

SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD

The following letter to the officers of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, Philad., is from a gentleman distinguished as an Engineer, and who has been an efficient agent in the creation of many of the public works of this State.

Dear Sir: I have before me your favor of the 17th instant. You do not over estimate the interest I feel as a citizen of Philadelphia, in the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

That enterprise has not been regarded by me as a rival to the Pennsylvania Railroad. I have considered the construction of both as essential to the proper development of the resources of the State, and the prosperity of our city.

The amount yet to be raised to complete the Pennsylvania Railroad is so comparatively small, that we may, without endangering the progress of that great work, spare some of our means to insure the early commencement of yours, which is not considered a rival but a kindred enterprise.

I hazard nothing in saying, that the increased value of property in Philadelphia and the counties contiguous to the line of these roads, directly resulting from their construction, will equal the whole cost of both; while the commercial, manufacturing, and mining interests can not fail to reap advantage to an equal extent.

The region to be traversed by this road, is at present without a direct outlet to market, and its inhabitants seek that of a rail city, through the circuitous channels afforded by a neighboring State.

The superiority of the harbor of Erie is shown by the extension of the New York and Erie Railroad to it, the completion of which, instead of proving injurious to your enterprise, will in conjunction with the anticipated construction of this road, concentrate there a large portion of the vast region tributary to it.

The broad gauge of the Erie Road, so often referred to as a mark of its superiority instead of affording any practical advantage will be found by experience to add to the cost of transportation.

The superiority of the gradient upon your line, united with its shorter distance, and its comparative low cost, must enable you, as soon as your Road is completed, to cross nearly the whole of the trade and travel between Erie and the seaboard, which with the undivided local business of the country traveled will be ample to secure any reasonable dividends upon your stock.

In no other section of the State, will the effects of an improvement of the kind be so manifest in the advance in the resources of the country, as upon the line of this road—which, with the accumulations of the through business, must soon demand a double track.

Seeing no other road projected which promises equal benefits to the State and its Metropolis, or stronger inducements for the safe and profitable investment of capital, I have little difficulty in bringing my mind to meet your views, and accordingly subscribe one hundred shares to the stock of your company, upon the conditions printed in your subscription book.

Very truly yours, J. EDGAR THOMSON, C. E.

The Mayor of Baltimore, in his Message to the City Council, says in relation to the Railroad from Harrisburg through Sunbury to Williamsport:

"The route of this proposed railway connection is highly favorable, and opens to the enterprise of Baltimore a rich and fertile prospect in the future, following as it does, the Valley of the Susquehanna River the entire distance, say ninety miles, with an average grade of two feet and a half to the mile.

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transport and Empire Rail Road, and also with the projected line of rail roads to the city of Erie.

As a line for travel between the North and South, and to and from the seat of our National Government, its importance can not be over estimated, while the vast coal trade which must as a matter of necessity, seek this work as its most profitable outlet, will place our city far ahead of Philadelphia as a market for that article, and make it, in fact, the great coal depot of the country.

I have been waited upon by some of our most active, enterprising and influential citizens, who give every assurance that steps will be taken to immediately organize a company under the act referred to, to secure the early completion of this most important line of communication.

These gentlemen further assure me, and I cheerfully commend it to your honorable body, that a subscription to the work on the part of the city of \$500,000, secured by a mortgage on the work, after an expenditure of the same amount by individual enterprise, would insure the speedy completion of the work, and thereby place Baltimore in a most happy position, with her great works of internal improvement."

Kossuth and Batthyany.

These two eminent Hungarians were engaged in the great struggle for their country against Austria—the latter, a nobleman, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the former, a plebeian, and the Executive Chief. The latter lost his great estate, estimated at a million of dollars, and now resides comfortably in Paris with his family.

Count Batthyany is quite dissatisfied with the course of Kossuth, and has published a letter in the London Times, which is now receiving an extensive re-publication in part, in this country, in which he is very severe on Kossuth. He asserts that he is visionary and conceited, and charges him with wild and unwise management, and as being mainly the occasion of the disastrous issue of the Hungarian struggle.

What will be the result of this letter of Batthyany, is yet to be seen; but no doubt it will be used by the opposers of Kossuth with a good deal of effect. On the other hand it will be said, that Kossuth's strong republican principles which went for the extinction of nobility, were not congenial with the feelings of Count Casimir Batthyany, who belonged to the order of Magyars; and this is at the bottom of his attack on Kossuth.

All certainly appears very dark for European liberty since Napoleon 2d has ascended the throne, and extinguished the last ray of hope for poor priest-ridden France. Never was Napoleon the Great in more absolute rule than his adroit nephew, nor the triumph of despotism more complete throughout Europe than at this moment; and what clear spot is seen in the political sky to give the illustrious stranger hope, we can not imagine.

[This Count Batthyany, unlike his martyr brother Louis, is strongly anti republican in his instincts; and besides this, his recent pardon by the Austrian government, and the restoration of his estate, fully explains the motive of his calumnies against Kossuth. It seems to be the intention of the Austrian Emperor to buy up as many of the old Hungarian magnates as possible. This will make the coming revolution essentially the work of the people, and ensure the ascendancy of republican principles.—Ed. Chron.]

"That the work of God has been declining in this Presbytery for some years, is evident to all who have given the subject any attention. This has been the case not merely in some of the churches, but we believe in all. True, the outward means of grace have been dispensed as usual and attended to with apparent interest; yet the fact is so, and it is unusual and lamentable that for several years past not a single church in this Presbytery, according to our recollection, has been favored with a revival of religion. The general suspension of the Spirit's influences is sadly shown in the small number of additions to the churches. During the last ecclesiastical year the whole number added to the thirty-four churches in the Presbytery of Northumberland, on examination, was only sixty-three.—[Family Presbyterian.]

Printing the Laws.

We adopt, and heartily endorse, the following article from the Butler Herald. The reform proposed, if properly agitated, will be made the law of the land by this Legislature.

"An effort was made last session in our legislature to pass an act authorizing the printing of all public laws, in at least one paper published in the several counties of the Commonwealth. It failed because of the fear of entailing upon the people an additional expense, and a consequent increase of the State debt. As we are opposed to creating any additional burthen on the tax payers of the State, we nevertheless, think such parsimony is not an evidence of sound and wholesome reform. It is little people get for their money, and they should be allowed to reap the benefit which may be derived from the publication of the general laws. We know it will be argued, as it always has been, that more injury is created by such a policy, than good, but we are unable to see the force of the reason. Scarcely a winter passes without some alteration being made in those laws which affect townships and township officers, and if they were published, all excess of error in the performance of official duty, would be removed. The law relating to Estrays for example. There are scarcely ten men in a township who know what the law is and what is required in taking up Estrays. A poor man in the country, ignorant of what he has to do, unable to fee a lawyer, is yet liable to be prosecuted for not performing a duty he is ignorant of. Should this evil not be remedied? Let the millions of dollars, expended for purposes of less importance to the people, be devoted to objects which would in reality, create a benefit, and the people will feel much better satisfied."

We hope the subject will be again agitated this winter, and that every press in the State will take up the matter, and insist upon its passage. It is needed, the people require it, and it ought to be done.

Cold.—People ought to be ashamed of themselves, going shivering and slipping and floundering about, in this temperate region, complaining of cold, as if they knew what cold is. Let them imagine what was realized by the Grinnell expedition heroes, those brave men who went out in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane, in his lecture at the Smithsonian Institution, alludes to the facts:

At the appalling temperature of 40 deg. and 50 deg. or 70 deg. to 80 deg below the freezing point, cold became as sensible in its effects as heat—indeed, between the positive effects of the very high and the negative of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish by sensation. Upon going out into the open air, the face became enervated with an icy rind, and the lips were glued together by the cementing aid of the beard and moustache. The trigger of the gun blistered the finger, and a jack-knife in the pantaloons pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald. During the long darkness, when they attempted to beguile the winter hours with theatricals, an unfortunate Thespian dropped the pantaloons flat iron as though receiving a sudden burn. Indeed, next day a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that, in temperature as in everything else, extremes meet.

The temperature of human blood is 99°-5-10 Fahr; it is independent of the place where it lives—it is constant, and external objects act upon it by addition or subtraction of caloric, according to the greater or less heat of these bodies; this is the reason of the sensation of heat or cold, and it is from that peculiarity that man is apt to live in all climates.

Russian sheet iron is manufactured by Mr. W. Doves Wood, at the McKeesport Iron Works, a few miles above Pittsburg, on the Monongahela river. It is described as a beautiful article, with a smoother surface, a finer gloss, and a richer color, than any sheet of iron made in Russia. The process of making Russian sheet iron has long been kept a secret. A few years ago, a person made application to Mr. Burke, then Commissioner of Patents, to see if he could not be protected in its manufacture, as he had discovered the secret. In England he could have secured a patent; our patent laws afforded no protection to the introduction of a new art. Mr. Burke mentioned in his Report, that it would be well if some protection could be afforded to the introduction of such a useful art; we entertained the same views and do so still. We know nothing about the manufacture of the iron, except what is stated in the above extract, but we have been told frequently that the process was a very simple one when understood.—[Scientific American.]

A correspondent informs us that his views accord with ours exactly in respect to the comfort of the Kossuth felt hat, in comparison with the hard-shell; but then, he says, the hard-shell has often other advantages which incline him to stick to it "a little longer." We must say that the advantages are said by him to be as follows:

"It is long and tall in the crown, and he sometimes carries his wardrobe in it, and thus he saves a trunk." Well, this is pretty good, but then he might put a part of his wardrobe or luncheon in the Kossuth hat, and carry it under his arm, much easier than on his head; and beside this, it would enable him to exhibit his intellectual development to advantage.—[Scientific American.]

Lewisburg Chronicle.

M. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. O. N. 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—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1852.

ADVERTISE.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Meetings, Manufacturers, Merchants, Ministers, Men—all who wish to procure the notice 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, mechanics, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Union County Democratic Convention.—New Berlin, Monday, 9th Feb. 1852.

Union County Whig Convention.—New Berlin, Tuesday (1st Court) Feb. 17, 1852.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.—Harrisburg, Thursday, 10th March, 1852.

National Democratic Convention.—Baltimore, Tuesday, 1st June, 1852.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Robert C. Ross has returned in safety from his European tour.

Sixth Lecture on Tuesday evening next at the Baptist house by John F. Wolfinger, Esq. of Milton. Subject—the 4th Commandment of the Decalogue.

Gov. Bigler has appointed James Keenan, of Westmoreland county, Adjutant General.

David Lynch, of Allegheny, Sealer of Weights and Measures in Allegheny Co. Was S. Garvin, of Mercer, Flour Inspector for the city of Pittsburg.

We are informed that the Senator from this District has so far overcome his modesty as to make a speech, by which he carried his point, (not one of public regard, however,) against resolute opposition. His constituents will expect to hear from him again, before the session is over, for they are confident he will do them honor.

On Thursday, Governor Bigler sent to the Senate a veto of a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Hanover Branch Railroad. The main object of the bill was not objectionable, but it seems to have been drawn in a loose and careless manner, which might have conferred on the company powers highly objectionable.

The Penn. State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg on the 20th ult. Judge Watts was re-elected President; Jacob Gandy of the 13th District, and others, Vice Presidents; R. C. Walker, Rec. Sec.; G. H. Bucher, Treasurer; and I. G. McKinley, D. Mumry, Jr., Robt. McAllister, J. B. Rutherford, and Simon Cameron, Executive Committee.

The 1st No. of the 3d Vol. of the "Musical Review and Choral Advocate," is on our table, and its merits are fully up to the high reputation this popular and useful periodical has justly attained. The excellence of its literary matter, the number and superiority of the choice pieces of music it furnishes, and its extremely low price, are passports to public favor and patronage of no light value. Published monthly by E. J. Huntington and Mason & Law, 23 Park Row, N. Y., at 50 cts. a year.

We had the pleasure, yesterday afternoon, of listening at College Hill to an exceedingly interesting and eloquent lecture from Mr. Read, Baptist Missionary at Santa Fe, and were surprised at the extent and favorable character of the openings for Protestant effort in New Mexico. Mr. R.'s stirring appeals for men and means, can not pass unheeded, and he is suffered to return empty handed, without reflecting great discredit upon all those who ought to respond with alacrity to his earnest call for help.

The Weather—Health—Providence.

Jack Frost reined up his hyperborean furies a little, last week, to gather breath; we suppose for a fresh onset, and in the mean time demonstrate that his frightened majesty, the sun, had not been entirely short of his genial beams; and also enable the suffering poor—crouching in shivering terror from the pitiless blast—to recover a little from the effects of the late atmospheric coup d'etat; and if they could not altogether escape the fetters of icy bondage, at least mollify its harshness, and render their condition more tolerable. But extremes happened to meet in this instance as in many others, and under this sliding scale of temperature the thermometer recovered its buoyancy to an extent almost as grievous as its previous depression. And with a smiling sky and balmy air, came also melting snows, bare roads, sloppy streets, and their necessary concomitants, interrupted travel, with an arrest of business and pleasuring, double duty for medical men, and a plentiful sowing of seed for a fell harvest of death hereafter—especially under the form of that romantic but insidious and terrible disease consumption, which so often blasts the clustering hopes and ripened energies of middle life—and so often, in the bloom of early womanhood, tinges the sparkling glow of seeming health with the fatal hectic flush, imparting a brilliantly angelic but illusive beauty, and holding out a bow of radiant promise only to add a pang intensely keen to the fearful mockery.

How little pains is taken to guard against such calamities, and how often, by the sick bed or untimely grave, are these sad consequences of our own folly, or heedless indifference to the organic laws of nature, saddled upon a "mysterious Providence!"

as if intelligence and free will had not been vouchsafed to man, and a blind, helpless fatalism were the rule of our destiny, and justified us in flouting our sins in the face of the Almighty in vindication of our misfortunes. The vicissitudes of life and of climate, it is true, are most of them, beyond our foresight and control; but it is equally true that many are directly within range of our modifying influence, and a corresponding accountability imposed upon us; and its penalties are, alas, too often seen in the broken energies and shortened life of hundreds and thousands whose capabilities, properly cherished and guarded, would have developed themselves in wide and enduring usefulness—instead of being lost to themselves and the world.

With information upon the subject so copious and accessible, it is strange how little the general law of health are known, or regarded; how little the changes of an unusually variable climate are provided against; and how continually excessive toil, lack of mental and physical activity, late hours, needless exposure, improper diet and dress, literary dram-drinking, and sensual dissipation, are suffered to make inroads upon health of body and mind with as systematic and matter-of-course a progress as if we stood no higher in the scale of civilization than Cannibals or Calmuck Tartars, and owed no higher duty to ourselves and our Creator, than to demolish the work of His hands—as fearfully and wonderfully made—as speedily as possible; and make the "human form divine" merely a receptacle for all the pills and patent medicines, the disciples of Esculapius, and the universal Yankee nation, have been able to conjure up for the gratification of the palate, and the extraction of the dimes. If anybody doubts the propriety or justice of this interesting journal, we refer them to our own sleek and portly proprietors, as evidence of our infeasible right to lecture all the world and his wife on matters and things in general, pertaining to their physical welfare.

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1852.

A political favor, the most interesting of all exemptions to the interested, has been created in the Legislature in reference to the management of the public works. Complaints have been pouring in from all sections of the Commonwealth, in reference to alleged frauds perpetrated upon the line of State Improvements. It is the prevailing opinion that our Public Improvements yield nothing to the coffers of the State notwithstanding the statements which are annually made to the Legislature. The following is a copy of the Resolution of Inquiry, prepared by Mr. Muhlenberg, and adopted in the Senate:

Resolved, That the Auditor General and State Treasurer be requested to communicate to the Senate, as soon as practicable, a statement showing the gross amount of receipts from the public works for each fiscal year from the year 1811 inclusive, to the close of the fiscal year 1851, and also a statement exhibiting the total amount of expenditures made in each fiscal year as aforesaid, either directly or indirectly, on account of the public works, including and specifying all ordinary and extraordinary repairs; all sums paid for salaries, wages, and contingent or miscellaneous expenses connected with the administration of the internal improvements; all sums expended for damages to person or property, or caused by flood or fire, connected with, or in any manner arising out of the working of the public improvements; all sums expended in improving or changing the finished or unfinished lines, including all damages arising therefrom, paid to corporations or individuals; all defalcations connected with the administration of the public works; all sums expended in judicial or other investigations, or for professional services connected with the public works; all appropriations for the payment of "back debts;" all appropriations made for the use of patent rights; all sums paid for ordinary and extraordinary current or working expenses, including all motive power and stationary expenses; all sums paid for guaranteed interest upon railroads, or canals, intended to connect with or carry out the general system of internal improvements; all appropriations made for the building or repairs of public or private bridges over the public works; all appropriations made in the years aforesaid for private claims arising out of, or in any manner connected with, the construction, improvement, or working of the public improvements; all undrawn appropriations, or balances of appropriations, made for any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated, for which the treasury of the Commonwealth is now liable; and including generally all payments made out of, or sums lost to the State Treasury within the years aforesaid, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, which would not have been so paid or lost, had not the Commonwealth been the owner of the public works now in her possession; Provided, that the sum total of the expenditures, or losses, as the case may be, for each fiscal year, under each of the foregoing heads, or such other as the Auditor General and State Treasurer may deem proper to adopt, shall be a sufficient reply to this resolution."

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, was taken up in the Senate yesterday—the pending question being upon a motion to re-consider the vote which admitted Mr. Packer's amendment. The bill, as originally reported, authorizes corporations of all kinds to subscribe to the stock of the road—the amendment, which was incorporated in the bill by Mr. Packer, submits the question of subscription to a vote of the people. This proviso would

assuredly cripple the bill, and impair its immediate usefulness; hence, the motive to re-consider the vote which adopted it. The re-consideration was entertained by the following vote:

Yes. Messrs. Barnes, Carson, Crabb, Darlington, Evans, Fernon, Hamilton, Kinzer, McCaslin, Malone, Mathias, Muhlenberg, Myers, Shamer, Siler, Walker, Spr.,—16. Nay. Messrs. Bailey, Backus, Carothers, Forsyth, Fraley, Fulton, Goerney, Hamlin, Haslett, Hoge, M'Murtrie, Packer, Sanderson.—14.

It is to be hoped that no further obstacle will be thrown in the path of this enterprise which promises a golden harvest in its completion.

The sections of the General Banking Law which prohibit the circulation of the small notes of other States as a currency in our commonwealth, is generally complained of by the border counties. The Grand Jury of Warren county has even gone so far as to present the law as a nuisance, and to demand its unconditional repeal by the Legislature! The presentment is certainly a legislative novelty, and whether the Grand Jury has superseded its powers or not, the subject is deserving of attention.

The army of patriotic office seekers under the new administration, has in no way diminished—the appointments must be made, though, one of these days, and then—list not to the rebellious mutterings of the discontented!

News and Notions.

HOX HARMAR DENNY.—The telegraph has already apprised our readers of the death of this gentleman. Mr. Denny was formerly a member of Congress, but more recently President of the Pittsburg and Schuylerville Railroad. Mr. Denny was one of Pittsburg's wealthiest citizens, being connected with the heirs of the great O'Hara estate.

The Governor has granted a respite of four weeks to Otto Grunzig, who was to have been executed yesterday for murder.

On Wednesday last a general demonstration was made in Boston by the Sons of Temperance, numbering 6000 strong, who appeared in the streets in full regalia, to present to the Massachusetts Legislature the petition of citizens in various parts of the State, in favor of the passage of a law similar to that one in Maine. All the Railroads leading to the city reduced their fare for the day.

H. W. Cool, the well known auctioneer, at Baltimore, blew his brains out with a pistol in his store a few days ago. The cause was mania. He feared that he would die in poverty. He leaves an estate worth \$30,000.

A Washington letter writer states that Mr. Clay is constantly receiving boxes and bottles, and packages of quack medicines, from all parts of the country, recommended for all sorts and descriptions of diseases.

Kossuth is a teetotaler. He knows that intoxicating liquors produce effects not in consonance with the great principles of right, which he preaches.

At least 240,000 persons in the city of New York alone, attend no religious worship on the Sabbath.

The cost of Kossuth and suite, at Brown's Hotel, Washington, was five hundred dollars a day.

A man at the eastward nearly lost his leg in consequence of putting candle grease on a sore on his foot. Candles as now made often contain substances which are poison.

Lord Palmerston has been in public life for fifty years, and has been a member of every Cabinet since 1809, except two, those of Sir Robert Peel.

There has been a coup d'Etat in China, as we learn from the *Kien of India*, the Emperor having been obliged to abdicate in favor of the usurper, Ten Kek.

It now appears that Mr. Rives has attended the receptions of the French President, who, they say, treats the American Minister with particular cordiality. Mr. Rives was also to attend the *Te Deum* at Notre Dame.

Real estate has more value in New York than in London. The "lots" nearest the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange would sell for less than the same number of feet in Wall Street.

It is one of the whispers of the Elysee, that the Czar, in his letter of felicitation to Louis Napoleon, proposed to marry him to a Russian Princess, and to annex Belgium to France.

On Saturday, the 31 ult., Doctors John M. Hancock, and Charles H. Dana, of Dushore, in Sullivan county, anapitated a leg for Mr. Abraham Smith of Albany township, Bradford county, in the short space of one minute and thirty seconds—and we have since been informed that Mr. S., although aged 77 years, is now doing well. The operation certainly reflects much credit on its performers.

It has been decided by a jury of printers that a fellow who would invade an editor's coat (p) at the dead hour of midnight, is a cool (d) hearted villain.

It has been stated that Wm. Follmer, Esq., the present Representative from Northumberland county, is the great grandson of Jacob Follmer, who, with Simon Hemrod, were the first Representatives of said county under the State Government.

One of the carpenters, named John Carmichael, engaged in building the Canawago Bridge, in Dauphin county, fell from an arch, on Wednesday last, and was so badly wounded that he lived only fifteen minutes. He fell from a height of about 90 feet.

It has been strongly conjectured, that there might yet be a reunion formed between the Greek and Romish Churches; and should such a union be consummated, it would seem that despotism would be fortified throughout Europe with an impregnable defense. The difference between the two bodies is very inconsiderable.

Gen. Beckle, State Treasurer, in a letter to Judge Kidder, gives the receipts on the North Branch as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes Waikes-Barre, Beach Haven, Northumberland, and a total of 156,517 20.

Two boys were fined in Bloomburg last week for disturbing a religious meeting.

Our Small Note Law will probably be repealed by our Legislature this session. Either repeal it or enforce it.

Cluster county, at her Convention on Tuesday last, unanimously instructed her delegates for Buchanan.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned on the 24th, having previously indefinitely postponed the resolutions nominating Mr. Buchanan for President, and Mr. Butler for Vice President.

The Democratic Convention of Perry county has appointed W. H. Miller delegate to the 4th of March Convention, without instructions. (Said to be for Cass.)

The Lewistown Bank property, consisting of a fine two story brick house, with a large back building and other improvements, was sold at public sale a few days ago for \$4510—purchaser, Thomas McCune, Esq.

Gov. Bigler, is the first Printer Governor of Pennsylvania since the days of Franklin. He has appointed three Printers to Clerkships.

A writer in the Pennsylvaniaian, of the 24th ult., recommends Thomas Osterhout, and R. R. Little, of Tunkhannock, as suitable persons for the Democratic nomination for Canal Commissioner.

The petition to be presented to the Massachusetts Legislature for the passage of the Maine Liquor Law, contains 105,000 names, headed by Ex Gov. Briggs.

The name of the "Keenesville" P. O., in Union county, is changed to Shamokin Dam.

A correspondent writes us that snow, as a substitute for eggs, is even a better ingredient beaten into this most homely but popular desert. To this fact, his net aims to call the attention of housekeepers, inasmuch as the Storm King has rather overstocked the market in this commodity, at the same time that he has laid an embargo upon the hens, who refuse to furnish their eggs, except at a premium.

S. S. Medier, Esq., of the Luckawana Citizen, one of the members of the House of Representatives from Luzerne, was honored with a public supper by the citizens of the city of Carbondale, previous to his departure for Harrisburg.

W. D. Wendenhamer is P.M. at the new office, Limestoneville, Montour Co.

Gen. Winfield Scott is sojourning in Richmond, Virginia, and attracted much attention.

We have barely room to announce the sad destruction, of the new Lutheran Church in this place, by fire. It was discovered on fire last night about 10 o'clock, and in a very few hours nothing but the walls were left of the noble edifice. We can not learn definitely to what amount, if any, it was insured. The loss will fall particularly hard upon the congregation, particularly upon Mr. Rosenberg, their pastor, to whose perseverance and energy most of the credit is due for its erection.—[Lewistown Democrat, 29th ult.]

Williamsburg, New York, commenced a city election on Monday.

Mr. B. Minge died at Hagerstown, Md., on Sunday, in consequence of sleeping in a room heated by charcoal.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—It is stated in letters from Col. Kemmell, of Maryland, written at Rome, that the Pope has ordered two handsome blocks of marble to be prepared for the Washington Monument, and which he designs shortly to despatch to this country.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Intelligence of this morning states that a despatch has been received from an army officer in New Mexico, stating that rich silver mines have been discovered on the public lands in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore. The chief veins five inches wide at the surface, and is exposed from the summit of the mountain 1500 feet high, to the base, over 1000 yards long. The ore is very rich.

Memphis, Jan. 29.—Thirty-six bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer De Witt Clinton, which sunk a few miles below this place, on Monday.

During a gay sleighing party at Baltimore on Monday night week, one of the company, a young lady only seventeen years of age, froze to death. So quiet was the change, that it was not perceived until the party arrived at home.

The Semi-Annual Interest will be promptly paid to the holders of State stock, on Monday next, by Gen. Beckle, the State Treasurer.

The Centre County Convention has instructed the delegate to vote for Gen. Cass in the National Convention.

Sixteen of the men concerned in the Cuba riots at New Orleans, were tried on the 15th ult., but the jury was unable to agree. Mrs. Forrest, it is said, will make her appearance at Brougham's Theatre, N. Y., on the 2d Feb.