

From the Farm Journal.

Large Seed Potatoes vs. Small.

Mr. Editor:—The question of large versus small potatoes for seed, seems at present to engage a large share of attention in several of our agricultural journals. Perhaps a statement of an experiment on a larger scale than usual will be of interest at this time. In the fall of 1848 I measured off two acres of ground and had it deeply plowed. The soil is a warm sandy loam, with a deep sandy subsoil, and was at the time of plowing, down to timothy meadow, three years from the sowing. It was plowed in the fall for the purpose of exterminating the cut worm, which abounded. The following April we hauled upon it one hundred two horse wagon loads of well rotted barnyard manure, spread it evenly and plowed nine inches deep and three feet apart, and planted with fine large Neshamock potatoes, chosen and preserved carefully for the purpose. The potatoes were cut and planted at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre. The large seed was insufficient to complete the planting and we were forced to have recourse to the culls, about the size of walnuts.—The whole patch was planted in one day. The plants came up well, and were worked with the cultivator. No apparent difference between the large and small seed, (about a quarter of an acre.) We were surprised to find the potatoes so large and the yield so good, it having been a favorite theory of mine that the largest potatoes alone should be planted, to make a good return. We measured carefully several rows, and made large calculations on the probable yield of the large seed. Judge then of our surprise, when measuring several rows of the latter, to find that they fell a little short of the former, both in quantity and quality.

Another acre and a half we planted a few days later than the first patch, on deep alluvial soil, in a very careless manner and entirely with the smallest potatoes, produced as fine a lot of large potatoes as I have ever seen. The yield of the two acres was 400 bushels, and of the one and a half acres 200.

In 1850 I lost all of my seed potatoes by storing too large a quantity together; and seed being very scarce in this neighborhood, I was forced to plant such as could be purchased, red potatoes, large and small mixed. I planted on newly cleared land at the rate of nine bushels to the acre, and had a much better crop than could have been expected from the quantity of seed, viz: 800 hundred bushels from three acres. We sorted out all the small ones, about the size of walnuts and hen eggs, for seed, and in April, 1851, planted 7 1/2 acres of rich new land in rows three feet apart, and at the rate of nineteen bushels to the acre, potatoes whole, or when an unusually large one occurred, cut in two. When dug, they were assorted on the ground the large ones sent to market and the small ones stored for seed. I measured carefully the product of one acre, and found 320 bushels, of which one fourth were culls and the other three fourths the best quality of re-plantable potatoes; and as such they commanded a high price in market. I will also mention, that my potatoes have never been infected with the rot, except in one or two spots where the water of a spring occasionally flowed over the ground after heavy rains, although my neighbors for several years past, until the present season, have lost nearly their entire crops. I do not pretend to assign any reason for my exemption from the scourge, except perhaps, early planting.

Yours respectfully, PAUL A. WAY, Sweethy Valley, Jan. 12, 1852.

Bread without Crust.

The following will be interesting to housekeepers, and we would advise its trial—for if hard crusts and burned bread can be avoided, it will be a saving worth accomplishing. The Wyoming County Mirror says: Mr. Turlop, of this village, lately presented us a loaf of bread, which was done, and well done, without a crust. The process of baking, or rather steaming, he gave us as follows: Prepare the dough the same as for baking, in a tin basin, when in a proper condition, instead of putting it into the oven, you put it into a kettle. There should be something in the bottom of the kettle—a hoop of tin two or three inches broad, would be best, to keep the basin from the bottom; and there should be sufficient water to cover about one-third of the basin. Keep the water constantly boiling from the time the loaf is put in until it is done, which will be about three-quarters of an hour with an ordinary sized loaf. To know when it is done, press upon the centre of the loaf with the thumb, and if done it will puff back on removing the thumb, and if not the indentation will remain. The loaf presented us is nearly as white outside as inside; and its outside is scarcely any harder than the rest. The flavor is not perceptibly different from that of bread well baked. We have tried the experiment in our family with perfect success. It looks white and beautiful, and we think fully equals ordinary bread in flavor.

The West Branch is nearly bank full, and the ice has nearly all disappeared from its banks.

Common School Decisions.

The Harriaburg Keystone proposes publishing such decisions of the Superintendent of Common Schools, as may be of general interest. The last number of this paper contained some of these decisions, from which we take the following: The certificate of school teachers must be renewed annually. The changes in the directorship of the public schools, as well as the propriety of improvement and frequent tests of capacity, will suggest reasons for these repeated examinations.

Directors may in their discretion require the schools of their districts to be kept open every day of each calendar month, except Sundays. The most general rule is to keep them open 20 days per month. A less number than 24 days would not be sanctioned by the Department. Above that number the length of time to be taught within a calendar month is at the discretion of the directors. The occupation of a farmer is not taxable for school purposes.

The correct mode of levying school taxes, is first to "assess upon all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations," except the occupation of farmers, "and upon all single freemen above the age of 21 years who do not follow any occupation, any sum which the school directors shall deem proper and sufficient, not exceeding the amount assessed on the same for state and county purposes, except that the sum assessed on each shall in no case be less than fifty cents." After having done this, the directors should ascertain how much additional tax it is necessary to raise to meet all the proper and legal demands of the current school year, and assess that amount upon the property of the district, without regard to whether the owner of such property had been before taxed for any office or post of profit, profession, trade, or occupation, or as a single freeman.

Whenever money is due from tax collectors of preceding years can be collected from them by the directors by bringing suit upon the collectors bonds; or if they have given none, by an ordinary action of debt. Directors are instructed by the Department to collect old duplicates promptly.

The "three hundred dollar act" does not exempt property from levy and sale for taxes.

Diabolical Act.

One of the most atrocious acts which we have heard of for many years, was perpetrated in the borough of Petersburg, in this county on Monday night. We are informed, that the citizens of this place were aroused from their slumbers, at about 12 o'clock at night, by the report of a tremendous explosion. On examination, it was ascertained to have come from the house belonging to the heirs of Jacob Keiser, deceased, and occupied partly by the widow of said deceased, and partly by Messrs. Kinter & Sponser as a store room.

We are informed that about two months since, two kegs of gunpowder were stolen from the warehouse of the store, and that on last Sunday night, whilst three young ladies were quietly reposing in their slumbers, in the apartment occupied by Mrs. Keiser, some vile, diabolical wretches entered the cellar under the store room, and there placed a sufficient quantity of powder as is supposed with a slow match. The powder exploded, literally blowing up and destroying the building, store goods and furniture. Fortunately it is for the three young ladies, who were the only inmates at the time, that they were not in the end of the house under which the powder was placed, and by the most miraculous circumstances they escaped injury. The report of the explosions, (for there were two distinct reports,) soon brought the citizens of the place to the terrible scene, and by active exertions, extinguished the fire. It is said that the building presents a fearful looking state of ruins. It is the general opinion of the people, that the two kegs of powder extracted from the warehouse, were the same used by the miscreant in blowing up the house.

P. S. Since the above was in type, and just as we were going to press, we learn that suspicions became rife that Geo. Kinter, one of the firm, was the perpetrator of the act, and that he attempted to flee from justice, but was pursued by a constable with a warrant, and taken at the town of Dauphin, Dauphin county, and brought back. He has entered into recognizance to answer in the next Court Quarter Sessions. We forbear to say more, as his case will undergo an investigation.—Perry Co. Dem. March 11.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in one of our Journals an enquiry, What will prevent Bugs from eating cucumbers, etc.? I will tell you what I do with very good success.—I put a box around the hill just large enough to enclose the plants about eight inches deep—place it before the plants emerge from the ground. This process has been very successful with me and such of my neighbors as have tried it.

Yours, &c., A. L. SANDERS, Brookfield, N. Y. [Farm Journal. The fare on the Peppa Railroad has been reduced to 2 1/2 cents per mile.

A Gambler Lynched.

A gambler named Williamson suffered the penalties of Lynch Law at Hickman, a few days since, at the hands of the passengers of the steamer St. Paul. His offence consisted in an attempt to plunder one of a party of returned Californians, on the passage from New Orleans to St. Louis.

The boat stopped at Hickman, and the passengers, then took the law into their own hands, and seizing their victim proceeded to the woods tied him up to a tree and gave him sixty-seven lashes on his bare back and turned him loose. Every blow brought the blood from the poor wretch, whose screams could be heard a mile.

The man who was thus summarily dealt with was tall, and genteelly dressed, with a scare on the end of his nose, as if a small piece had been taken off. This answers the description of a gambler of the name of "Jef. Williamson," well known in this city.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

On Friday evening at an early hour, a boy named George Clayborne, between six and seven years of age, who resided in the rear of a house in John street near Spring Garden st., in the vicinity of Fairmount, was shot while standing beside a spooling wheel holding a light for his sister. The ball took effect in his temple, and caused his death about three o'clock on Saturday morning. The ball passed through the front door, just above the knob. The weapon from which the ball must have been discharged directly in front of the house.

It is thought it was fired from a small stable close to the house, or from a range of out houses in the rear of a block of houses farther off. Dr. Hammett was called in some time after the shocking affair occurred, the family being under the impression that the child had fallen in a fit and wounded himself against the spooling wheel. The physician at once decided that the wound was the result of a gun or a pistol shot.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body on Saturday and unable during the investigation to ascertain from whence the shot came or at whose hands the fatal catastrophe ought to be charged, the verdict was therefore in accordance with the facts as far as known.—Phild. Ledger.

THE KAFFIRS.—These people, who have for some time been engaged in war with the forces of Great Britain, exhibit the influence of missionary labor among themselves in their encampments. Mr. Laing says, that in the Caffir camp, there is quite a show of religion, and when visited by ministers from Kat River, one of them was found preaching to the people. Among some who were understood to join the Caffirs, there was one who remained behind, and who on being questioned concerning the cause, said they would not have him because he was a bad man, and would bring down on them the curse of God. They have less religious knowledge than the Hottentots, but they are not unwilling to go to God in their affairs of war. Umtejene, their native adviser, exhorts the people to look to God for strength, and disclaims all power of his own to help them. Now we somewhat question whether the same religious example is exhibited by the white forces who are attempting to subjugate them, though the former are called savage barbarians, and the latter claim to be civilized Christians.

HARON EL RASHID REDIVIVUS.—Late letters from Constantinople relate an anecdote of the Sultan, which is quite worthy of the Arabian Knights. A rich Armenian had lost a portfolio, containing four hundred thousand piastres, and for which he offered a reward of forty thousand. The portfolio was found, and the reward claimed by a very honest and poor old man; but the Armenian in order to escape payment, then declared that the portfolio also contained a very valuable ring, which the old man must have stolen. The affair was brought before the Sultan, who, having ascertained the honesty of the old man and the well known avarice of his adversary, decided that, as the Armenian declared that his portfolio contained a ring, this could not be the one he had lost, and that he had better return it to the old man and continue to advertise for his own.

Kossuth. "The ways in which the fund, for Hungary are subscribed, are not less important than the amount of the subscription. One hundred thousand dollars subscribed by one hundred thousand men, tell more than the same sum subscribed by one hundred wealthy people. It is the sympathy of the masses which gives importance to the subscription, and the subscriptions again keep sympathies alive." This is emphatically true of the missionary and every other Christian enterprise.

Money is a word, we are told by Chambers, derived from the temple of Jupiter Moneta, where a metallic currency was first struck by the ancients. Cash comes from the French word caisse, a coffer or chest in which money is kept. And pecuniary is derived from pecus, the Latin for a flock or herd of animals, these being, in the earlier ages, the equivalents for money.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived at New York on Friday morning 12 inst.

ENGLAND.—The administration of Lord Derby, continues the general topic of discussion.

The House has adjourned until the 19th. Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, died on the 29th of February, aged 84.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of special interest from France, beyond rumors of growing unfriendliness towards Louis Napoleon on the part of Austria, growing out of the protest by France against the proposed increase of duty upon French goods imported into Austria.

It is reported that a note had been transmitted by the Emperor Nicholas to the President intimating that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would not admit of the transformation of the President into an Emperor, or the introduction of a new dynasty into Europe. Since its receipt the French and Austrian governments have been less friendly, inasmuch as Nicholas declares that, if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the Treaty of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

As regards the alliance between France and Austria against the rest of Europe, the feeling in Paris is that peace will be maintained.

Some of the opposition candidates had declared that if elected, they would refuse to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

Since the receipt of the Emperor Nicholas' note to Austria, Napoleon had suddenly directed the minister in Austria to protest against the recent augmentation of duties on French merchandise.

The French funds remained firm, the feeling in Paris being the reverse of warlike anticipations.

SWITZERLAND.—The elections were going on and much violence was manifested.

It is understood that a second note had been received from France, repeating the demand contained in the first note, and asserting the right of the French government to indicate refugees for expulsion.

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain has recovered from the effects of her wound, and had been present at a ball fight.

ITALY.—The people were enjoying the Carnival with great spirit, and the animosity to the French soldiery was decreasing.

Hobbs's Locks.—The triumph of Day & Newell's lock is complete. It is said there is a great demand for the locks in England, and that Mr. Hobbs remains in London as a permanent agent. Not only has the lock been placed upon the vault and doors of the Bank of England, but the British government are negotiating with Mr. Hobbs to have these locks put on all the public vaults throughout Great Britain, and furthermore, that of all the locks exhibited at the World's Fair, most, if not all, supposed to be invulnerable, this was the only one that was not picked.

An English paper states that "Mr. Hobbs was in Liverpool a few days ago, and picked the lock of Mr. Wm. Brown's safe, by way of experiment, in a few minutes." At a meeting of the Liverpool Architectural and Archaeological Society, the Secretary stated, in reference to Mr. Brown's lock, that Mr. Hobbs had not intended to pick it, but that he had unintentionally done so while he held it in his hand.

JUSTICE TO THE INDIANS.—Capt. Winder of the first artillery, writes to the Savannah Republican, denying that Billy Bowlegs has applied for troops to keep his tribe in subjection. He gives an instance of kind feeling on the part of the Indian chief, which proves that he is not so black as he is painted by the Florida papers. A drummer boy went out from Fort Myers on a hunting excursion, and lost himself. After trying every means to find the boy, without success Captain Winder sent word to the Indians that the boy was lost. As soon as Billy heard of it, although his people were in the midst of their planting, he told them to stop and go in search of the boy. They did so, and continued the search for eight days, when they found him in a most deplorable condition. They took him to their wigwam, carefully dressed his wounds, clothed him and when he had sufficiently recovered, Billy Bowlegs put him on his horse, and brought him himself to the post, a distance of four days travel. And all this without the promise of a reward!

A gentleman in Galena, Ill., not much over fifty years of age, says that he can remember the time when salt and iron, used in the valley of the Ohio, "was brot over the Allegheny mountains on horseback! Two hundred pounds was considered a load for a horse. One man riding would lead a dozen horses. It took about six weeks to make a trip.

Sweden gives a free settlement to the Jews, and banishes Baptists. To a corrupt church spiritual religion is more hateful than any form of unbelief.

Lewisburg Chronicle.

H. 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—E. B. Palmer and W. G. Carr.

Wednesday, March 17, 1852.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—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 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.

Democratic Nomination for Canal Commissioner. WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette County.

Pennsylvania White State Convention.—Harrisburg, Thursday, March 25, 1852.

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

Lecture No. XI. will be delivered in the Baptist meeting-house on Tuesday evening next, by H. C. HICKOK. Subject—"Law and Lawyers."

"The Musical World" published by Oliver Dyer, No. 257 Broadway, N. Y., at \$1.50 a year, is one of the raciest and most interesting publications of its kind, and richly entitled to the patronage of all who can appreciate good music and healthful literature.

The most noted event of the week in Congress, was a five minutes fistfight, in the House, between Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, M. C.'s from Mississippi—resulting in an apology to House, a challenge, and a subsequent amicable arrangement of the difficulty. Nice place that Washington, and some very nice people there sometimes.

We understand the boom near Williamsport gave way on Monday night, and set about five thousand logs adrift. Many of them passed this place yesterday forenoon.

See new advertisements. The Mr. Giese, named in the new Baltimore firm, was formerly a partner in the highly respectable firm of Giese & Son.

It is currently reported that Jersey Shore is located on the West Branch. A recent telegraphic dispatch confirms the report.

A brief account of the Baltimore Convention will be found in another column. Most of the Lewisburg delegates have returned, and bring flattering accounts of the prospects of the Susquehanna road. The speedy completion of this improvement may be set down as a fixed fact—the illiberal and unenlightened hostility of Philadelphia to the contrary notwithstanding. More on this subject next week.

The recent warm rains have removed all traces of winter; and now spring is here, beautiful and bright, bearing healing on its wings—health to the strong, and hope to the pining invalid—with a soothing balm for the bereaved and desolate.

Shocking—how the cold rain pours down to-day. Snow too.

We are pleased to see the name of Mr. JOSHUA KELLY, of this place, among the new appointments of the Baltimore Conference. We wish him abundant success.

Lewisburg Cemetery.

The following record of the tomb of this Borough, has been handed us by the Sexton of the Lewisburg Cemetery, for the year ending March 12, 1852:

Table with 2 columns: Buried in Cemetery, and Whole No. Rows include Adults, Children, and Whole No. 43.

Appointed by the Governor. H. W. CROTZER, of Lewisburg, Aid with the rank of Lieut. Col.

Sergeant at Arms of the House, and Aid to the Governor—all in one season! Verily, there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to "higher honours." Eljen! Bigler!—Eljen! Crotzer!—and, may the tide never ebb.

Baltimore Conference Appointments.—1852.

NORTHEMMLAND DISTRICT. J. A. GERR, P. E.

Sunbury—Jos. A. Ross, T. M. Goodfellow, Catawissa—J. W. Elliott, one to be supplied. North's—Jno. Moorehead, F. M. Slusser. Middleburg Mission—To be supplied.

Berwick—Henry G. Dill, Jas. Curran. Luzerne—Justus A. Melick, one to be supplied. Roomingdale—Thos. Barnhart, John A. De Moyer.

Orangeville—A. Hartman, one to be supplied. Bloomsburg—Th. Tannehill, W. E. Backingham.

Lewisburg—S. L. M. Conser. Milton—Philip B. Reese.

Milton Circuit—John Stone, Joshua Kelly, Muncy—Jos. S. Lee, Jos. Y. Rotrock. Williamsport—Thompson Mitchell, B. B. Hamline.

Jersey Shore—Benj. H. Crever, John J. Pearce. Pine Creek—John H. C. Dosh, W. C. Gaunt. Lock Haven—J. G. McKeahan, A. G. Marlatt.

Kettle Creek Mission—To be supplied. Dickinson Seminary—Thomas Bowman, principal; Jesse W. Barrett, teacher; G. H. Day, agent—all of them members of the Williamsport Quarterly Conference.

American Bible Society.—I. H. Torrence, agent—a member of Danville Quarterly Conference.

Susquehanna Railroad Convention.

Baltimore, March 13.—The Convention composed of over three hundred gentlemen from Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, York, Columbia, Lancaster, Sunbury, Williamsport, and other parts of the State, in conjunction with the Baltimore Committee, to consider the propriety of building a railroad from the terminus of the York and Cumberland railroad at Harrisburg, met at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the large hall of the Lyre building. A finer and more intelligent looking body of men than those composing the Pennsylvania delegation, has never before assembled in Baltimore. Amongst them are some of the most prominent and talented of the State. There is an air of substantiality and earnestness about them, which can not fail to command admiration.

Among the most prominent among them, I may mention Ex-Governor Porter, Gen. Packer, member of your State Senate, and General Cameron.

The meeting was called to order by appointing General Cameron temporarily to the Chair. He briefly stated the object of the meeting, when, on motion, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to draft resolutions, and report the order of business. This committee asked sometime to deliberate, when, on motion, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Jerome, Mayor of Baltimore, will preside at the adjourned meeting to-night.

There is a very determined feeling on the subject. They appear determined that the road shall be made, and are prepared to do their share in raising the required funds. An equally enthusiastic spirit animates the Baltimoreans. They go heart and soul for the enterprise. There appears to be a general determination that the work shall receive no countenance.

General Packer will address the meeting to-night. He is a most able and eloquent speaker. This I say, having heard him on a former similar occasion. It is also expected that General Cameron and several other distinguished gentlemen will speak.

The Hon. J. P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, will also take a prominent part in the proceedings.

Evening Session.—The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, there being over a thousand gentlemen present. Mayor Jerome presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, mostly mostly from Pennsylvania, and representing every county along the line of the proposed road. Gen. Packer made a powerful and eloquent speech in favor of the enterprise, showing its importance not only to the trade and business of the interior, but to the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia alike. Speeches full of weighty facts were also made by Gen. Ayres, Gen. Cameron, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Mr. Carter, and others.

The road, it is estimated, will cost for construction and equipment \$2,000,000, and the delegates from Pennsylvania ask only half million from the city of Baltimore, pledging themselves to raise the rest in the counties of Dauphin, Union, Perry, Northumberland, Lycoming, &c., where they think can be done without difficulty.

The Convention was very enthusiastic and resolutions were adopted, pledging the united efforts of the citizens of Pennsylvania along the line, and the citizens of Baltimore, to carry forward the enterprise to a speedy completion. A memorial was also unanimously adopted, addressed to the City Councils of Baltimore, asking a loan of half a million of dollars to aid in the construction of the road, which loan shall be guaranteed by bonds.

The length of the road to be constructed is 96 miles, and not the least important of its many advantages is the fact that it will connect with all the principal coal regions of the Susquehanna. The Convention adjourned sine die at about 10 o'clock.

The Admission of Russia, Prussia and Austria, to Great Britain, in regard to the admission of fugitives from foreign lands, has been very respectfully answered by Lord Granville, though not as obsequiously as was expected. England can not succumb to the dictation of the trio. Kossuth was most probably aimed at by them.

The Centennial Anniversary of Old Berks county was celebrated on Thursday, in Reading. A salute of 100 guns was fired by the Ringgold Artillery.

New Counties.—The bill for the new county of Penn., out of Schuylkill, has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House.

The last Jersey Shore Republican contains a petition for a new county to be called West Branch, out of Lycoming and Clinton counties.

The water was to be let into the Schuylkill Canal last week. Boats were loaded and ready to start to New York, with coal. The late severe winter has used up the coal in the market, and there is ample room for fresh supplies this spring. Our Schuylkill neighbors expect to do a large and profitable coal business this year.

Capt. Koltou, Supervisor of the West Branch Canal, has authorized the editor of the Jersey Shore Republican to say that he will have that Division of the public works ready to pass boats about Monday, the 15th inst.

Washington, March 8.—It is understood that the large squadron which is about being fitted out under Commodore Perry, with the ostensible and primary purpose of visiting Japan, is also designed to keep an eye on the Sandwich Islands, and to be in readiness to check any movements which Louis Napoleon or any other foreign power may be disposed to make against that nation.

Over sixty millions of three cent pieces have been coined at the Philadelphia mint.

Two married ladies in St. Louis last week met a young man upon the street, and gave him a severe caning. They said he had been enticing their husbands away from home at night, and taking them to doubtful places.

Another Cuban Expedition.—From several vague circumstances, it would appear that another expedition is thought of against Cuba. The Hon. Mr. Fitch, while discussing the Presidential question in the House of Representatives on Monday said, "If another invasion should be made, as it will, would it be proper that the administration of the Government should be continued in the hands of those who now control it?" We notice also that Capt. H. Robinson, who fought at Buena Vista, and subsequently 1st Lieutenant in the Lopez Expedition, was arrested on the 24 inst., by the U. S. Marshal, and taken to Columbus, under suspicion of being connected with another similar expedition.

Washington, March 10.—The report of Mr. Downs for the Judiciary Committee, made in the Senate to-day upon the appointment of members of Congress, estimates the population of California at 117,000. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Bradley and Gyer, considers this estimate altogether too low, and thinks the State entitled to ten Representatives.

Albany, March 10.—The village of Cananah, a few miles west of Schenectady, was almost entirely destroyed by a disastrous freshet last evening. The amount of property lost is immense.

The Senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the construction of a Crystal Palace in the city of New York, for the purpose of an Industrial Exhibition.

St. Louis, March 9.—The steamer Emperor arrived half past 7 this evening with Kossuth on board—he was escorted to the Planter's House by some companions or German volunteers.

Artificial noses and ears are now made of india rubber. Artificial hands, &c. are also made. It is generally believed that india rubber will never be required to supersede the material of which the great number of canes-entire are made.

A captain Hounkins, at New Orleans, concluded the feat of walking 60 consecutive hours without sleep or rest on Monday last week. He got \$5,000 for performing it from the medical faculty of that city, by whom it was instituted to test the powers of human endurance.

The Spirit of the Times says, on the subject of racing time: "No horse ever went a mile within a minute, although it has been alleged of the Flying Dutchman. Such a feat is impossible—for it would require to have a horse with a stride of ninety feet, and perform it once every second. The best time ever made was in a four mile race by Fashion. The time was 7 minutes and 38 1/2 seconds.

Austria has eighteen regiments of gendarmes, or griffed and regularly paid police, each regiment consisting of twelve hundred men. In addition to these, there are about two hundred thousand secret paid, and secret and unpaid agents of the police, or spies.

Wild ducks are coming North in large flocks. A sure sign of warm weather.

Buffalo, March 10.—About 490 feet of the State Line Railroad, between this city and Dunkirk, was carried away by water and ice yesterday.

The Buffalo Express train due here about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive till near 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The detention was caused by an accident a few miles this side of Rochester. The locomotive was thrown from the track by the washing out of a culvert, the baggage car plunged down an embankment 16 feet, and stuck there, end foremost, without capsizing. None of the passengers were injured. The passengers were detained about five hours. The locomotive baggage car, and one of the passenger cars were nearly destroyed.—[Alb. Reg.

The carpenters of Albany have organized for the protection of their interests.

Capital Punishment.—The Indiana House of Representatives have refused to abolish capital punishment. Ayes 36; noes 39.

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Artificial noses and ears are now made of india rubber. Artificial hands, &c. are also made. It is generally believed that india rubber will never be required to supersede the material of which the great number of canes-entire are made.

A captain Hounkins, at New Orleans, concluded the feat of walking 60 consecutive hours without sleep or rest on Monday last week. He got \$5,000 for performing it from the medical faculty of that city, by whom it was instituted to test the powers of human endurance.

The Spirit of the Times says, on the subject of racing time: "No horse ever went a mile within a minute, although it has been alleged of the Flying Dutchman. Such a feat is impossible—for it would require to have a horse with a stride of ninety feet, and perform it once every second. The best time ever made was in a four mile race by Fashion. The time was 7 minutes and 38 1/2 seconds.

Austria has eighteen regiments of gendarmes, or griffed and regularly paid police, each regiment consisting of twelve hundred men. In addition to these, there are about two hundred thousand secret paid, and secret and unpaid agents of the police, or spies.

The Centennial Anniversary of Old Berks county was celebrated on Thursday, in Reading. A salute of 100 guns was fired by the Ringgold Artillery.

New Counties.—The bill for the