LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.
O. N. WORDEN, Printer.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

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O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

Oct. 27, 1854.

Union County.—*Official.*

	1853.			1854.		
	Rev. Simon.	Ler. Ion.	Democ. For	Democ. Against.	Know-Nothing. For	Know-Nothing. Against.
Lewisburg	232	88	339	1	135	6
East Buffaloe	92	98	104	3	113	19
Kelly	24	92	85	14	114	51
White Deer	47	127	36	79	257	58
Buffaloe	61	134	85	85	147	114
Mifflinburg	92	40	54	61	63	90
West Buffaloe	75	67	38	79	42	130
Hartley	90	170	55	73	171	165
Penns	274	153	318	82	182	125
Selinsgrove (new)					235	7
Chapman	139	51	180	16	167	118
Washington	111	69	141	29	122	99
Perry	60	82	106	25	30	135
Franklin	74	108	45	119	66	135
Beaver	61	236	0	257	22	259
West Beaver	21	177	1	189	3	202
Limestone	67	76	1	137	6	120
Jackson (new)					1	154
Union	108	127	27	199	73	93
Center	23	124	0	139	9	130
Middlecreek	62	56	1	110	17	85
New Berlin	69	77	0	138	2	145
	1762	2131	1619	1830	2087	2172
	1703		1619		228	
Majorities	429		184		185	

Juniata.

	1853.		1854.	
	Barber.	Simonton.	Crawford.	Simonton.
Mifflintown	58	20	117	6
Fermanagh	63	64	161	43
Walker	100	123	164	73
Fayette	54	162	91	199
Delaware	54	115	114	93
Greenwood	109	27	156	72
Patterson	30	11	43	2
Milford	85	45	139	79
Turbett	68	46	147	25
Beale	49	63	106	31
Tuscarora	100	35	220	1
Lack	60	33	91	30
Black Log	19	5	20	1
Perrysville	35	24	116	36
	936	794	1668	661
	794		661	
Maj.	142		1027	
Simonton's maj. in 1853				287
Crawford's maj. in 1854				812

Senator.—*Official.*

	Sellers.	Dorr.
Union,	1317	1174
Mifflin,	1306	1187
Juniata,	1123	1118
	3746	3479
	3479	
Sellers' maj.	267	

Reported for the Lewisburg Chronicle.

German Reformed Synod.

[Concluded.]

THURSDAY.—MORNING SESSION.

Opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Gans.

Reports from the delegates to the various ecclesiastical bodies with which Synod is in correspondence, were received and adopted. The committee to whom was referred the request a similar committee from the Synod of Ohio in reference to a closer connection with the Reformed Church of Europe, &c., reported. Nothing definitely done in the matter.

The committee on the Minutes of Synod and various other committees reported. We merely notice some of the most prominent points: The committee on the North Carolina Classis (B. S. Schneck, chairman) reported a minute, expressing regret at the course of the Southern Classis, and in a mild, conservative and Christian spirit, recommending them to reflect and deliberate on the matter. The report closes with a recommendation that no further action be taken in the premises, at least for the present. The report was unanimously adopted.

Several irregularities in the Minutes of Classes were reported by the committee on that subject, and adopted.

The amendment to the Constitution in reference to the ordination of elders and deacons, which was sent down to Classes during the past year, it was found, had been adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the different Classes.

A good deal of financial business was transacted, but not of sufficient interest to the general reader to be specified.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Opened with singing, and a prayer by Rev. I. Heller, of Bedford county.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the different Classes, to report the number of candidates for the ministry under their care.

The committee on Overtures reported a letter from the Rev. Dr. Wolff, stating that he had accepted the call to the Professorship in the Theological Seminary (vacated by the resignation of Dr. Nevin, a year ago), which was referred to the committee on the Seminary.

The committee on Nominations reported a double number of candidates for the different Boards, and delegates to the various ecclesiastical bodies with which Synod is in correspondence.

Closed with prayer, by Rev. J. B. Keller.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with religious services, by Rev. W. J. Hoffmeier.

The committee on the Liturgy made no report, in consequence of the absence of its chairman, who is now in Europe. The committee, however, was continued.

The committee on German Sunday School Publications (Rev. Dr. Schneck, chairman), reported, and were discharged.

The committee on the German Sunday School Hymn Book reported that they had done nothing farther in the matter. The matter was referred to a special committee (Rev. E. Kieffer, chairman), to report a minute on the subject. It appears that the Lutheran Synod had, a few years ago, invited the Ger. Ref. Synod to unite with them in publishing a new hymn book for Sabbath schools in German, for both denominations, to which a favorable response was given by this Synod. A committee was accordingly appointed to cooperate with a similar committee from the Lutheran Synod. A selection was made jointly by these committees, and published. But the copy-right was taken out in the name of one of the members of the Lutheran committee, and hence the appointment of the above committee, who subsequently reported, recommending to our delegates to that body to present a statement of the case, and procure a joint possession of the book in question. There was some little spicy discussion on the subject before the subject was thus referred, the blame being cast not on the Synod, but upon the *individuals* who composed the committee of that Synod.

The committee on the Minutes of Classes further reported.

The action of the Classis of Maryland in regard to Dr. Heiner was laid on the table until Saturday morning, when it was taken up and passed, with the exception of the reference to the chairman of Synod's committee of last year, which was pronounced unconstitutional, and therefore stricken out.

In the evening, the Board of Domestic Missions held its anniversary meeting, which was attended by a crowded audience. The annual report was read by the corresponding secretary, the Rev. F. W. Kremer, of Lebanon. It was a long, well-written and highly interesting document, and presented quite an encouraging aspect of the operations of the Board during the past year. The Rev. Mr. Harbaugh delivered an address on the occasion, which was listened to with attention throughout. After the collection had been taken up, some remarks were made by Messrs. Schneck, Heiner, and the President of the Board, Rev. I. L. Reber, in reference to the propriety of increasing the funds of the Board by means of special subscriptions, creating life members, &c. &c. The result was most happy; upwards of twelve hundred dollars were secured in this way.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Opened with prayer, by Rev. P. S. Davis, of Maryland.

Minutes were read and approved.

Synod proceeded to elect the members of the different Boards, &c., Messrs. Bossler and Giessner, Tellers.

The report of the committee of Publication was received and adopted.

The committee on Correspondence submitted their report, which was taken up and acted upon. We refer only to a few items.

The action of the Synod adopting the report of the committee to confer with a similar committee from the Synod of Ohio was reconsidered, and it was then resolved that this committee be continued.

Synod adjourned over until Monday morning.

In the afternoon, preparatory services to the Lord's Supper were had in the church, and divine service was held also in the evening.

On Sabbath the pulpits of nearly all the churches in town were filled by ministers of Synod, as also a number of the pulpits in the neighboring towns and villages. These services were well attended.

We are unable to specify the business proceedings of Monday, as we have not access to the minutes just at this moment. Suffice it to say, the business all along has been conducted in a spirit of harmony, brotherly and kind gentlemanly feeling which is beyond all praise. Never have we attended a similar meeting, in which more business talent and tact, greater promptness and despatch in the prosecution of business, and at the same time greater love and kind feeling were exhibited.

We are sure that the members of the Synod have good reason to be well satisfied with the kind hospitality of our citizens, but we are equally sure also, that the citizens of Lewisburg have been delighted with the members of this Synod.

Early on Monday afternoon, the Synod adjourned—having been in session since Tuesday evening of last week. It is the shortest session of this body which has been held for a number of years.

A Spectator.

—

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Synod be tendered to the members of the German Reformed church in Lewisburg, and other citizens of the place, for the kind hospitality extended to its members during its present session.

Resolved, The *pastor loci* be requested to announce this Resolution from the pulpit, and have it published in the papers of the place.

A Flag of Truce!

The Washington *Union* has been as rabid as political rancor could make it against Americanism, or, rather, the principles of the mysterious Know Nothings, as they seem to have leaked out. All who sympathized with the popular movement or lent a breath of prayer to swell the whirlwind of Popular Retribution, were denounced as villainous traitors and intolerant wretches. But the recent elections have shown the strength of attachment to the creed that Americans must rule America, and the Washington *Union*, appalled at the result, holds out a flag of truce, and is almost persuaded to become Americanized! We put some of its admissions on record, for future reference. Says the *Union:*

"In taking this position it should be carefully borne in mind that the Democratic party neither assumes that the naturalization laws as they now exist are perfect, nor that foreigners have not on some occasions subjected themselves to just censures, nor that the Roman Catholic religion is based upon the true Christian creed. Citizenship is a boon, granted to foreigners by the liberality of our institutions, and this fact can not be too carefully weighed and appreciated by our foreign citizens. They should constantly remember that the high privileges conceded to them have been granted upon the reasonable expectation that they would surrender their distinctive native nationalities, and become fused and assimilated to our native citizens in all their feelings, sentiments, and devotion to our liberal institutions. It becomes them now, in view of the late significant expressions of popular feeling, to consider well whether, in their past conduct, they may not have given occasion to much of the opposition which exists against them. Native Americans are justly proud of their high prerogatives, and they are naturally jealous of anything like foreign influence upon their institutions. In these sentiments and feelings we participate to the fullest extent, and it is because we do that we so earnestly repel the imputation that the Democratic party has pursued, or will ever pursue, "an incendiary policy," in order to conciliate the foreign vote. Naturalized citizens ought to see, in the immense increase of foreign immigration within the last few years, legitimate reasons for an earnest investigation by native citizens of the probable influence of this increase of foreign population upon our institutions. This is a fair and legitimate subject for discussion; and if it shall result in the conviction that our naturalization laws are defective and require to be amended and reformed, the naturalized citizens ought neither to be surprised nor complain. It may be assumed as a fixed fact that the native American population will never consent to any modification of the principles which characterizes their institutions, and from whatever quarter they see danger of this kind they will be prompt to meet and repel it. When the suggestion is made that the danger lurks under the religious creed of the Catholics, it is right and proper that the truth of the suggestion should be sifted to the bottom, and to such an investigation none will contribute more than the Democracy."

The *Union* has found out that it committed a blunder when it so fiercely assailed Americanism, and now it is willing to coax and beg pardon. Why, we shall next expect to hear of its editors, being initiated into the Order, and fancy we see them giving the mystic signs and grips! The above admissions are enough to cover the whole ground of controversy; if those evils exist, they should be uprooted, and uprooted they will be. We ask a careful perusal of this extract from the organ of the federal Administration—this acknowledgment of the justice of the American cause, and then contrast it with the vilification which has been heaped upon Americanism by Administration papers! A good trouncing is very apt to put politicians, as well as youngsters, on their good behavior.—*Phil. Sun.*

Physicians rarely take medicine, lawyers seldom go to law, and ministers steer clear of other parson's churches. Editors, however, read all the papers they can get hold of. Enough said.

The twelve counties composing the western reserve of Ohio, unitedly, give an anti-Nebraska majority of 15,682.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Pennsylvania.

District.		
1.	Philad. Co.	*Tho's B. Florence.*
2.	"	City—Job R. Tyson.
3.	"	Co.—Wm. Millward.
4.	"	Co.—Jacob Broom.
5.	"	Co & Mntg.—*J. Cadwallader*
6.	Chester	—John Hickman.*
7.	Bucks	—S. G. Bradshaw.
8.	Berks	—*J. Glancy Jones.*
9.	Lancaster	—A. E. Roberts.
10.	Dauphin	—John C. Kunkel.
11.	Schuylkill	—James H. Campbell.
12.	Luzerne	—Henry M. Fuller.
13.	Carbon	—*Asa Packer.*
14.	Susquehanna	—Galusha A. Grow.*
15.	Clinton	—John J. Pearce.*
16.	Cumberland	—Lemuel Todd.*
17.	Franklin	—David F. Robison.
18.	Somerset	—John R. Edie.
19.	Westmoreland	—John Covode.
20.	Washington	—Jonathan Knight.
21.	Allegheny	—David Ritchie.
22.	" & Butler	—S. A. Purviance.
23.	Beaver	—John Alison.
24.	Warren	—Carlton B. Curtis.*
25.	Crawford	—John Dick.

*Anti-Nebraska Democrats.

16 Whigs, 5 Free Democrats, 4 Piercerites.

Ohio.

1. Timothy C. Day; Cincinnati.
2. J. Scott Harrison, "
3. L. D. Campbell,
4. M. H. Nichols,
5. Richard Mott,
6. J. R. Eurie,
7. Aaron Harlan,
8. Benjamin Stanton,
9. C. K. Watson,
10. O. F. Moore,
11. V. B. Horton,
12. Samuel Galloway,
13. John Sherman,
14. Philemon Bliss,
15. William R. Sapp,
16. Edward Ball,
17. C. J. Albright,
18. Benjamin F. Leiter,
19. Edward Wade,
20. Joshua R. Giddings.
21. J. A. Bingham.

12 Whigs, 5 Free Soilers, 4 Free Dem.

Indiana.

1. *Smith Miller.*
2. *Wm. H. English.*
3. George G. Dunn.
4. David P. Holloway.
5. Will Cumback.
6. Lucian Barbour.
7. Harvey D. Scott.
8. Daniel Mace.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. Samuel Brenton.
11. John U. Pettit.

6 Whigs, 3 Free Democrats, 2 Piercerites.

Total—Anti-Nebraska 51
Nebraska 6— 45

Vote on Prohibition.

If the vote throughout the State has been adverse, it should not discourage the friends of the cause. Let them clamor to the Legislature for a Prohibitory Law, to be applicable to such counties as choose to accept it. This is the way the school system was introduced to gladden and make blessed our State. Old Berks for years resisted it, and would not accept its provisions, but finally yielded. She has given 7088 against Prohibition now, but in process of time her eyes may be opened to the advantages of Temperance, as they have been to the necessity of Common School Education. We, therefore, claim it as the right of Philadelphia and other counties that desire it, and our word for it, it will not be many years before Prohibition will extend its blessings as universally over our State as has the School System. We call upon our brethern throughout the State, who have stood so nobly with us in the good cause, not to relax their efforts, but to demand from the next Legislature a Prohibitory Law, for every county that has expressed a desire to have it, with the right for all other counties to accept its provisions when they see proper.—*Philad. Sun.*

This is the true ground. In Philadelphia the people gave a majority of 5,000 against the Rum Traffic, in spite of all the exertions of the rumsellers to defeat it. Now shall the people of that City be compelled to endure the terrible evils of the liquor traffic because the people of Berks County will have it? Chester County condemned Rum, and shall her people be cursed with it because Lehigh County will have it? Norristown, Conshocken and Bridgeport have spoken against the Traffic, and shall their numerous grog-shops continue to blast these communities, because the *good* people of the "Upper End" will have them? No; all these Counties, Cities and Boroughs have a right to be relieved of it, and they ought to be. Let a law be passed then, applying to all such Counties, Cities and Boroughs which have spoken in favor of Prohibition.—*Norristown Olive Branch.*

A respectable Methodist clergyman, a few days since, was arrested in a Railroad train, on its way from Taunton to Boston, on the supposition that he was a lunatic that had escaped from the Asylum at the former place. The resemblance of the parson to the lunatic was striking. The Rev. gentleman seems to have experienced considerable difficulty in showing that he was not the madman.

From the Boston Reaper.

A Touching Incident.

In his visits among the poor and degraded, a City Missionary occasionally takes with him his little daughter, not six years old. In one of these visits, they ascended to the third storey of a large building, which is rented out in single rooms, inhabited by Irish Catholics. On reaching the farthest door, he saw a motherly looking woman, who readily entered into conversation on religion; yet she seemed far more interested in the *child* than the *preacher*. Beside her was standing a young woman, who had just been called to bury her two babes, who died in infancy. In another part of the room were two little girls, about five and seven years old; they had been deserted by their unnatural mother, who had become a confirmed drunkard, and had left the city; their father was in his grave!

After speaking many words of the precious Gospel to these women, the preacher was about departing. But their eyes were fixed on his child, with loving expression. So he said to her, "Lucy, repeat one of your pretty hymns."

Glancing into her father's eyes, she said, "Which one shall I say, Pa?" "Oh, say that one 'O sing to me of heaven.'"

In a clear voice, with much feeling, she repeated this sweet hymn:

"Oh! sing to me of Heaven
When I am called to die,
Sing songs of holy ecstacy
To waft my soul on high.

When cold and sluggish drops
Roll off my mantle brow
Burst forth in strains of joyfulness,
Let Heaven begin below.

When the last moment comes,
Oh, watch my dying face,
And catch the bright, seraphic gleam,
Which o'er each feature plays.

Then, to my raptured ears,
Let those sweet songs be given:
Let angels chant the last on earth,
And greet me first in Heaven.

Then close my sightless eyes,
And lay me down to rest;
And clasp my pale and icy hands
Upon my inanimate breast."

Both these Catholic women were melted to tears! The tender words from the infant lips reached their hearts. As verse after verse was recited, their souls seemed suffused with the beautiful sentiments couched in the hymn. When the last line was uttered, the elder woman exclaimed, "The Lord love the little darling." The other exclaimed, glancing at her neighbor, then at the child, "O! how beautiful." Both raised their eyes devoutly to Heaven, clasping their hands, as though invoking blessings on the head of the infant preacher. As for the children, they were motionless, and turned their faces to hide the pearly tears that coursed down their little cheeks. Did they think on a kind father sleeping beneath a grassy mound? Or did their little hearts recall to memory the intemperance of their mother? Did they remember the time when she taught them to say the Lord's Prayer? Perhaps they longed for that heavenly home,

"Where the dear little children, of every clime,
Shall crowns to Christ's arms and be blest."

Doth the Scripture say in vain, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained praise"? We think not. The above is one of a thousand instances, in which a little child is a teacher. We know who has said, "A little child shall lead them."

Paper Making.

Rags, which at one time proved a serious incumbrance to house keepers, and were thrown out with the daily offal, are now becoming not only sought after, but an article esteemed almost precious.

The proprietors of the London *Times*, knowing the effect an advance in the price of paper, growing out of a scarcity of rags, would have in diminishing their profits, offered a reward of $25,000 for the discovery of a cheap and perfect substitute for rags as a material for the manufacture of paper. Many experiments have already been tried, and though, as yet, without entire success, we may still reasonably hope, in view of what has already been accomplished, that ultimately the desired result will be attained.

We have at present in the United States, 750 paper mills, which, it has been estimated, manufacture 270,000,000 lbs. of paper a year, valued at $27,000,000. Allowing that one and a half pounds of rags, are required to make one pound of paper, we have 405,000,000 pounds of rags consumed in one year, which, at the rate of four cents a pound, are worth $16,200,000; and if we add to this the cost of manufacturing, which, with interest and fixed capital, insurance, expenses, &c., has been found to be $4,050,000, and the cost of labor, making an aggregate of $23,635,000, as the actual expenditure, in manufacturing paper worth $27,000,000, we find "the measure of profit by no means unreasonable; and which might even be considered small, were not the manufacturer comparatively free from those sudden changes that affect the manufacture of cloth and metals." If a substitute for rags be discovered, which will keep the supply of paper fully up to the demand, we can readily perceive that a tremendous impetus will be give to the manufacture. —*Baltimore American.*

FAITH.

Ye who think the truth ye sow
Lost beneath the winter's snow,
Doubt not, Time's unerring law
Yet shall bring the genial thaw.
God in nature ye can trust:
Is the God of mind less just?

Read we not the mighty thought
Once by ancient sages taught?
Though it withered in the blight
Of the mediæval night,
Now the harvest we behold:
See! it bears a thousand fold.

Workers on the barren soil,
Yours may seem a thankless toil—
Sick at heart with hope deferred,
Listen to the cheering word:
"Now the faithful sower grieves,
Soon he'll bind his golden sheaves."

If great Wisdom hath decreed
Man may labor, yet the seed
Never in this life shall grow,
Shall the sower cease to sow?
The fairest fruit may yet be borne
On the resurrection morn!

Fate of Sir John Franklin.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—In our extra of yesterday evening, we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin, and of his crew and their ships, had been discovered. We immediately despatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house, at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a [illegible] received by him yesterday from Dr. [illegible]

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red river settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death, after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the Great Fish river of Buck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings on the mutilated corpses of some which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band, who obtained the details *vice voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in the possession of the whites. Among these are silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B." while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

The fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850.

The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known in this city.—*Montreal Herald.*

Wretched Occupation.—The overwhelming reverses brought upon the Administration in the recent elections has set the Washington *Union* to "calculating the chances of the Federal Union." This, the *National Intelligencer* says, is a wretched business for any journal, but worse than all for the official journal and organ of the Government. Blighted ambition has driven many a man to treason, but it entreats its official neighbor to leave all calculations of the value of the Union, and all speculations upon the nature of the events which are to destroy it, if they shall ever occur, to inveterate *nullifiers* and *abolitionists*, who "pant for the dissolution of the Union as the hart panteth for the water brooks." We hold it little less than treason even to "imagine the death of the Union."

The city of Boston has entered into a new forwarding business. Four paupers were on Saturday last arraigned before a justice in that city, on a joint charge of being "foreign paupers, receiving aid from the city of Boston, against the peace of the Commonwealth, and contrary to the law in such case made and provided." The charge of pauperism was sustained, and the court ordered the prisoners to be returned to the Queen of Great Britain. They will be forwarded in the ship Star of Empire, which leaves Boston in a day or two for Liverpool.

A young man not much accustomed to good society, dining one day at the table of a gentleman where he felt the necessity of bringing into use his choicest language, found his pudding a little dry. The word sauce (or sass) seemed rather too much like home to be used on this occasion, and being desirous of displaying his acquaintance with the dictionary, he gentilicised the term by saying to the lady who presided: "If you please ma'am, I'll trouble you for half a spoonful of your impudence.'

Minnesota.

[A Minnesota correspondent of the Chambersburg *Whig* gives the following description of the soil and climate of Minnesota:]

It has a very rich soil, which yields abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, turnips, carrots, beets, and every thing else usually raised in Pennsylvania and New York. It is of a dark sandy loam, generally speaking, with a large intermixture of disintegrated magnesian limestone, a very fertilizing material. This soil is warm and genial, easily wrought, free from stone, and brings vegetation forward with great rapidity. It is much less subject to early and late frosts than the more clayey soil of Ohio, or than the hard rocky fields of New England, though farther North. It has therefore happened that people leaving New England after the fall frosts had destroyed all garden vines, and arriving here, have found every thing of the kind fresh, green and untouched. Notwithstanding, therefore, the high latitude of this Territory, it is one of the finest for Indian corn in the U. States.

All the farmer has to do is, in the first place, to secure 160, 320 or any number of acres of land at government prices he may choose, fence in as much as he can cultivate in wheat, corn, oats, &c., turn his attention upon the prairie where they will [illegible] by [illegible] summer, and cut his hay from the [illegible] boundless pasture or meadow. The number of horses, cattle and sheep the farmer may keep is limited only by the amount of hay and other fodder he may be able to secure for them during the winter. They will take care of themselves upon the prairie until the middle of November or the first of December—sometimes, but rarely, later—and may be turned out again from the first of April to the first of May, so that the time of feeding is not longer than it is ordinarily in the Atlantic States situated much farther South.

One of the beautiful features of Minnesota landscape, I have as yet omitted to mention; namely, its innumerable little lakes of clear, delicious water, well stored with the finny tribe, and in the fall and spring abounding in wild fowl, such as ducks, geese, brant, &c., where they become fat upon the wild rice found along the borders of some of them, and in the vicinity of others. These sheets of water from one hundred yards to twenty miles in length, and of proportionate breadth, are like small mirrors scattered carelessly about. They afford some of the most tasteful sites for residences that can be found any where; and will hereafter furnish for the interior abundant supplies of ice, hard as rock and clear as crystal.

We, at the East, have been in the habit of speaking of that part of the Mississippi above St. Louis, as the "Upper Mississippi;" but here that term is applied only to that portion of the river above the Falls of St. Anthony. Extending above those Falls several hundred miles is said to be a beautiful, productive, interesting country. In the North eastern portion of Minnesota and North-western of Wisconsin, the soil is of an entirely different character, being of an igneous, instead of an aqueous formation, and of course more rocky, less fertile, and much more subject to early and late frosts. It is heavily timbered, and in this region are very extensive "pineries" from whence immense amounts of lumber are now taken, though the land is still the property of Uncle Sam, and timber agents are appointed to prevent trespassing upon it.

The eminent Dr. Rush says that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes to defend them very much from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, and spitting of blood is almost unknown among them—a fact attributed by Dr. Rush, in part, to the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them so frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education from their earlier years.

The queerest object in existence is a Spanish beggar, for these beggars beg on horseback; and it is a queer thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot passenger asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being stopped by one of these mounted beggars replied, "Why, sir, do you come to beg of me, who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback?" "Very true, sir," said the beggar; "and I have more need to beg, as I have to support my horse as well as myself."

Boston, Oct. 21.—The opinion of the full bench of the Supreme Court was delivered to-day, declaring that the act of the Legislature annexing Charlestown to Boston, which act has been accepted by the voters of both cities, is unconstitutional and void. The anti-annexationists in Charlestown are celebrating the decision of the Judges by fire works, salutes and torch-light processions.