

Further, but he feared, while unsupported, to do more than he did. His own character, in addition, has a two-fold aspect. By birth, fortune, connection, and habits in life, he is an aristocrat; while in many respects, his mind is the reverse. His impulses in favor of freedom on the continent have been continuously checked by his dread of ruin, and disgrace to his own order. It is in consequence of these contradictory influences at work within him, that find him one while favoring the Hungarian Kosuth, and, at another time, applauding Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat.

But England owes her present degradation, not to any danger, to other and remote causes. She is reaping now what was sown by herself in 1793 and 1815. From the moment that the French people, towards the close of the last century, declared themselves in favor of republicanism, England determined, by force of arms, to thrust monarchy back upon them. This was the policy of Pitt, and subsequently of Castlereagh; and it was a policy pursued in, despite of defeat, and, at one time, almost of despair. To carry out this policy the peace of Amiens was broken. To carry out this policy the recognition of Napoleon, as Emperor, was refused. To carry out this policy successive coalitions were made with various continental powers to overthrow Bonaparte and restore the imbecile Bourbons. To carry out this policy five hundred millions pounds sterling of debt were assumed. To carry out this policy a war was risked with this republic; an alliance was formed with Britain's ancient enemy of Spain; the specie payments of the Bank of England were flagitiously suspended; Britons were sent to die, by thousands, on the battle-fields of Portugal, Castile and Flanders; and the English population, by recreation of a stagnate peace following on a prolonged and active war, were reduced from comparative prosperity to a condition bordering on destitution, where they have suffered hopelessly ever since, though more than thirty years have passed.

And England did all this, and all this and alas in the desecrated name of freedom. The middle classes, artfully made by the aristocracy their tools, supported the nobles enthusiastically, during a contest of five and twenty years; and, at the end, reaped—what? Liberty for Europe? O, no, but the tender mercies of the Holy Alliance, dungeons, confiscation of the gold, for all who dreamed of freedom. Prosperity for themselves and countenance? Again, no! England dates her decline from the field of Waterloo. The exhaustion of the protracted contest, which terminated in that battle, left her so weak that she has not even yet recovered the full vigor of her strength; and it is more than questionable, indeed, whether her vitality is not irrevocably impaired. But surely, if she neither won liberty for Europe, nor obtained any advantages for her own people, she secured the lasting unity of the dynasties whom her subsidies upheld, and her armies defeated? Did she? Look at her now, a cipher in continental politics, compelled to see her citizens insulted by Austria, forced to endure the contempt with which Russia treats her mercenaries. How have the mighty fallen. But, in all this, she reaps what she has sown. The struggling Nemesis has overtaken her, and she who, in her palmy meridian, assisted to insult and degrade her sister of France, and to banish liberty from Europe, now sits, in her old age, deserted on the highway, the jeer of the Jeezels who made her once their tool; and now would make her their victim.

We know that the boundless ambition of Napoleon has ever been given, as the cause of the continued hostility of England to France, from 1792 to 1815. But the war was begun by Pitt before Napoleon came upon the stage. The treaty of Amiens, negotiated by Pitt's successor, was broken principally through the same influence. The truth is, that the English aristocracy could not endure to see a parvenu, a new man, a Corsican adventurer, as they called him, occupying the throne of St. Louis and assailing legitimacy and pride of birth. They ardently inflamed the English people, by awakening the national jealousy against France, for occupying as she then did, a position more influential than that of Great Britain. As the war progressed, it deepened into a life and death struggle, and the fall of Napoleon, or the disgrace of England, became inevitable. But this dilemma was not of the Emperor's seeking. It was forced on him by the British aristocracy. There is no doubt whatever that, up to the battle of Austerlitz, if not to an even later period, Napoleon would have been glad to cultivate peace with England, and that he was only prevented from this by her arrogant demands and impossible demands.

But even if Napoleon is regarded in the worst light in which the most hostile British writers place him, he was still better than Nicholas of Russia, Francis Joseph of Austria, or the royal butcher of Naples. England first made him much of the insatiable conqueror he was, and then turned the scale against him and cast him down. Verily she has her reward! If she opens before the presence of the allied despots of the continent, it is because she made them, by her own hand, the powerful tyrants they are. If she trembles before the nephew of Napoleon, it is because she knows that France has a Waterloo to avenge.—[Philad. Bulletin.

Public Vendues.

Our readers will find in the present number of the Telegraph several notices of public vendues shortly to take place; and we would also invite the attention of our farmers and others to the numerous vendues which will as usual appear in our columns, at this season of the year, with a view to the supplying of their wants in articles which can generally be purchased at low prices on these occasions.

While on the subject, we will take the opportunity of drawing the attention of all persons having personal property to dispose of this season, of the importance to their own interests of having all the advertisements of the sales inserted in the Telegraph, as well as proclaimed in hand-bills. While the latter answer a good purpose for the immediate neighborhood as a reminder a few days before the sale, the former goes into the midst of the family, for many miles throughout the region where it is desirable to be known, and where it can at all times be referred to, either as to the articles which may be desired, or the time of sale. The object of all advertisers is to have as many people read the published notices as possible; and in the case of a vendue, if the increased expenditure of one, two or three dollars incurred by inserting the notice in the Telegraph, should induce a single additional person to attend the sale, who may bid upon a single article of value, beyond which a smaller number of bidders might be disposed to go, this additional expense would at once be covered. But, again, it must be remembered that a large company of people at a vendue, which is to be obtained only by extending the notice as far as possible, supplies plenty of purchasers, and hence, where active competition exists, far better prices.—[Germanown Telegraph.

An Agricultural Chemist.

Millions of dollars have been spent in Pennsylvania, in efforts to improve her soil, that have proved utterly unavailing; and the Society, or the Legislature, that will afford the farmer the means of knowing exactly what elements of productiveness his soil is deficient in, and how to supply that deficiency, will confer one of the greatest benefits upon the agriculturalists of our Commonwealth that they have ever experienced.

That this can be done, is beyond dispute. The States of New York, Maryland, and Virginia, have each their Agricultural Chemist, whose duty it is to analyze the various soils in the State, make a map, showing the general character of the soils in different valleys and ridges, furnish analysis to all who desire it, and report to the Legislature at stated times the result of his labors. This enables each farmer to ascertain what his soil is deficient in, so that he can supply the proper element to make it fruitful with the most perfect certainty.

The mineral lands of our State have all been explored, examined, and reported upon by a geologist, at the expense of the State, and the millions of tons of coal annually mined and sent to market, within the past few years, is an evidence of the advantages of this survey.

Why can not as much be done for the agricultural interests of Pennsylvania as has been done for the mining interests?—[Harrisburg Union.

On Friday, a man named Keaf, residing at Pottsville, about a mile from Mifflintown, brought home a keg of wet powder for the purpose of drying it, and accordingly procured a large iron pot, put in the powder, and set it over a blazing fire, while he, with the stick provided for the purpose, commenced stirring it. As may be supposed, he had not been engaged in this occupation long before an explosion took place—knocking the old fellow heels over head—the old woman, and several others, ditto. It is reported that no serious damage was done to either house or occupants.

The Philadelphia American gives account of a visit made a few days ago, to the hovels of many of the poor and destitute of that city, who live in small unoccupied rooms, for which they are compelled to pay ten cents rent each day. It is supposed the number of these unfortunate beings is about five thousand. Many of them were found with their hands and feet frozen for want of fuel to keep them warm, while others had even disposed of most of their clothing to buy bread.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The old State House was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in the Senate chamber about 3 1/2 o'clock, and before the flames could be reached the heat had become so intense as to drive the firemen and others to such a distance as to render all efforts to save the building unavailable. The desk of the Clerk of the House was saved, together with most of the valuable papers of the body, but everything else was destroyed.

It always gives us pleasure to notice any article that confers a real benefit on the community, and it is with confidence we heartily commend Ayer's Cherry Cure to our readers as possessing extraordinary virtues for the cure of diseases incident to the Throat and Lungs. This may account for our frequent reference to this article which we feel fully justified in making known to the public.—[New York Tribune.

There is said to be an office in Boston to insure women against dying old maids. The rates of premium differ according to looks and disposition. While a smart, tidy, sweet-tempered girl is insured for two per cent, sour ill-natured spinsters are charged, in some instances, as high as ten. When snuff is used, 1 per cent extra charged.

The Staff of Life.

Whether this be bread, beef, potato, or cabbage, it is certain that it is always important to have good bread. It is more than twenty years since the bread reform has been among the topics of agitation in this city; yet probably at this day no one in twenty of our people can distinguish between a healthful and an unhealthful article of bread, or between good and poor flour. Graham flour or wheat-meal is very seldom ground as it should be at any of the mills. Instead of being out into fine particles, the bran is scaled or mashed off in flakes; and the consequence is that, when yeast or fermented bread is made of it, the finer particles are over-fermented while the coarser are not fermented sufficiently. This destroys, in a great degree, the flavor as well as the healthfulness of the article; besides rendering the loaf dry, hard, and rough. The difficulty is still greater in making cakes of any kind, or pie-crust.

A new article of flour has lately appeared in this market from the "Arcade Mills" of L. A. Spaulding, Esq., Lockport, Niagara Co., New York. We have tested it in various ways and find it excellent. It supplies the desideratum of having the branny portion finely comminuted. A small portion of the outer bran is rejected, but the gluten, which exists most abundantly in the inner portions of the bran or outer particles of flour, is retained, which is an important consideration when any separation of the proximate constituents of the grain is made. Those who are not thoroughly experienced in bread-making will be able to manage this flour much better than they can the common article of Graham flour, for the reason that it ferments more evenly and uniformly; while for making cakes and pies it will be much more tender and need much less shortening of any kind than the ordinary flour—provided shortening is used at all.

The wheat from which the Arcade Mills manufactures this flour we know to be a superior quality of "white flint," extensively known as "Genesee wheat;" and among all the rich wheat-growing counties of Western New York, none produces a better article than Niagara. We find a pleasure in commending this article to the patronage of Water-Cure establishments and to the public generally. It may be had in this city of N. H. Wolfe, 17 South street; and in Boston of L. D. Gardiner & Co.—[Water-Cure Journal, N. Y.

What does it Mean?

The following reply was made by Kosuth at Pittsburg, in answer to a committee inviting him to Cleveland, Ohio: "Gentlemen—You will know my wishes when I tell you that already one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been raised in this country for the Hungarian fund, and but thirty thousand of it has been realized for my suffering cause. The rest has been eaten, drank, and feasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets, at \$2 each—\$80,000; I have made one payment, and have got others to make, or lose what has been paid. If all the money raised could have been properly expended, my mission would, ere this, have been ended, and the basis of my country's liberty secured."

There is a mystery about this which we cannot fathom. Evidently there has been gross and culpable mismanagement somewhere, calculated to have the effect of deterring any further donations, except into the hands of Kosuth himself, or those known to have authority to receive subscriptions, and who will faithfully apply them to the laudable object for which they are intended.

Appointments by the Governor.

Franklin Vanzant, Bucks County, Flour Inspector for the port of Philadelphia. Jared Ketchum, Chester county, Quarantine Master at the Lazaretto. C. H. Shirner, Philadelphia, Inspector of Domestic Spirits, Philadelphia. James S. Watson, Philad., Inspector of Lumber. George Getz, Philad., Inspector of Salted Provisions. S. C. Thompson, Philad., Sealer of Weights and Measures for Philad. city. Dr. D. Gilbert, Port Physician, Philad. Wm. Rice, Harbor Master, Philad. Wm. McGinness, Philad., Health Officer. James Lafferty, Philad., Keeper Powder Magazine. Jacob Umstead, Philad., Measurer of Marble. William Kline, Notary Public, Dauphin county. James Donnelly, Armstrong, John J. McCahn, Philadelphia, C. D. Eldred, Lycoming, Benj. B. Creacraft, Philadelphia, Aids to the Governor, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

By the Canal Commissioners.

Collectors.—James Morrison, Easton; John Sands, New Hope; Robert Patterson, Bristol; J. J. Rowan, Paoli; Cyrus Carmony, Lancaster; Jacob Strickler, Columbia; Stephen Wilson, Portsmouth; S. J. Goodrich, Harrisburg; William B. McCay, Lewistown; James P. Houper, Hollidaysburg; G. W. Marchand, Johnstown; D. H. Barr, Blairsville; Peter Clossen, Freeport; John Hastings, Pottsville; Wm. A. Packer, Duncansburg; Wm. Wilson, Northumberland; George Smith, Beach Haven; J. D. Hoggins, Liverpool; J. Shoemaker, Juniata aqueduct; Wm. Cole, outlet, Portsmouth.

Wardmasters.—Jas. H. Boyer, Easton; R. Simpson, Philadelphia; L. Watson, Lancaster; Thos. Welsh, Columbia; Jos. Livermore, Portsmouth; J. D. Leet, Hollidaysburg; R. Williams, Hollidaysburg scales; James C. Barrett, Johnstown scales; W. B. Clark, Johnstown lock; Wm. Karns, Pitts-

burg; C. S. Brown, Northumberland; Hiram R. Kline, Beach Haven; A. Redsecker, keeper outlet lock, Columbia.

Lewisburg Chronicle.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. O. N. WORDEN, Printer. \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$3.00 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—T. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1852.

ADVERTISING.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper let a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and traders, as any other in the State.

- Democratic Whig County Meeting—New Berlin, Monday, 16th Feb. 1852. New Berlin, Tuesday (1st Court), Feb. 17, 1852. Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention—Harrisburg, Thursday, 19th March, 1852. Pennsylvania Whig State Convention—Harrisburg, Thursday, March 25, 1852. National Democratic Convention—Baltimore, Tuesday, 1st June, 1852.

Sales of Bridge and Bank Stocks, on Saturday next.

No news stirring of any importance, from Harrisburg, Washington, California, or Europe.

The Court advertisements on the first side of this paper appear there for the last time this term—next week, Court is commenced.

UNION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A full delegation from the respective Districts met at New Berlin on Monday of this week, when JOHN YOUNGMAN, Esq., was chosen President; Daniel Spangler and Samuel Leisler, Vice Presidents; and Dr. Thos. L. Light and Wm. B. Shirner, Secretaries.

The vote was called for a candidate for nomination for President, and stood—for Mr. Buchanan, 26; for Gen. Cass, 14. For Canal Commissioner—John Cummings, 29; Wm. Seagriff, 11.

Col. Henry C. Eyer, of Penns, was nominated for Senatorial Delegate, and John V. Barber of Limestone, for Representative Delegate, to the 4th of March Convention.

Thos. Bower, H. A. Smith, and Reuben Keller were appointed Senatorial Conferees, and Dr. C. Wilson, Robt. Swinford, and Berryhill Young, Representative Conferees—to meet in Adamsburg on Friday of this week.

Strong and decisive resolutions in favor of Mr. Buchanan for President, and of Mr. Cummings for Canal Commissioner, were adopted, and also the following in regard to Hungary:

"Resolved, that we regard the cause of Hungary as the Keystone of European Liberty, and worthy the sympathies and material aid of every true friend of humanity and republican institutions. "Resolved that we believe it to be the right and duty of our National Government to solemnly protest against the farther intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary, as a direct infringement of cardinal principles of international law, whose violation the American people can not regard with indifference."

The Telegraph Line now extends from Hazelton in Luzerne county to Bellefonte, a distance of 147 miles, and from Wilkes Barre to Pittston, a distance of 10 miles. The link of 28 miles between Berwick and Wilkes Barre will be finished about the 1st of March, (when the line to Hazelton will not be needed) making a line of 167 miles from Bellefonte to Pittston. From Pittston the line is to extend up the Lackawanna to Carbondale, and from the West Branch through Harrisburg to Harre de Grace. The line promises to pay well as an investment, and pays truly in accommodation.

Our New Berlin neighbors have manifested some interest in having a connection with the world by the Telegraph; and the people of this town very often have need of quicker communication with the county seat. Those interested, can rest assured that but little effort is required to ensure that result. Some 80 shares of \$25 each, would we think be amply sufficient. People in N. B. and Lewisburg who desire such a connection, will please "talk it over."

At the recent election for Directors of the Penn. Central Railroad, over 1900 persons voted, representing near 50,000 shares of stock. The "Reform" or new tickets was successful by about 5,000 majority. The new Directors are—J. Edgar Thomson, Pres.; Thos. T. Lea, David S. Brown, Washington Butcher, C. E. Spangler, G. W. Carpenter, and John Yarrow.

The "Miltonian" records the demise of the "American Intelligencer"—a sheet conducted for some months with much industry and energy, but—it was not required for any general want, and its time was short. There is more money wasted on "new papers" and "new magazines," than by any other mental folly.

There is some earnestness in the Pa. Legislature on the subject of authorizing the Banks of our State to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, which may eventually succeed.

At the Democratic meeting in Lewisburg last Saturday, the Cass Ticket for Delegates carried by 40 majority.

The ice is diminishing gradually in the river, and may disappear without a flood.

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle. HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1852.

In conformity with your wishes, I have concluded to send you an occasional letter while I remain in town.—The small paper wages violently in this region, and that is all I can give you of general news.

Both branches of the Legislature are slow in getting under way. The reason is, that the members employ themselves in labors not strictly belonging to legislation.

January has exhibited three grand scenes here. Scene I. was Kosuth. Nobody talked or thought or dreamed of anything but the great Hungarian, for the space of nine days and nine nights; but the affair now lingers upon the mind only as a dream that is past. There is one thing about it, however, which reminds us that 'twas not all a dream—namely, the plump bills that come in to be foisted by the State. Kosuth is a good and great man, yet I can not but think his project of raising money by voluntary subscriptions, will be a process so slow that neither you nor I will ever hear of the Hungarian army equipped by "American substantial aid." Intervention resolutions are before the Senate, but mark my word—after all the gassing and shaking of fists at Russia, the resolutions will be of the fast-and-loose order, so as to bear any construction that may be placed upon them hereafter.

Scene II. was the Inauguration of Gov. Bigler, but as that was on the regular programme, it caused but little excitement except to the numbers who were delayed by the snow storm and didn't reach here until the performance was closed! May the incumbent be as faithful to the interests of the Commonwealth as his predecessor, and she will have her honor well sustained.

Scene III. opened upon what has classically been termed "the battle of the animals"—practically, the triennial division of the spoils, which was the most interesting part of the play—a blending of the critical, comical, and farcical, but closing decidedly tragically. A more good humored, happy, smiling set of fellows was never assembled than that disclosed on the first rising of the Executive curtain. It was evident that all were determined to have a jolly time of it. Unfortunately, there was not a sufficient number of front seats to accommodate all the guests. As soon as that discovery was made, a general scramble ensued, in which many "airy castles" were demolished to the consternation of the builders. Many of the audience exhibited a kind of premonition, said to be useful in penetrating flour barrels, and a gentleman from Bucks county having his in the best trim, was declared entitled to the first seat. As soon as this announcement was made, the crowd turned their attention to what I thought looked like bobbing; this was done by suspending a glass tube or phial by a string, and throwing it out much as you have seen sailors "heave the lead,"—only in this case it was necessary to hit the *hung-hole*, (by the way a rather difficult task.) After a lengthy contest, a gentleman from "old Union" was adjudged to be most expert, and of course mounted the barrel, looking "spoons" at his chop-fallen competitors. Most doleful countenances were now exhibited, and curses loud and deep arose, when the curtain dropped, and hid the actors from my view. How many more parts there are in the play I have not learned, but shall keep an eye upon it. As a taxpayer, I have a right to do so, for in the end the people pay the bill, and too often the Members of the Legislature join the scramble as partners or hat-holders, and thus is Legislative business three weeks behind its proper time.

In the Legislature, the Democracy bids fair to get down so meekly and humbly to the Slave power, that the "National Whigs" doubt whether they can fall so low, even with the weight of the "god-like Daniel" upon them—(may the poor "Nationals" soon retrace their steps, and repeat in sackcloth and ashes for their now un-thanked for treachery in the late campaign.) It is evident from the action of the Senate and in the House—coupled with the recent pardon of the notorious kidnapper, Alberti, by Gov. Bigler—that our County Jails are to be opened wide to any fiend in human shape who for "thirty pieces of silver" will incarcerate men and women whose only crime is that they love Liberty! We have strained our throats (and given our dollars) in shouting "Liberty and Freedom" for Hungary—in the overflowing of the milk of human kindness, we demand of Great Britain the release of the exiled Irish patriots; (in both which cases, we go for the "higher law" of Liberty against Legalized Power);—and in the same breath, when men or women in our own country, smarting under the iron rod of Oppression, with hearts large enough to throbb for that freedom which is "the inalienable right of all men" everywhere, are fleeing from bondage, we stop them in their flight, gratuitously build prisons in which to thrust them, and turn upon them bars and bolts which should close upon felons and felons only! Away with your inconsistent landing of the infidel Turk for protecting fugitives from legal servitude from the bloody clutches of Haynau, while you professed Christians volunteer to lay your free and holy hands upon your brother church-members and drag them back into a bondage worse than Hungary ever knew! From what I have heard from honorable and high-minded Southerners, I know that they all (excepting your South Carolina amalgamator or women-whipper) despise such craven, cringing sycophancy, however much they demand it.

But it is not only designed to make our County Jails, slave barracks, but also to re-entact an old law ALLOWING slave-owners to bring their slaves into this State, and hold them as property for six months—virtually, re-introducing Slavery into Pennsylvania. Such a motion is pending in the Senate, introduced from the citadel of modern Democracy—mother Berks; and a bill is also before the House, making it a high PENAL CRIME for free colored persons from other States to set their feet upon the soil of Penn. Franklin, and Independence Hall—a bill introduced by the Member from old Democratic Centre. Thus, in the year of our Lord 1852, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose motto is "Virtue, Liberty, and Independ-

ence" in the name of young, enlarged, progressive Democracy, "the pursuit of Liberty" is to be punished by imprisonment—freemen are to be banished from our borders—and slave holders are to be welcomed with their slaves! May a gracious Providence deliver our glorious old Commonwealth from the blind and impious designs of hypocritical politicians, who in the sacred name of Liberty and stealing the garb of Democracy stand ready to bind and crush humanity with chains which the despots of Europe would blush to inflict!

It is now generally conceded that Mr. Miller, who went to Baltimore to see peaceably about a colored girl who was kidnapped from his home in Chester county by the noted man thief McCreary, was killed by other hands than his own. When Mr. Gorsuch lost his life in hunting for his slaves on our soil, Maryland and Pennsylvania both tried to punish the guilty; but the authorities of neither State have yet moved a step to punish the murderers of the non-slave holder, Miller! White Slavery is thus killing our freemen to save her minions from the Penitentiary, we are pardoning the pimps she employs to steal free men and women. Verily the McCrearys and the Albertis seem to be in the ascendancy, and may their Governors long live to do them reverence.

—Since writing the above, I have to add that the supplement to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad has passed the House without Packer's amendment, and will have another trial in the Senate in a few days. The friends of the road look upon that amendment as fatal to the project.

Your member, Maj. Sharon, is ever in his seat, carefully attending to the duties of his large district, whose interests could not have been confided in better hands.

In the Senate, a general Railroad Gauge Bill has passed, compelling all roads in this State to conform to the width of the State Road. Your Senator, Col. Sifer, offered an amendment that all railroads hereafter constructed in this State should be laid with American iron. This amendment caused considerable fluttering, and after some little quibbling, a point of order was raised by a Free Trader, and of course the amendment failed.

A bill was read in place to incorporate the New Berlin & Susquehanna Railroad Company. I hope this effort will not fail until the whistle of the locomotive shall be heard in New Berlin and also startle Lewisburg into new life and vigor.

Visitors.

The Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama is now virtually completed, there remaining only about three miles to finish. The work was commenced about eighteen months ago, and will probably cost in the vicinity of \$1,200,000.

Within the last few days two very aged persons have died in Philadelphia. The first was Mr. Calhoun, aged 101 years; and Mrs. Margaret Strahan, 100 years old.

"Old Ballou" Benton is out with a stiff letter on Missouri. He says, "the Gotha must be driven from the capital"—in other words, the anti-Benton men must be driven from the party.

Men who are prompt in their business affairs, are generally so in every department of life. You never know them to be late at church, to the polls, or to pay the printers. A promptness in every thing characterizes them.

An ingenious Yankee has invented what he calls the "office-seekers suspender." He says they cross three different ways, and change sides just as easy. Now is a capital time to introduce them, it being so near another Presidential "tussle."

The man who had to lower his shirt collar to pass under the Wheeling bridge, arrived in Cincinnati last week. He was laboring under a slight attack of colicky morbus.

The South Carolinian says, hog's lard is the best thing that he can find to mix the dough he gives to his hens. He says that one out of this fat as large as a walnut will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from setting, and that, by feeding them with the fat occasionally, the hens continue laying through the whole winter.

A Yankee historian says that Mr. Webster, when a boy, first read the U. S. Constitution as printed on a cotton handkerchief. To which a Southerner replies that, if Mr. Webster acquired the Constitution from the cotton manufacturers in early life, he sacrificed it to them in after life.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican says, that various indications within its notice, leads it to the belief that Georgia and Alabama will go for Mr. Buchanan.

The Whig Members of the State Legislature have addressed a letter to Governor Johnston, in which they testify in the strongest manner to the fidelity and ability with which he administered the affairs of Pennsylvania while he occupied the gubernatorial chair. It is signed by every Whig member of the Senate and House, and is of the most cordial and complimentary character.

One million in gold reached New York in the steamship Cherokee, from California, a few days ago.

Washington city appears to be filling up her "magnificent distances." According to the Republic, 453 buildings were erected in that city during 1851.

Parisian Society is very much amused with the manuscript newspapers which circulate from hand to hand, discussing topics illegal for print.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says the severe weather has killed all the peacocks in that vicinity.

Chester county paid into the Treasury last year \$74,940.28, and received from it \$9,090.49.

The Kaffir war costs the English Government over half a million of dollars a month.

The Tariff Resolution of the New Jersey Legislature, asking for additional duty on coal and iron, was passed in the House on Wednesday, by a vote of 43 yeas and 14 nays: 29 Democrats voted for it and 14 Whigs. The nays were all Democrats.

There has been six hundred murders in Texas in the last four years, and out of this startling number not six have been convicted.

News and Notions.

- What is the meaning of the word "tussle"?
- What is the meaning of the word "morbus"?
- What is the meaning of the word "tussle"?
- What is the meaning of the word "morbus"?
- What is the meaning of the word "tussle"?
- What is the meaning of the word "morbus"?