LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

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O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

Dec. 29, 1854.

Editorial Correspondence of Lewisburg Chronicle.

WALDY'S U.S. HOTEL, TAMAQUA, Dec. 22, 7, P. M.

Started for Harrisburg, via Milton and Cattawissa...but cornered *again*, as usual! The conductor of the up-train missed his reckoning by 40 seconds of time and 50 yards of space—and, in trying to gain an inch on us at a sideling 5 miles west of the Summit, brought the two trains face to face, close enough to twist up the two cow-catchers and jostle the hindmost truck of our tender off the track upon the cross-lies. No harm done, except the broken snouts, and 4 hours' delay in hoisting the tender on again—whereby I am *here* and not somewhere else. Shall start in half an hour for Pottsville, 16 miles, in a sleigh, so as to reach Auburn in time for the Harrisburg train. (Of course, I have your sympathizing congratulations!) We had some fun, however. Best, of the Danville *Intelligencer*, occupied the hindmost seat in the train, facing the rear, and was surprised to find the water jar, in front of him, suddenly make him a very profound obeisance, and empty its contents [illegible] into his lap, without any previous intimation of its benevolent intentions, or any anticipated reason for so doing. Editors are in luck some times, at any rate.—Our Conductor, Mr. W. D. Covell, was very prompt and efficient, as well as generally obliging, and is wholly free from any blame for this casualty. We all give him especial credit for his energy and tact on the occasion. H.

Opinion of a Judge on Naturalization.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 16.—Judge Dean, of the supreme court in this place, has forbidden his clerk to take proofs of citizenship and grant naturalization papers, and has directed that all those who wish to become citizens hereafter, must apply to the court. After hearing the proofs from numbers of applicants to-day, he rejected nearly all of them. He has given a written opinion, holding that admitting an alien to the right of citizenship is a judicial act, and requires an examination by the court in each case.

☞Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has also proposed, as a test, that the applicant for citizenship be examined in open Court and satisfactory evidence given not only of the necessary legal forms, but also of the good *character* and the *qualifications* of the applicant. Let the scrunity be thorough, and the boon denied to all who are not fully worthy of it.

The examination of all papers relating to naturalization, by a full Court, and with ample time to detect fraud, doubtless would cut off many who now surreptitiously obtain the voters' privilege. As it is, a large share of those papers are issued by clerks, at the rate of scores by day and hundreds by night, paid for by party funds, and made in a hurried, careless manner, that opens the door for the admission of thousands of unworthy imposters.

But the additional safeguards proposed by Bishop Hopkins, are not only *partial*, but *impracticable*. Partial, because it requires moral qualities from those born on one side of a salt pond, which are not required of those born on the other side of the same water. Now it is no credit to a man that he was born in America—he couldn't help it; nor was it a crime to be born in England—he couldn't help that. It is a discredit to any man to be vicious, or ignorant; but those faults are more disgraceful to Americans, because their opportunities for virtue and knowledge are superior to those of any other people. The proposition that every man should be virtuous and intelligent before being clothed with the powers of a voter, has much to recommend it; but it is not now law—thousands of votes are polled by Americans who regard none of the Ten Commandments, and thousands more by blockheads who can not read the votes they give. To require higher qualifications of a foreign-born than of a native-born, is unjust, unequal, impolitic, and every way oppressive and partial.

Were a law enacted, however, requiring every voter to be a moral man and to be educated, there is scarcely a possibility of the uniform and honest execution of the law. Who could fix the precise line of morality to which every man must come? How "knowledgeable" must a gentleman be to go the Know Nothing or any other "party blind?" Who shall erect a standard of morals, or of education, to regulate the privileges of men equally interested in government, and who bear their share of its burdens? Judge Royce of Vermont might require a man to be contaminated by no 'isms,' and a communicant member of some 'orthodox' Protestant church to boot; also to be able to explain the difference between a revenue and protective tariff: his would be a small party of 'elect.' But Judge Patrick O'Whack, of New York city, would be decidedly more liberal, if there was an election to carry, when all who knew a cross from a pick-axe, and profess to be virtuous in their way, would be pronounced 'iligant b'ys,' and pitted in overwhelming numbers against Judge Royce' party on election day—and 1844 and 1852 would be acted over again.

But, were such a standard erected, it would be impolitic and unsatisfactory for one man or three men to test all applicants by it. The opinion of one man relative to certain moral and mental qualities of another—and that opinion to decide the equal citizenship of hundreds who and whose families are located among us for life—is a grant of power hostile to Republicanism, and hazardous to the interests and the Rights of Man. W.

The Fate of Franklin and his Men.

Let us draw around the fire,
Embers ruddy glowing,
What a comfort they inspire
While the bitter tempest roars,
And it freezes out of doors,
And the wintry haze is snowing,
And the keen North-West is blowing!

Sit and listen to the gale:
Frost without is stinging;
What a sad and solemn wail
Runs throughout its gusty squalls,
As it rises and it falls
Ever with a death-psalm ringing,
What a dirge the winds are singing!

[illegible]
From the great log yonder,
Housed and sheltered, safe from harm,
Tracking pictures in the coals
Of the poor unhappy souls
Homeless in the cold who wander,
Is it not a time to ponder!

Whose that wild wind's requiem,
Desolately sighing?
Has it not swept over them,
Whose unsepulchred remains
Now bestrew the icy plains,
Where, for science, martyrs dying,
Franklin and his crew are lying!

There they starved among the snows,
'Mid the icebergs hoary,
There to death they slowly froze.
On such errand let brave men
Never be despatched again;
Keep them for the strife of glory,
What a fireside winter story!

Sunbury & Erie R. R. Excursion.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 20, 1854.—The excursionists left Williamsport at 10 o'clock this morning, but before starting on their northern tour the train was run down the link between Williamsport and Milton, for a few miles, for the purpose of enabling the party to inspect this portion of the great work already completed. The visit afforded much satisfaction, as the road was passed over the previous night in darkness. The road to Elmira goes through the wild though rich country; the lofty beetling hills, teeming with mineral wealth which the road is calculated to develope, are scattered on every side. Several furnaces and mills have been started since the completion of the road between Williamsport and Elmira. About 150 excursionists, including some 45 members of City Councils, continued onward with the excursion, and the remainder of the large party returned to Philadelphia. Gov. Pollock returned to Milton by the same train. Before leaving Williamsport he was presented with a handsome gold mounted cane made of the original timbers of the Hall of Independence. The testimonial was the gift of Mr. J. W. Colladay.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Elmira was reached. Here the party was received by the authorities and escorted through the principal streets headed by the Cornet Band. The guests were billeted on the different hotels for dinner; the City Councils being comfortably quartered at Haight's Hotel. Elmira is a thriving place of 10,000 inhabitants, and supports two daily and three weekly newspapers—an evidence of its progress.—The visit created quite an excitement in the place.

It was arranged to leave that town sufficiently early in the day to enable the party to see a portion of the scenery along the line of the road to the Falls. But all the rich country was a sealed book to us, for night set in before we left the capital of Chemung county, and the Falls were reached at 5 o'clock, this morning, after spending the night in the cars. The weather was intensely cold and many of the party suffered much from this cause. The cold is now unusually intense, even for this latitude. The mercury must be below zero.

We will leave here at 2 o'clock this afternoon and proceed to Buffalo, where it is intended to spend the night, in order to secure some much needed repose. From Buffalo we will go to Erie, where extensive prepations are making for a grand reception. It is thought the projected route will be passed over in time to allow the party to return to the city on Saturday night.—*Philad. Bulletin.*

"Popular Sovereignty" in Kansas.

I have just returned from a visit to Kansas Territory, and was an eye-witness of the first practical demonstration of "popular sovereignty" under Mr. Douglas' Kansas and Nebraska bill. More disgraceful scenes than were enacted at the late election for a Delegate to represent Kansas in Congress, have never been witnessed I presume, even in a new country. The game was entirely in the hands of the fire-eating Missourians residing in the counties along the river, who crossed over by the hundred at all points, and took forcible possession of the polls, to the exclusion of actual and bona-fide residents of the territory. At the advice and under the auspices of Senator Atchison, (who resides in Platte County,) associations were organized for the purpose of importing votes from Missouri, and boasts were openly made that large sums of money had been raised to pay the expense. The real voters of Kansas felt disposed not to make the Slavery question an issue at this election, thinking the young Territory had other interests that required all their present attention, and that the "nigger question" could be disposed of in due season and at the proper time. The Pro Slavery Missourians insisted on dragging the Slavery question into the issue, and fell upon a Gen. Whitfield, who was an old Indian Agent, who does not live in the Territory at all. He resides in the town of Independence, Missouri, and Louis Napoleon would have about as much legal right to represent Kansas in Congress. I must say that Gov. Reeder acted the part of an honorable and honest man, and endeavored, [illegible] election fairly conducted. He appointed the best and most reliable men he could find as Judges, with instructions to put upon oath all who were suspected of coming into the territory for the mere purpose of voting. The territory was divided into nineteen districts.

I happened to be in Westport, a town only three miles from the river, and the same distance from the Kansas line, the Sunday and Monday previous to the election, and saw all that was going on in *that* quarter. During the whole of Sunday, persons passed through that town in companies of from two to thirty, in buggies, wagons, on horseback, and on mules. Most of them came provided with the institutions peculiar to the country—pistols, bowie knives, and whiskey; and were not at all choice in their language, particularly when speaking of those who dared to differ with them in opinion. Many of them registered their names in the hotels, residing at all the towns on the Missouri side of the river, and openly laughed at the idea of ever making their homes in the Territory. On Monday morning the tide of emigration recommenced and continued throughout the day. Every vehicle that had wheels to run, and every animal that had legs to go, were brought into requisition to carry these "free independent" voters to the polls, and by Monday evening there were scarcely men enough left in the town to take care of the women and children. Nearly the whole male population, including lawyers, doctors, editors, landlords, merchants, and loafers, all had gone over to Kansas, to show by their presence their approval of "popular sovereignty!" Most of these gentlemen went to a point known as "One Hundred and Ten," to cast their votes, and when the returns from that district were received it showed a poll of over *six hundred* votes—and all for Whitfield—when every man in Kansas knows that there are not over fifty legal voters in the district.—*Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*

Kansas News.

It is known that some difficulty exists in reference to the convening of the Legislature, in Kansas territory—Governor Reeder refusing to order an election for members of the Legislature, until a census should be taken. The Missourians are exceeding wroth at his excellency. A correspondent of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* gives the following amusing and faithful account of the manner in which Reeder received Mr. F. Gwinner, the chairman of the Committee appointed by a meeting of Missourians, to wait upon him and demand the immediate convocation of the Legislature:

To-day the Committee appointed by this Missouri meeting waited on the Governor, Gwinner being the spokesman. The fellow has a claim in Kansas, but resides in Missouri. Still he claims to be a "settler." Gov. Reeder knew this, and asked him where he resided in the territory? He replied, "on Salt Creek," but admitted he had no house on his claim. "Yes," said the Governor, "I have your residence in my pocket," at the same time taking from his pocket a card which was the tray of diamonds. On one side of it was written "F. Gwinner's claim," and on the other M—8x1—9 games, G—6x11—9 games, July 19, 1854." Poor Gwinner blushed and stammered as he recognized his "claim," which he will doubtless be permitted to pre-empt. "I think, sir," continued the Governor, in a very serious manner, "that it was very unwise in you to leave this upon your claim, for if some one would have happened to come along with a four spot your claim would have been gone." This was too much for him, and he and the rest of the Committee vamosed the ranche, well satisfied that the only Governor Kansas has, is Andrew H. Reeder.

The statement published in the Philadelphia *Ledger* and other papers, relative to Governor Reeder's departure from Fort Leavenworth, is erroneous. He left the Fort with the other functionaries of the government, because of the inadequate accommodations at that place. He will pass the winter at Johnson's Mission, about twenty miles below the Fort.

What is a Year?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone, that we
Account it but a dream;
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which, tireless, now is strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's grey brazen wheel,
Or but a page upon a book
Which each must shortly seal;
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er,
A few more steps, and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old nostrils blown,
As, rushing onward o'er the earth,
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
[illegible]
Beneath the summer's sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of Life's oft-changing scene:
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green,
Next Summer's prime succeeds the Spring,
Then Autumn with a tear,
Last comes cold Winter—Death, and all
Must find a level here!

Our Coming Conquests.

The spirit of Fillibusterism, foiled in all its bolder and more brazen projects, has lately been compelled to put on a guise of decency, and its present aims are suffered to reach the public notice under the respectable titles of annexation and colonization. Three favored spots of this earth, each inhabited by a race of dark skin, are just now the special objects of Young America's aspirations, and Young America is countenanced, indeed typified, by the administration; which is secretly or openly engaged in the contrivances for making these three regions part and parcel of the United States territory. The Sandwich Islands, Dominica, and Nicaragua, are the three countries referred to. Cuba, the most valuable but most difficult, is laid on the shelf, to await, we presume, the issue of the less splendid projects.

The annexation of the Sandwich Islands seems to be a settled matter, but not being in the secrets of the government, we can not state any of the details. It is given out, however, that the treaty of annexation will shortly be sent to the Senate, and the delegate from the far off islands may be presenting his credentials at the opening of the Thirty-Fourth Congress. The Dominican scheme, is just now unluckily interrupted in its progress. It contemplated, as an entering wedge, a treaty and the cession of Samana as a naval station. But there was a stumbling block in the color of the Dominican skin; for the treaty would, as usual, secure to the citizens of that country in the United States, all the privileges, allowed to white foreigners, and this would at once alienate from Mr. Pierce the affections of the southern friends. So, although the novel expedient of employing a woman, (Mrs. Cazneau) in the negotiatien was resorted to, the project has failed until some plan can be devised to overcome the difficulties of complexion. The acquisition of the Samana foothold is deferred, and the subsequent absorption of the rest of the islands, including the imperial domains of Hayti, is left to some future Pierce or Douglas.

To obtain Nicaragua for the United States, a still more delicate plan is proposed. It is, to establish a colony of Americans in the territory of the King of Mosquito, a personage whose authority and title it is found convenient to recognize now, although they were ridiculed so long as Great Britain presumed to found any claims upon them. Col. Kinney, (of Bradford Co. Pa.) whose pioneer experience on the Rio Grande is thought to be an ample qualification, is selected as the leader of the colonizing company, who are said to have obtained a large grant of land from his majesty of Mosquito. Nothing is said about the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Nicaraguan government to this grant, although Young America used to insist that no other sovereignty could be recognized there. The class of people who would leave the present domain of the United States for a hazardous experiment in a wild country, of unsettled nationality and savage population, must necessarily be bold and unscrupulous; and nothing can be expected of the enterprise but continual collisions and conflicts, which will require the interference of the United States government to protect its citizens. Thus an easy way will be opened to the conquest or annexation of Nicaragua. Some such result is unquestionally anticipated, and all the clever puffing of Col. Kinney and the laudations of the Nicaraguan soil and climate, cannot conceal the fact, that the scheme is nothing better than an ingenious, but impudent piece of Fillibusterism.

The advocates of such extraordinary extensions of territory as these have the merit, such as it is, of an abundant stock of perseverance. The successive failures of the attempt upon Cuba, the Rio Grande region, Sonora, and Lower California, have not discouraged them. They have only driven them to an assumption of decency, and compelled to dignify their designs by some more respectable title. They talk about "treaties" now—treaties with the King of the Mosquitoes, the King of the Sandwich Islands and the Republic af Dominica—the latter being, in the present state of the island, an authority almost as empty as that of either of the two monarchs referred to. It is something gained to have accomplished thus much. But there is still danger of mischief, and it becomes all good citizens to oppose the several fillibustering projects with new names, during the present session of Congress. The next Congress will be of such a character, we fancy, that nothing of the

Something New.—It appears by an article in the New York Courier, that there have emigrated from that port to Europe, since the first of May up to the 15th of November, no less than 12,000 persons. The cause is said to be want of employ here, the war of the East needing men, &c. It further adds:

"Many others, who have been in America many years, and have accumulated small fortunes, now return to their former homes to "settle" for the remainder of their lives. This is especially the case with many who return to Great Britain and Ireland, the act of Parliament in relation to encumbered estates being understood to afford much encouragement to small farmers. Still others from the Continent, laboring under the embarassment of not understanding our language, soon get discouraged and return. In this position are the French mechanics and laborers who are constantly sailing from this port to Havre. It is said that the know-nothing movement has had the effect to drive back, in disgust, a large portion of the better class of foreigners. And many go out to bring their friends back in the spring. Very many are also sent by Commissioners of Emigration for various reasons—principally old age, impaired general health, or inability to provide for themselves."

Over-Studying in Schools.—The physicians of Boston, after setting forth in a long and able letter, the evils arising from the excessive amount of out-of-school study required by the arrangement of the public schools, have recommended to the school committee that they forbid the assignment of lessons to be learned out of school; that they diminish the number of higher studies, and reduce them to the capacity of the children who constitute the majority of the classes; and that to enable them to do the latter, they establish a high school for girls in the higher branches, &c.

Is it Plainer?—The "American Bible Union" is an association located in New York City, composed of persons of nine different denominations, whose design is to *translate* the Bible without *transferring* a word. One of their "improvements" is this: The text, "A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny" is *translated* thus: "A chœnix of wheat for a denarius, and three chœnix of barley for a denarius." Verily, the "wayfaring man" need "err" no longer!

Robert Schuyler, the great defaulter, it is stated, has bought "a place" on the Rhine, were he now resides, and has sent for his family to join him. His confidential clerk came a passenger to New York last week in the Baltic, on his master's business.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Receipts at the State Treasury from 1st day of December, 1853, to the 30th day of November, 1854, both days inclusive:

Lands	$28,605 25
Auction Commissions	23,225 00
Auction Duties	65,268 22
Tax on Bank Dividends	274,900 42
Tax on Corporation Stock	256,554 12
Tax on Real and Personal Estate	1,510,403 39
Tavern Licenses	187,602 15
Retailers' Licenses	281,048 57
Sample Licenses	8,542 50
Pedlers' Licenses	3,818 50
Brokers' Licenses	16,564 64
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie Licenses	7,866 50
Distillery and Brewery Licenses	3,223 99
Billiard-room, Bowling Saloon and Ten-Pin Alley Licenses	3,565 88
Eating House, Beer House and Restaurant Licenses	20,977 30
Patent Medicine Licenses	2,765 19
Pamphlet Laws	417 31
Militia Tax	29,161 30
Millers' Tax	2,914 17
Registered Tax	1,294 17
Foreign Insurance Agencies	9,235 44
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.	59,987 33
Tax on certain Offices	24,578 19
Collateral Inheritance Tax	124,042 40
Canal and Railroad Tolls	1,918,606 30
Canal Fines	10 00
Tax on Enrolment Laws	5,025 00
Premium on Charters	7,521 00
Loans for the redemption of State Stocks, Interest certificates, domestic creditor certificates, &c.	275,000 00
Temporary Loans	400,435 67
Tax on Loans	159,175 10
Interest on Loans	24,232 58
Sales of Public Property	12,192 14
Tax on Tonnage, &c.	118,205 11
Escheats	1,448 43
Dividends from Bridge Tolls	231 79
Accrued Interest	11,607 17
Colonial Records, &c.	57 00
Refunded Cash,	3,431 95
Annuity for Right of Way	10,000 00
Fees of the Public Offices,	1,559 36
Miscellaneous	1,670 00
	$5,953,670 66
Balance in the State Treasury, Dec. 1, 1853	$727,417 35
Less error by late State Treasurer	12,176 00
Depreciated funds in the Treasury unavailable	41,032 00
	$753,273 35
	$6,706,944 01

Summary of the Payments at the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1853, to the 30th of November, 1854, both days inclusive:

Public Improvements	$2,294,357 43
Expenses of Government	290,605 54
Militia Expenses	13,304 54
Pensions	13,302 34
Charitable Institutions	52,761 87
Pennsylvania Colonization So'ty	1,250 00
Penn'a State Agricultural Soc'ty	2,000 00
Common Schools	1,762 04
Commissioners of Sinking Fund	1,456 66
Loans	5,888 40
Interest on Loans	76,288 13
Guarantied Interest	25,517 50
Domestic Creditors	1,915 86
Damages on Public Works	38,651 85
Special Commissioners	1,937 40
Revenue Commissioners	4,333 19
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths	4,359 50
State Library	2,966 67
Public Buildings and Grounds	4,842 64
Houses of Refuge	22,000 00
Penitentiaries	16,832 00
Nicholson Court	4 12
Escheats	780 19
Colonial Records and Pa. Archives	9,795 10
Amendments to the Constitution	3,009 67
Geological Survey	2,000 00
Abatement of State Tax	75,178 13
Re-issuing Relief Notes	13,300 00
Turnpike Road Companies	2,000 00
Mercantile Appraisers	567 69
Counsel Fees and Commissions	11,685 85
Miscellaneous	23,645 93
	$5,424,983 29
Balance in the Treasury on Nov. 30, 1854, available	1,240,928 72
Depreciated Funds, unavailable	41,032 00
	$1,231,961 72
	$6,706,944 01

☞We have had one shocking murder in the State of Maine during the last month. Crisp, of Topsham, beat his wife with a club or bar, until she died. Cause—rum, of course. We have no murders in Maine to which rum is not the instigator. This man traveled *eight miles*, to the nearest city, to obtain his rum. If he could not have found it in that city's "doggeries," it is not probable that this murder would have been committed. These rum murders in our State will greatly help the friends of the "Maine Law" in their advocacy of amendments, which the working of the law shows to be necessary for its greater efficiency.

There is trouble in the German Lutheran Church, Newark, N. J. The minister, who was elected for fifteen years, has turned Roman Catholic, and in attempting to introduce the forms and church ceremonies peculiar to that faith, has roused their ire and opposition: he locked the church door against the congregation. The latter have applied, through the trustees, to the court, to open the doors, and allow them the use of the church. There has been no decision in the case, but from the feeling evinced, there is danger of violence.

Santa Anna has been chosen President of Mexico with extraordinary powers—a vote for that purpose having been taken. Every one could vote as he pleased, but those who voted against him, had better make tracks for some other country.

Five bears were in tow of a party on Jack's mountain a week or two ago, but they all managed to escape.

To Postmasters.

We would call the attention of county Postmasters to the fact that they are required, by law, to take as good care of papers sent to their offices, as letters—that they are prohibited from reading them, or allowing others than those to whom they are addressed to do so—and that they are authorized to charge the Department a compensation for their trouble for delivering county Papers.

Some Snow—*Lost Sheep.*—A letter from Onondaga county, New York, says that snow fell to the depth of four feet or thereabouts, week before last, and that in the town of Dewitt, a flock of ninety sheep was snowed under. The neighbors turned out en masse to hunt for the sheep, and, after looking four or five days, were compelled to abandon the search.

An Old Cavalry officer in England proposes an easy way of raising $3,000,000 a year to supply twenty additional cavalry regiments for the present war, viz: By confiscating the revenues wasted on bishops, deans and chapters. The old reprobate thinks, no doubt, that it is very inconsistent to have preaching and praying at home, while engaged in such a work of slaughter abroad.

Shawls.—At the Bay State Mills, in Lawrence, there are annually manufactured four hundred thousand shawls, valued at upwards of a million and a half of dollars. The mills consume forty thousand pounds of wool in a day, or upwards of twelve million in a year. The fleeces of at least three million of sheep are annually required to supply the demand.

Another Great Failure.—Among the suspensions of the day is that of the city of Springfield, Mass. The Springfield Republican says there is not a dollar in the City Treasury, and it understands there cannot be any got in unless from charitable contributions, until after the 1st of January.

Stopping the Credit System.—The newspaper publishers of Connecticut having become tired of the credit system, have determined that after the 1st of February subscribers residing out of the place in which the paper subscribed for is published.

On the 18th inst., Dr. Huey was elected Auditor of State by the Arkansas Legislature. This was considered a victory of the Know Nothings. A resolution against the Know Nothings was defeated in the Arkansas House of Representatives three or four weeks ago by a vote of two to one.

Valuable Discovery.—We learn from the Lewisburg (Va.) Chronicle that a mine of block tin has been discovered in Upshur county, that State, yielding, it is said, 90 per cent. of pure ore. It has been purchased by three gentlemen, who will immediately commence mining operations.

During the month of November last year, out of 31,191 emigrants who sailed from the different ports of Europe for New York, 1,112 died during the passage, being upwards of 3½ per cent. on a voyage occupying on the average somewhat less than 39 days.

A son of Mr. Waream, best known as "Button," broke his arm on Saturday evening last in jumping a post. He had it set by a physician, and then went home to tell his mishap. This, we believe, is the third time he has had an arm broken.

Gen. Quitman has written to a gentleman in Baltimore, saying that the next fillibustering expedition must be organized outside of the United States, in some adjacent locality, in order to avoid infraction of the neutrality laws.

Cincinnati, Dec. 20.—The case of Arrison, for the murder of Allison, was given to the jury this evening, and, after being out only three hours, they rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The Jennings estate, about which so much fuss has been made, in this country, is said to be nothing more than a humbug by which sundry lawyers in this country and England contrive to live.

A poor mechanic of Cincinnati received a fortune of $8000 by the death of an uncle. He became a gentleman, and in one month spent all but $1600 at a gambling saloon, &c. &c.

The Bradford Argus has reduced its terms to $1, and adopted the cash system, and the Clearfield Republican, which has been published as a dollar paper, raises its terms to $1 50.

The British papers announce the death of Mr. G. Mogridge, better known as the useful writer *Old Humphrey*, on Nov. 2d, in his 66th year.

Horace Greely says the K. N's occupy pro-slavery grounds, and that they intend to elect the next President.