparent difference in her fullness. Yet she is all there, and far ever full, to him who could choose the point of his observations. We hear men of sense, and occasionally learned men, speak of the next change of Moon, and prophesy "a spell of weather" or something else as a consequence. When does it change? (I allude to its apparent mutations.) Does it jump suddenly from one quarter to another? Or does it vary as much one instant as another, gradually, constantly, and eternally? Most undoubtedly the latter. Then how can its variations affect the weather, the garden-truck, the fence-rails, the shingles on the roof, the manure on the grass, the apples in the cellar, the dinner in the pot, and multifarious other little things, more yesterday than to-morrow? A believer in "signs" is always satisfied, if they hold good once in two or three times; whereas, there should be no variations, if they be, in reality, laws of Nature. For laws of Nature are imperative and inevitable, and whosoever outrages any one of them shall suffer the penalty pre-ordained by the Great Creator. Yet these laws of moonshine are verified or fail, alternately. They could not reasonably be expected to fail often. But says the man of "signs," the Moon affects the tides, and therefore it must influence the cooking of my pork and sour-cream. This is the sort of logic, that pervades the mind pervading power of lunacy over meat-tubs, crock-bottles, and cream-pots. Because Dr. Quack-Donkey's Magical Pain Extractor will draw a bile to a head, it does not necessarily follow that it can draw a load of wood, equal to a yoke of oxen;—yet the one sentence is about as rational as the other. By a great natural law, called gravitation, the Moon and Sun attract the waters of the earth in a different degree, according to their positions, with a certainty that would admit periods of mathematical calculation for millions of ages into the future. And with equal certainty and precision, would every other real influence be left. Two years ago, I hired a man to gather apples. He very gravely assured me they would rot in a short time, if taken then, because it was the wrong sign. I requested him to proceed with his work as diligently as possible, that the apples might all be picked, before the sign came right. In spite of my skeptical audacity, they lasted longer and better than I ever knew them to last before. What a most incontrovertible proof of the "sign," if somebody else had gathered their apples at the same time, and lost them! If a certain quarter must produce rain or snow, or clear weather, as unavoidable result, why does not one sort of weather pervade the whole earth at the same time? For certainly, at the same instant, a sign of the Moon will prevail equally in Terra del Fuego, and in Kamschatka, in Greenland and in Borneo. And as these quarters must occur within seven days of each other, no "spell of weather" can commence more than three and a half days from any change. And I know, Sir, believers are willing to conclude even greater variations. When we reflect that the Globe we inhabit is but an atom—a grain of dust in the stupendous systems of which it is a portion, we shall be forced to believe, that the vast and infinite worlds that surround us have more important functions than the control of the humble destinies of Earth and her feeble children. DAVID TAGGART, Northumberland, Dec. 29, 1852.

FOREIGN NEWS. Interesting News. New York, Jan. 2.—The Cunard steamship Africa, arrived at this port this morning, from Liverpool direct, having sailed thence on the 20th of December, and bringing advices one week later than the last received. SPAIN. By this arrival we have the gratifying news that the Queen of Spain has yielded to the petitions from America, and has pardoned all the prisoners captured in Cuba during the late ill fated expedition against that island. The Madrid Gazette publishes the correspondence between Secretary Webster and Calderon De La Barca, the Spanish Minister at Washington, in reference to the Lopez prisoners, and adds that "Her Majesty, desirous to give the American President and Government a testimony of her friendly disposition, has thought fit, by a spontaneous act of the Royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners engaged in the late expedition against Cuba; that her Majesty considers it an event of the highest importance for both countries, that the negotiation relative to rare subjects, have terminated in so satisfactory a manner, that she fully approves of the conduct of her Minister at Washington, and concedes him the Grand Cross of Charles the Third." Senor Laborde, the fugitive Spanish Consul from New Orleans, was to leave on the 10th ult., for Havana, and thence in a ship of war to New Orleans. FRANCE. All is quiet in France now, the President with the army at his back, having completely succeeded thus far in his usurpation. The attention of the public was chiefly directed towards the forth-coming election, when Louis Napoleon would, without doubt, be elected, though not without considerable opposition. The result of the election would not be known before the 28th or 29th of December. At the latest accounts the Departments and all France were represented to be in a state of the utmost tranquility. It is fully believed that Russia and Prussia are straining every nerve to sustain Louis Napoleon in his usurpation. Appearances indicate that Louis Napoleon's majority would be greater than it was in 1848. A majority of the garrison of Metz had voted against Louis Napoleon, as had also the students of the Ecole Polytechnique, among them the Prince de Polignac. The President had a grand levee at the Elysee, on the 17th of December, at which all the Foreign Ministers were present, except the American. The President takes an active part in the preparation of the New Constitution. The Consultative Commission had nearly determined upon the leading points. Gen. Cavaignac has been offered his liberty, but he refused to leave his prison unless his fellow prisoners could do the same, so he remains in confinement, the severe restriction which he and the other prisoners at first suffered, having been in a measure relaxed. They now dine and exercise together. Victor Hugo had successfully escaped. The government has declared 34 out of the 86 departments in a state of siege, on account of disaffection. Yet the government reports the news from the departments as favorable. It is affirmed that the total number of Frenchmen killed in Paris and the department in carrying out Napoleon's coup d'etat, are not less than 2000. The French papers contain accounts of open insurrection in the several departments, attended with considerable loss of lives. In one case the insurgents numbered 1600, and in another 6000, but they were overpowered, and 60 or 70 insurgents killed in one engagement. Louis Napoleon has ordered an expenditure of 2,000,000 francs for the purchase and demolition of houses situated between the Louvre and the Tuilleries, and leveling the ground between the two places. Mr. Rives, the American Minister, continues to show the disapprobation of our Government at Louis Napoleon's conduct, by not attending his receptions. He is the only diplomat who absents himself. ENGLAND. The London papers have voluminous comments on President Fillmore's annual message to Congress, mainly in opposition and ridicule of his view in favor of a Protective Tariff. His arguments on this subject are unfavorably contrasted with those of Hon. Robert J. Walker, who is still continuing to advocate Free Trade in England. The returns of the Bank of England show an increase of more than half a million sterling in the circulation of notes as compared with the corresponding period last year. The bullion held at the beginning of December was upwards of sixteen millions sterling. The yacht America purchased last summer by Lord Blaquiere, for four thousand guineas, is reported to have so much fallen in his lordship's estimation, that that gallant officer would not refuse an offer of three thousand guineas for her. She is now on route to the Mediterranean.

The next expedition to the Arctic regions, in 1852, in search of Sir John Franklin, and the missing crews of the Erebus and Terror, discovery ships, will be made as efficient as possible. In addition, the Pioneer and Intrepid, employed in the recent expedition, the Phoenix, a much larger steamer of 260 horse power, has been ordered to be fitted out for the Polar Seas. AUSTRIA. A lot of prisoners from Hungary, men and women, were brought to Vienna on the 10th ult. They included Kosuth's sisters and some Hungarian nobles. Austria cherishes the idea of striking a severe blow against the commerce of England, apparently hoping to unite the chief continental countries in a prohibitive system. In Austria and Hungary discontent is hourly increasing. At Vienna great anxiety is felt for news from the United States, respecting the reception of Kosuth. In Germany the press is forbidden to record the events which occur in France, in a manner adverse to M. Bonaparte. ITALY. There is increased uneasiness in diplomatic quarters respecting the movements of Austrian troops near the Po, who have order to advance upon Rome. It is also said that Prince Schwartzburg asks the Sardinian government to receive an Austrian garrison in a Piedmontese fortress. INDIA. The overland mail has arrived with dates from Bombay to the 16th November. Dost Mahomed was flying, and Sir C. Campbell's forces on the frontier had taken Mithun, and driven the enemy to the hills. Later from France. The Atlantic reached New York on the 4th inst. The elections—securely guarded by Napoleon's troops—had passed off without any outbreaks, and at Paris, up to Monday 22d ult., the returns were for Louis Napoleon 2,600,000—opposed to him, 600,000. It was thought Louis Napoleon's majority would be 7,000,000! The despotic powers are not all so cordial in their greetings of the new Usurper, as it was anticipated they would be. The Railroad Meeting. A meeting of the citizens was held last evening at the Chinese Museum, to provide measures for the construction of a railroad to connect Philadelphia with the Lakes. Gen. George Cadwalader was chosen President, and forty-two Vice-Presidents, and fourteen Secretaries, were appointed. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The trade of the great Lakes, at present equal to the whole foreign commerce of the United States, is destined, from the vast, luxuriant, and improving countries which are drained by their waters, to constant and indefinite enlargement; And, whereas, A line of Railways from Philadelphia, through the State of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, would combine the shortest possible route from the Lakes to the Atlantic, with the best and most capacious harbor; and enable this metropolis to appropriate the chief portion of the opulent trade which flows westward from the port of Erie; And, whereas, the highest inducements are offered for the extension of existing railways to Lake Erie, in the cheapness of such an undertaking, and the munificent wealth of those portions of our State, through which it will pass; And, whereas, A Company is organized, under a Charter which authorizes a railway from Sunbury to Erie, and the strongest reasons exist, with reference to the trade from the West, the trade from the Lakes, and the trade from the intermediate region, for prompt and efficient action; And, whereas, a continuous chain of railways to Lake Erie, can be secured by the expenditure of six millions of dollars, of which at least one-third is pledged, and will no doubt be subscribed along the line of the Road and in the county of Erie; therefore, Resolved, That this meeting urgently recommend to the citizens of Philadelphia to make subscriptions to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, to such an amount as will enable the corporation to place the work under contract without delay, so as to complete a railway connection from this city to Lake Erie, within the shortest possible period. Resolved, That a Committee of 300 be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to procure the necessary subscriptions from persons and corporations in the city and county of Philadelphia. Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company the procurement of a law which will authorize them to pay interest on subscriptions, and charge the same to the cost of construction, until so much of the road be finished and in use as will justify the declaration of dividends from the profits thereof.—Philad. Sun, Jan. 3.

Lewisburg Chronicle. M. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. O. H. WORDEN, Printer. At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—Y. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr. Lewisburg, Pa. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1852. ADVERTISEMENTS.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same 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. We continue to furnish the Chronicle, and either GRAHAM'S, SARTAIN'S OR GODEY'S MAGAZINE, for one year, for \$3.50, Cash in advance. A single copy of either Magazine is \$3. The Third of the Lewisburg Course of Lectures will be delivered in the meeting house of the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening next. Subject, "Chiliasm." The Illinois Whig State Convention have appointed Delegates to the National Convention, and instructed them to vote as a unit. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says the Delegates are all for Scott. The ice on the West Branch broke up on Thursday morning last, and on the North Branch at Danville about noon. A large amount of loose logs, and other lumber has passed down the West Branch, causing great losses to lumbermen on Pine Creek, Kettle Creek, and elsewhere. Several boats were carried down the North Branch. ERRATA.—In the article of P. Q. in our last, two errors occurred, which those interested will please correct. In the paragraph second before the "Perpetual Almanac" table, in the sentence, "Thus if a year commences on Sunday, and be a common year, its Dominical letter, will be G," the word A should take the place of G. And in the second line before the Almanac, "read any day of any month" &c, instead of "and day." Lewisburg is not wont to claim any fame in the matter of enormous swine—nevertheless, Mr. Girton had one slaughtered on New Year's day, which weighed 502 lb. The "procession" which accompanied the idol of the hour from his abode to the place of execution, was the most solemn and numerous we have seen for some time; and so intent were the masses in gazing on the sausages in perspective, and in guessing the amount of clean fat and bones wadding before them, that for the nonce ladies and other pedestrians were all compelled to clear the way for a big hog and its satellites. Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., one of the counsel engaged in the recent trial for treason in Philadelphia, delivered a lecture in West Chester a few days ago, in review of the incidents, evidence, &c, connected with the trial. He closed with an examination of some of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, maintaining that while it was the duty of all good citizens to aid in the enforcement of the laws of the land, the Fugitive Slave Law imposes no penalty upon those who refuse to assist in the recapture of fugitive slaves. He deprecated agitation on this question—said it was productive of no good, &c. Mr. A. Cummings, of Lewisburg, is now the Agent, for the counties of Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre, of the "Mechanics' Union Association," whose object and mode of reaching it are stated in their advertisement in the last column of page fourth of this paper. There are between 50 and 60 patrons of the Association in this town, one of whom has drawn \$5 per week when laid by with sickness, and another is now in the receipt of \$2 per week. The plan has this advantage over secret benevolent associations—there are no unnecessary expenditures about it, and each member shares in the profits of the Association (which were over \$2000 the past month). Recent intelligence from California indicates no change in the gold market, except the usual suspension of operations on account of cold weather, which had driven many from the mines. More attention was paid to agricultural and traveling improvements. The Whigs and Democrats were marshaling for the Presidential election. Hilland Hall, one of the Commissioners of Land Titles, had arrived. A young gentleman now in Paris, writes to his father who resides in this village, that he has found but one person who disapproves the late acts of Louis Napoleon. The people dread a sanguinary struggle between the President and the Assembly, and are glad of peace and security, on almost any terms. He states that the city is perfectly tranquil, and business of all kinds proceeding uninterrupted. Ex-Censul Owen, has published in the National Intelligencer, a vigorous and plausible defence of his conduct during the troubles at Havana. He claims to have done everything possible for the Americans captured in arms, and introduces a letter, specially thanking him, from Mr. An enthusiastic meeting, imposing in numbers and character, was held in Philadelphia on Saturday last, to devise ways and means to furnish substantial aid to Hungary. Judge Kossuth, of the U. S. District Court, presided, and on taking the chair made a speech of remarkable point and eloquence, consisting of certain members of Congress who had applied the term "table" to the popular demonstrations in behalf of Kossuth; and proving by a quotation from an edition of Vattel's Law of Nations, ninety-two years old, that international law justifies more than Kossuth asks, and that compliance with his requests can not give just cause of offence to any government; and even if it did, "there is no safety in cowardice." A letter from Kossuth was read, and speeches were made by Col. Wm. F. Small, Dr. Edger, and others. Strong resolutions were adopted, and efficient arrangements made to secure substantial aid and comfort for Kossuth and his cause. Similar meetings have also been held in Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pittston, and other places, with satisfactory results. These movements are in cheering contrast to the course of the House of Representatives at Washington, which has not yet found sufficient patriotism and politeness—going to the assistance inviting Kossuth to the Capital. For once, the Senate has proved to be the truest exponent of the popular sentiment. Who'll defend the Moon? We will welcome to our columns a champion of the power of the Moon in regulating agricultural and other operations supposed to be affected by it. Mr. Taggart has in a preceding column prepared the way. If he is correct in his opinion, some of our people waste much time and take unnecessary pains and trouble. Some papers are busy manufacturing Officers for Gov. Bigler, but whether he will compensate them for their trouble remains to be seen. We are inclined to think that Col. William Bigler, and not the Editor of any Bunkum Democratic Illuminator, will be the Governor of Pennsylvania. A N. E. snow storm commenced at 3 yesterday morning, and continued until last evening. The snow is near 15 in. deep, with good prospects for sleighing. We are much disappointed by failing to get news from Harrisburg yesterday. The fault was not in the Susquehanna but in the Philadelphia Line. Over 100 Members of Congress have joined in the movement to give Kossuth a Congressional Dinner, which is to be enjoyed to-day. For the Lewisburg Chronicle. ANSWER to ENIGMS in last Chronicle.— R. Keep in at night. Historical Enigma. I am composed of 23 letters. My 1 19 10 7 was an early King of Rome. My 3 12 13 22 16 was a Roman Consul. My 22 3 29 19 10 was the son of Darius. My 15 19 20 4 was a celebrated Physician. My 14 10 18 2 was a King in Israel. My 10 12 6 11 5 10 9 11 2, the Music of tragedy. My 11 4 22 6 2 11 was a King of Macedon. My whole is one of the Sovereigns of Europe. News and Notions. For anything you want made sooner— For what you would desire of— For the what you want to buy— For what you have lost— For the best employment— For more customers— For the quicker sales— For the good help— The Erie Railroad Company has declared a stock dividend of four per cent for the six months ending the 31st of Dec. Archibald Dixon was elected U. S. Senator, on Tuesday last, in place of Hon. Henry Clay, resigned. The seventh and last ballot stood:—Dixon 71; Galtire, 48; scattering, 5. Mr. Dixon is the late defeated Whig Candidate for Governor. visited the town of Dover, after the completion of the submarine telegraph, he was saluted by the discharge of a thirty-two pound gun, which was fired by a spark communicated from the magnetic battery at Calais. Death of Marshal Soul.—This venerable man, who commenced his military career in 1785, when he was but 16 years old, died on the 26th of November, at the advanced age of 82 years. At the session of the Court of Common Pleas in Dedham, (Mass.) District Attorney Wilkinson made a presentation from the Grand Jury, of three witnesses named Thomas Megue, Charles Fisher and Joseph Burk, summoned to testify on a liquor case in Canton. When questioned by the Grand Jury they gave evasive answers. To an inquiry as to what kind of liquor he bought at the shop in question, one witness replied that he had called it "camphene." The Court gave them a reprimand, fined them \$10 and costs, and ordered that their witness fees be not allowed. At Chapel Hill, (N. C.), according to the American Almanac, there was but 39 clear days from June, 1850, to May 1851; the rest (326) being recorded as "cloudy." There is probably no other locality in the Union, or in Europe, where there are so many cloudy days. There were 194 clear days according to the same work, at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in 1850. At Cincinnati, in 1850, we had 143 clear days, 171 variable, 51 cloudy, which is below the usual number of clear days. The shant fight at Trenton on the 26th, passed off with usual spirit, the Hessians, as usual being discomfited. Among the officers present were adjutant Hays as Gen. Sullivan, Col. B. McCormick as Aid to Gen. Washington, of Newark, and Col. Wm. Whitehead as Commander of the Hessians, from Elizabethtown. The fighting was followed by a dinner, over which all parties forgot their assumed enmities. A party of seventeen gentlemen started, during the snow storm on Tuesday (23.) from Buffalo to Cincinnati and intermediate points. Before reaching Erie it was discovered that one of the passengers was closing his eyes in the sleep of death. He was taken into a tavern on the road, and by proper restoratives brought to consciousness. On inviting the driver of the sleigh into the house, he made no reply, and upon examination, he was found to be stone dead, having been frozen by the extreme cold. We see in a Southern paper, that Hardy Louis Muller, a free man of color, sentenced to death at New Orleans, for the murder of another free negro, soon after his conviction, attempted suicide, and cut himself tragically. He was cured of his wounds, but pined away daily, in the fear of being hung, until week before last, when he died, in consequence of disease produced by the agony he endured respecting his doom. Another capital offender, the negro girl, a slave, sentenced to death for the murder of her father, on a plantation below New Orleans, is now in such terrible fear of being hung, that it is thought she will die before many weeks. Gov. Johnston's official term will expire on the third Tuesday, (the 20th) of January next. He will make Pittsburg his future residence. Mr. Clay's health is said to be rapidly failing. He was much worse on Wednesday and Thursday. On Thursday Gov. Kosuth, accompanied by Gen. Cass, called on him, but he was too feeble to see them. Widow Mary Bowen, wife of the late Rev. James Bowen, of Mount Carmel, Ill., is in great distress on account of the absence of her son, Francis Bowen. No tidings can be heard from him, although friends have been written to in all directions. His poor mother, now on the borders of the grave, would be greatly relieved to hear from him. Most of his relatives think him deceased. Newspapers generally please copy. Two apprentices run away from the service of John Russell, fish manufacturer at Sing Sing. They escaped into Connecticut, and Mr. Russell brought a complaint before Commissioner Ingersoll for their "return" under the fugitive slave law. He proved that their services were due him, as indentured apprentices, and the law applied. They were accordingly surrendered.—[Ab. Jour. Death of Jenny Lind's Mother.—This sad intelligence was received by the Canada. The consequence is, that Miss Lind will not give her contemplated series of farewell concerts in New York, but hasten, by the next steamer, for her now desolate home. We learn that the cars on the Water-town & Rome Railroad have been late for some days, and the road has not been broken out. At Pierpont Manor, cars with cattle have been detained and they can't go on. The snow from Pulaski, down to Water-town and Ogdensburg, is from three to four feet on a level. It will average a foot here, and it has been falling all day. The cars continue to run with great promptness.—[Oswego Journal. New Exercise for Women.—The Boston Herald says that a large number of their citizens "were regaled on Saturday afternoon with the spectacle of some fifteen or twenty young ladies in the Bloomer costume skating on Back Bay. The ladies proved themselves to be most excellent and graceful skaters, not one of them catching a fall." The telegraph suit so long pending between Messrs. Morse and Bain has at length been brought to a final settlement by the latter disposing to Morse his entire right for the sum of \$83,000, to be paid in stock of the Morse Company.—[Boston Post. Galusha A. Grow, successor of Mr. Wilmot, is said to be the youngest Member in Congress, being only 27 years of age. Eleven years ago he quit rafting down the Tunkhannock creek and hunting in the hills of Lenox (the Berks of Susquehanna county) and entered Amherst College, where he won a good position. He subsequently was proposed with Mr. Wilmot as a compromise candidate, upon whom the party could do unite. Mr. Grow is a man of promising abilities, but not of a strong physical constitution. The first commencement for conferring degrees in the "Female Medical College of Pa.," took place at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 30th ult. The editor of the Evening Bulletin says: "We understand that a class of about forty has been in attendance upon the lectures of this flourishing institution, and that eight ladies will receive the degree of M. D., at the ensuing commencement." Judge King, Judge Parsons, Judge Campbell, Judge Finley and Judge Chapman have all opened offices in Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of law again. Judge Bell has resumed the law practice in West Chester. Two thousand gallons of Yankee rum and half a pint of brandy was spilled in the sewer, on the corner of Main and Mill-town streets, at Calais, Me., on Tuesday, in the presence of a multitude of persons. Mr. John Peck, of Weakley county, Tenn., was murdered on the 17th ult. by two of his slaves, who were arrested, and confessed having committed the deed. The store of John Kennedy, of Lewis-town, was entered on Sunday night week, and rifled of a number of valuable papers. The burglars bored a hole through the shutter, and with the aid of some instrument, supposed to have been a saddler's awl, the bolt was pushed back, and thus their entrance secured. The desk was carried off to an unfinished building on the opposite side of the street. They left \$83 in small notes on foreign banks, which in their hurry they no doubt overlooked. The inauguration of Gov. Bigler will take place on Tuesday, the 20th of January. Great preparations are making for this latter event, and quite a number of Volunteer Companies, from Philadelphia and elsewhere, have signified their intention to be present. The Case of Catharine N. Forrest for divorce, on the ground of adultery, is in progress of trial in the Supreme Court of New York City. Mr. F. denies the charge of adultery on his part, and sets up in his answer that the plaintiff has been guilty of adultery. The evidence on the trial gives rather shocking developments of high life in New York, and compromises the morality of many others besides the parties directly interested.

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Advertisements. For anything you want made sooner— For what you would desire of— For the what you want to buy— For what you have lost— For the best employment— For more customers— For the quicker sales— For the good help— The Erie Railroad Company has declared a stock dividend of four per cent for the six months ending the 31st of Dec. Archibald Dixon was elected U. S. Senator, on Tuesday last, in place of Hon. Henry Clay, resigned. The seventh and last ballot stood:—Dixon 71; Galtire, 48; scattering, 5. Mr. Dixon is the late defeated Whig Candidate for Governor. visited the town of Dover, after the completion of the submarine telegraph, he was saluted by the discharge of a thirty-two pound gun, which was fired by a spark communicated from the magnetic battery at Calais. Death of Marshal Soul.—This venerable man, who commenced his military career in 1785, when he was but 16 years old, died on the 26th of November, at the advanced age of 82 years. At the session of the Court of Common Pleas in Dedham, (Mass.) District Attorney Wilkinson made a presentation from the Grand Jury, of three witnesses named Thomas Megue, Charles Fisher and Joseph Burk, summoned to testify on a liquor case in Canton. When questioned by the Grand Jury they gave evasive answers. To an inquiry as to what kind of liquor he bought at the shop in question, one witness replied that he had called it "camphene." The Court gave them a reprimand, fined them \$10 and costs, and ordered that their witness fees be not allowed. At Chapel Hill, (N. C.), according to the American Almanac, there was but 39 clear days from June, 1850, to May 1851; the rest (326) being recorded as "cloudy." There is probably no other locality in the Union, or in Europe, where there are so many cloudy days. There were 194 clear days according to the same work, at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in 1850. 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