LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813....WHOLE NO., 717.

AT $1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE DYING YEAR.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Cross his eyes—they look so cold,
Out across the snowy world:
Draw the curtains close around,
That the bells, with psalms sound,
He dull hearing may not wound.

Clasp his hands—so long and thin,
They were full when he came in
Just twelve months ago with grain,
Seeds of happiness and pain,
That he scattered 'round like rain!

Hush! he's gone—about the wind
Did that last sigh, sighed mankind
Word "Farewell!"—was more a sigh
Then a word. I hear it die
On the breeze that murmuring by.

Smooth the wrinkles on his brow—
He'll not feel the pressure now.
Hark! the rain sobs at the door,
Thinking how it was of yore
Old Year die—and shall no more!

Lay him out ere he grow cold,
Clothe him for the churchyard mold—
Who is this among us here,
Standing for the Old Man's bier?
'Tis his heir—'tis the New Year!

Hail to thee! thou last of Years,
With the young eyes very full of tears;
But the wine of youth is brief,
Thou will soon forget the grief,
Thy new power will bring relief.

Leave us—gray old man, New Year!
To the earth his corpse to bear.
Go! the world, with mirth and glee,
Waits impatiently for thee.
Leave the dead, so cold and grim!
Some day thou shalt be like him!

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1858.

Price of the Chronicle.

While the large majority of patrons pay $1.50 for this journal, some inquire, in a friendly spirit, if we can afford it to Clubs for $1? and some of our most esteemed cotemporaries—issuing no better sheets than ours, yet charging $1.50 or $2 per year to all—remonstrate against the lowness of these Club rates. We answer—

It is true, we *could not live* by printing a paper of this size and quality, for $1 per year; and there is little, if any, profit on such subscriptions. But the *principle* is this—by getting clubs, at just at a reduced price, we secure a wider range of patrons, many of whom are afterwards content to pay the full price, and thereby we gain in the long run. We also find it answers the same purpose as hiring an Agent, and the sum realized is about what would remain after an agent's services had been

Still, we had *not* intended, after last year, to offer the CHRONICLE for less than $1.50 (or $1.25 to the largest clubs.) "Hard Times" do not reduce the cost of publishing a paper, but rather enhance it, by reducing some of its patronage. There are few branches of business, which suffer more than printing, in times of business depression. There is actually more work to be done on newsjournals, now, because they are not so thronged with advertising favors. It consequently *costs more* than usual to print them, while their income is *less*. But, as we do most of our work *ourselves*, we think we can stand it, till another harvest and better times roll around. (We might add, that our present stock of printing paper is the best, and most expensive, we have ever purchased.)

But the *general* difficulty of realizing money throughout the country, and the *special* loss of the staple crop in this region, have induced us—under a full view of all the facts—to continue our Club rates ONE YEAR LONGER; and, if we make no profit on Clubs, we at last show our sympathy with those who find it difficult to raise means at present; and we trust they will not forget us when *they* are more favored, and when we return to our full rates.

Yes, without vanity, we think the CHRONICLE is well WORTH $1.50 in any family. Yet, to those who will spare the time, and (as is done in some cases) advance the money for some friend or neighbor who is or thinks he is totally unable, we will send—until we give notice to the contrary—at the rate of $1.25 for 4 copies to 10, or $1 each for 10 copies and upwards—to be addressed to any place desired.

EXTRA PREMIUM.

We learn of several Clubs for the *Chronicle* being made up, by persons who wish to get "OTZINACHSON." ("The more the merrier"—we have plenty of room.) As an *extra inducement*, we offer ANOTHER Premium. We will give

DR. ELDER'S LIFE OF DR. KANE,

(a splendid book, soon to be issued) to the person bringing in the cash for the *largest* Club, by Saturday of February Court. (We will send the paper to any who may desire it from 1st January, to pay at Feb. Court.)

A REVELATION.—The public are indebted to Mr. Bigler for his revelation, in the debate of Wednesday, of the fact that the omission, in Mr. Toombs' Kansas bill of the last Congress, of any provision for a submission to the people of the Constitution proposed to be formed under it, was *a matter of design and concert among the Democratic politicians who conferred upon it*. The Republicans suspected the design at the time, and charged it, but were met by indignant denial. *It is now said by Mr. Bigler that the framers of the Toombs bill intended that there should be* NO SUBMISSION *to the people of the Constitution to be formed under it.*

What has Congress done?

Adjourned over from Christmas to 4th Jan., what has Congress done besides electing a majority from Slaveholding States to its offices?

CHAPLAINS.—The interests of religion have been greatly promoted by refusing to elect salaried chaplains, whose electioneering had become disgusting. Now, some thirty or forty of the Washington clergy officiate by turns, without any promise of compensation. The first sermon in the new Hall of the House, by an Episcopal clergyman of Virginia, was an eloquent exhortation to righteousness, bearing hard on the "peculiar institution."

COMMITTEES.—While the presiding officers of both branches of Congress are Southerners, all the Committees respecting Slavery are governed by the Slaveholding interest, and a preponderance on all, given to the Democracy, larger than their proportion of Members. This was openly charged in the Senate by the Republicans, and admitted by the Dem. Senators Stuart and Pugh.

Mr. Douglas is still at the head of the Committee on Territories. Gen. Cameron is on the Finance Committee, only, while Bigler is on the Committee of Commerce, Post offices, District of Columbia, and Engrossed Bills! A similar unfairness characterizes all the Senate Committees.

In the House, the inequality is less glaring, yet decisive. Mr. Kunkel is on the Claims committee, Mr. Grow on the Territories, Mr. Leidy on Roads and Canals, Mr. Dewart on Unfinished Business, Mr. White on Expenses of some department.

A proposition to appoint several $1800 Clerks of Standing Committees in Senate was lost.

PASSED.—Under the whip and spur of the previous question, the Bill to issue Twenty Million Dollars of Government Shinplasters, or Bank notes without any specie basis, was passed, and signed by the President. The Republicans succeeded in modifying the bill so that no note should be of a less denomination than $100, and their issue limited to 1859. In other respects, it was passed through unaltered, at three per cent. interest. Thus, the FIRST MEASURE of Buchanan's Administration is to BORROW MONEY, or rather to MANUFACTURE PAPER, to carry on the mentary or its-anti-bank-paper, hard money professions!

New Counterfeit Detector.

About the most useful thing that any person in business can have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST"—a monthly quarto publication, which contains all the information they can obtain in regard to Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, of Philad., it is announced will supervise it and make the corrections in each number of the list, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, correct the Stock List. It asserts that it is not intended to subserve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Directors do, and therefore will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all who need such a work to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To Clubs, 4 copies for $3.00; or 10 copies for $7.00; or 25 copies for $15.00. Address all orders to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞These Detectors have considerable trouble in keeping the run of the Banks. Thus the above has Wm. Cameron as Pres't of the North'd Bank, instead of J. B. Packer; omits F. W. Pollock as Cashier of Lewisburg Bank; and gives the following "fresh news:" "*Bank of Shamokin*, Shamokin Dam, Potter Co. *D.*" "*D.* means that we consider the bank *Doubted*." There are certainly great reasons for this doubting. The truth is, there is only a *charter* for a bank at Shamokin town—no banks there except of coal and coal dust. 'Shamokin Dam' is another place, between Sunbury and Selinsgrove, only famed for its fishing 'banks' and its schutes; and as to 'Potter county,' it is 150 miles distant, in an original "wild cat" region. "Catawissa Bank" is not yet chartered. "Bank of Catasaqua" and "Catasaqua Bank" are but one. Smuller, not "Semiller," Pres't of the Middletown Bank. In the list of Broken Banks, "Alleghany Susquehanna, Montrose," means "Bank of Susquehanna County"... It requires much of care and attention to get up and keep up these matters correctly, and thus benefit the public.

HONEST CONFESSION.—The Independence (Missouri) *Messenger* says: "For three years, we have had a continual din and turmoil of opposing factions in that distracted Territory, (Kansas,) which has extended to the border counties. *Time and again we have been called upon to furnish* MEN and MONEY *to carry on* a political campaign in Kansas." So, the truth is out, at last.

Notes from an E-flat Sax-horn.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is a proverb as true as it is old. There is nothing better suited to sharpen up "Jack" or any one else than blowing a horn, or sawing a violin, either. Consequently, we (Jr.) are to be found in every musical society accessible to us—vocal, instrumental, and mixed—making all the noise possible, (being small, we have to make up in racket what we lack in size).

Held's Cornet and String Bands, having progressed far enough to play before folks without embarrassment, accepted an invitation to spend a merry Christmas at the residence of our kind friend, Mr Michael Brown, in East Buffaloe; and, some of his turkeys having deceased very suddenly, we were called upon to pay a last tribute of respect to their remains at the same time. Consequently, after giving our borough citizens a parting salute, and finding that not a member was missing, we straightway loaded up horns, drums, cymbals, fiddles, flutes, and other necessary accoutrements, and proceeded up Market street as quietly as possible, flanked on both sides by waving linen, bandanna and cotton handkerchiefs, screeching youngsters, and such like concomitants. Being a formidable looking array, we had the turn-pike to ourselves—went through like a snow-plough—none knew what was up, or ventured to ask. A large black dog, however, came bounding across a field, with one eye looking wonderfully inquisitive and the other fearfully savage, as though he were asking liberty to demolish us; a terrific blast from a heavy bass horn settled the question for him instanter; he wheeled as if turned by a cannon-ball, and broke in a line at a direct angle with the road—away he went, increasing his speed at every jump, reached a fence, cleared it, and we have had no tidings from him since. Reaching our destination, we found every thing a little ahead of our expectations, and we anticipated something of a high order. Having alighted and unpacked, we made free to introduce ourselves in no very quiet or ceremonious manner. Every instrument was tested to its utmost, greatly to the astonishment of the live stock on the premises. Entered the house, and were soon invited to a kind of repast which printers are seldom called upon to indulge in. A little of *everything* that a mer could get up, and done up in a style known only to Pennsylvania women. We ascertained, when all seated at the table, that we were closely packed; here was dilemma—hungry as leeches, and no room to expand; but, it was astonishing, in this situation, to see how rapidly the provisions vanished, and could be traced to all quarters but the sopranos—(sopranos never eat much, you know!) But this phenomenon was explained; though there was no room for side-expansion, there was nothing to prevent swelling in other directions; and on concluding, we found that we had expanded fore and aft, somewhat resembling a score of mammoth sun fish.

After dinner, we took possession of a pasture field; cattle did n't know what to make of us; they never saw horns like ours borne by animals before; came up towards us at a long, timid trot, and opened their eyes, while we prepared to salute them; the first blast sufficed to appease their curiosity; with elevated heads and horizontal tails, they parted company with us, and galloped pell-mell to the farthest corner of the field, where they stood trembling and amazed, while we took our first lessons in marching to our own music. These lessons were highly interesting and healthy performances. The heavy bass ahead, and being blessed with extensive traveling arrangements, they started off as if walking for wages, and before we had got around the field, we were pretty well distributed over it. But this difficulty was soon remedied, as one of our body guard volunteered to be field-marshal, and walked ahead, bearing a long pole. But this walking in close proximity did n't suit, altogether; as there was some ice in the way, those of us who were obliged to use notes frequently found our instruments, books and selves scattered over the ice, and others stumbling over us. Some of the valves froze, which terminated our out door exercises, and we repaired to the house, where we laid by the brass, tuned up the strings, and concluded within doors.

—Other civilities of a similar character have been extended to these Bands, which we may notice hereafter. And, in behalf of the members, we return our warmest thanks to those who have so bountifully entertained us.

FROM INDIA, the news is interesting. Gen. Havelock is surrounded by 70,000 insurgents at Lucknow. Sir Colin Campbell was pushing on to his relief, with over 4,000 men. English troops are pouring into India at the rate of 2,000 a week. It is said that Nena Sahib commands the Sepoys around Lucknow. When Delhi was deserted by the insurgents, all the Europeans in their possession were burned to death.

Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen recently married Miss Harriet Pompelly, of Owego, N. Y.

Communicated for the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Mean Height of the Thermometer at Lewisburg for the years 1856 and 1857, with the amount of Rain and Snow measured in inches of Water.

	1856. 7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	1857. 7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	RAIN AND SNOW. 1856	1857
January	9.14	23.57	14.32	15.81	—10.13	21.73	14.68	15.51		1.351
Feby	13.33	26.08	19.83	20.04	—30.11	41.49	33.80	35.13		0.699
March	18.90	35.95	24.73	26.36	—27.49	40.12	33.42	33.67		1.488
April	42.56	57.11	48.00	49.36	36.57	48.09	38.75	41.23		3.018
May	53.87	65.10	55.88	58.11	50.97	64.91	55.81	57.23		3.030
June	68.62	80.12	68.81	72.58	64.15	74.25	64.46	67.15		2.550
July	70.87	82.34	72.88	75.47	66.54	79.65	69.48	72.14		4.185
Aug.	62.71	75.56	65.67	67.99	63.61	77.37	68.14	69.70		2.470
Sept.	52.26	73.60	60.72	62.53	58.19	72.46	61.04	62.89		3.016
Oct.	39.75	59.32	45.67	48.31	44.55	58.21	48.32	49.80		2.005
Nov.	32.73	45.42	37.77	38.64	31.11	44.46	35.94	37.17		0.746
Dec.	28.20	34.17	26.48	27.22	—31.25	39.66	32.69	34.33		1.518
	40.74	54.74	43.95	46.85	—42.61	55.03	46.40	48.01		2.423
									—24.195	2.071
									38.095	4.730
									Difference	12.870

Mean for the whole year 1856 46.85
do do 1857 48.01
Difference 1.16

Thus it appears that the difference in temperature of the two years is scarcely more than one degree.

The thermometer reached its lowest point for the year 1857, on the 24th of Jan., when it stood at –19. The highest point was 90.9, 14th Aug. C. S. J.

CASUALTIES.—The *New York Herald* presents the following summary of public accidents during the last two years:

	1856	1857
Fires enumerated	227	230
Lives lost by the fires	89	72
Property burned	$21,159,000	15,792,000
Steamboat accidents	29	32
Lives lost	358	322
Wounded	127	86
Railroad accidents	113	125
Lives lost	195	130
Wounded	629	530

This report would indicate fewer lamentations than the year before. The decrease of travel for the last fourth of the year, may in part account for the less No. of railroad and steamboat disasters.

FINANCIAL.—The Banks of Pennsylvania whith reported prior to the 1st of November last, present the following state of funds as compared with a year previous:

	1856	1857
Circulation	17,362,345	11,432,363
Specie	5,973,138	4,463,916
Deposits	26,522,920	16,421,539

The specie funds and other assets are not here included, but this exhibit looks pretty safe. The New York City Banks have 25,000,000 in specie—six times as much as all the Pennsylvania Banks. This shows that the profits of the Free Trade Tariff have enriched the great importing city, while the cash has gone to Europe.

It is said to be contemplated by several of the Banks near Philadelphia, to resume their specie payments before long. The East are prepared, but the trouble is with the West and Southern States.

There have been between Four and Five Hundred Millions of Dollars coined in the United States, of which half has gone to pay the balance of trade against us.

Senator Seward in a late speech thought there would soon be a great revival of business. The coin locked up in New York, must and should be put to better use.

NEW YEAR'S MORN—1858—was welcomed in our goodly 'burg by an unprecedented, world-awakening, simultaneous ringing of the church and other bells, the blowing of the shrill steam whistles, the howling of five hundred astounded dogs, the crowing of hundreds of mistaken roosters, and various other demonstrations, oral and otherwise, of one thousand more or less juvenile population. Vastly sweeter and more harmonious were the emissions of our Borough Band, who undertook, at an early hour, to serenade all their friends and substantial patrons, but finding their number so "numerous," after persevering nearly all night were fain to adjourn.—But, we regret to feel compelled to add, that quite a number of boys and men—from some of whom better manners might be expected, and who it is sincerely to be hoped will never allow themselves to be thus drawn out of the way again—were more or less inebriated, and disgraced themselves and their friends by their conduct.—Young men! determine that this shall be your last mistake of that kind! Totally and for ever avoid the cup that intoxicates, and the company that would lead you to touch it! It is not a cunning thing—worthy of private jokes and laughter—to get drunk: call it by any other name you choose, it is vile and disgusting and debasing still: it is a shame, and a cause of bitter mourning to all who love you sincerely, and who desire to promote your best interests.

Fillibuster Indignation Meetings

Have been held in some of the Southern Cities, but seem to have failed to excite the feeling which the leaders of them desired. Walker was serenaded in Washington, and parades before Buchanan, his Cabinet, and the other sworn officers of the Government, as freely and as proudly as if he had not violated plain international laws, and caused the death of thousands of ardent young Americans, as well as the robbery and murder of hundreds more of people harmless of any offence except defending their homes.

The attempt to excite the Administration to open condemnation of Com. Paulding, is checked by the voice of the free States and of the Conservatives in the Slave States. The moral and religious element, it is in vain much longer to combat.

Com. Paulding's account of the capture of Walker and his crew, is noble and manly. He says they were outlaws and murderers, whom he was ordered by Government to intercept in their unlawful warfare upon Nicaragua, with which our nation was at peace, and bound by treaties of amity; and he *did* stop them in their career, and thus performed an act of humanity to them and to the world. If, in his manner of executing his order, there was anything technically wrong, he is willing to bear the responsibility *himself*, and to relieve the Government.

The Fillibusters say he had no right to touch Walker after he had slipped through the fleet ordered to prevent his landing, and had actually landed. But no harm was done, and if Nicaragua does not complain, nobody else can. It would have been as wrong to intercept Walker in a Nicaraguan harbor, as in a Nicaraguan town. Perhaps a man has no strict legal right to shoot a mad dog or a ravening bear within his neighbor's fields; but, after all, could any reasonable man object? So there should be free passage, all over the world, for hunting down and hounding out pirates and fillibusters. Outlaws, and themselves trampling down all laws human and divine, what law can they plead for their security?

—But these Fillibuster excusers did not complain when Gen. Jackson went into the Spanish territory near Pensacola to chastise savages, and found Territory of Florida to hunt the runaway slaves there intermarried, and thus brought on the Florida war—nor when the U. S. Army, under Gaines, passed over the Texas line to aid the Texans and intimidate the Mexicans. The Administration never allowed any invasion of Canadian Territory, to extend American institutions to the North. Invasions of foreign soil to *spread* Slavery, are all right; but a momentary touch of such soil to stop the career of a *pirate*, is all wrong!

Gen. Henningsen, and others of Walker's friends, it is stated, are planning new schemes of invasion, and have many men and much money at certain Southern ports.

It is rumored that the Administration are about to order home Capt. Chatard, because he did *not* arrest Walker; and also censure Com. Paulding because he *did* arrest him!—The President, between his conscientious convictions of right, and the domineering of his Cabinet, is in a hornet's nest, that stings turn which way he will!

COM. PAULDING, who captured Gen. Walker, is a son or grandson of the *Paulding* who helped capture Andre, who the Arnold of that day was protecting in his efforts to ruin our country. There is good blood in him, honestly inherited. Andre and Arnold could not "fool" old Paulding, nor could Buch. and Walker "fool" the young one. They were ordered to look out for spies and truce-breakers, and they did so. Both exceeded some of the niceties of red-tapeism, but both did a good thing. The comparisons here fail. The U. S. authorities of olden time *applauded* the elder Paulding—now they censure the young one.

DIED OF GRIEF.—Samuel King, of Rising Sun, Ind., died very suddenly on Tuesday last. He become involved in financial difficulties, and his creditors in New York came on with large claims, made, Mr. King alleged, by his partner, without his knowledge, and closed his store. He was so overcome by these troubles that, after a conversation with his wife, he lay down and was soon found dead.

An action for debt, by a wife against her husband, to recover money loaned by her husband, being *property acquired after marriage*, was tried in the Common Pleas of Perry county, Pa., a short time since, Judge Graham presiding. The question was whether a wife could maintain a suit against her husband. The Court decided that she could, and decreed a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,508.

We see it stated that John Martin, of London, has became possessor of the "Jenning's property," about which so much has been made in America. The estate is now about $60,000,000 in amount.

☞"How do the Democratic Congressmen stand as between Douglas and Buchanan?" is a question often asked, but can not be definitely answered. There are many rumors. All the Democratic newspapers of Illinois and Ohio stand by Douglas, and it is said reflect the views of all or a large majority of the Democratic Congressmen from those States, with Mr Hickman of Pa. Mr. Stuart, Senator from Michigan, is with Douglas, and it is thought one or both the Minnesota Senators will be. But most of the Northern Congressmen do not openly commit themselves, although Mr. Broderick, the Democratic Senator from California said, "If the people of Kansas had taken the Delegates to the Lecompton Convention and flogged them, or cut off their ears, and driven them out of the country, I would have applauded them for the act."

☞The Editors of the Minersville *Advocate* have been mulcted in $200 fine for charging the death of two men in some coal mines upon the carelessness of the proprietor. Mr. Price, the principal Editor, has been himself a miner, and feels strongly the dangers and neglects of that class. No doubt, he desires to do something for their benefit, by a law on the subject. We wish him success in this effort, and also advise him to be more guarded in his expressions, and not let his sympathy overpower his judgment. It is a matter worthy of public attention, for such deaths and accidents are lamentably frequent, and many think unnecessarily so.

☞The Bloomsburg *Democrat*, alluding to the recovery of Charles R. Buckalew, of the State Senate, says, "his absence would create an *irreparable desideratum*." Must be some mistake, here—the Col. means "hiatus," "sense of goneness," "wacancy," or somethink of that sort—surely he don't think a vacant seat so very desirable?

BIG SWINDLING GAME.—The enterprising Territories of Oregon and Washington have handed in to Congress their little bill for scalping Indians and violating squaws two years ago. The "War" it will be recollected, was stigmatized by Gen Wool, then commanding on the Pacific, as wholly wanton and unprovoked—having been deliberately got up by the Whites easy Uncle Sam. Neither Oregon nor Washington has ever paid anything [illegible] sequence for the Public Lands absorbed by their white inhabitants, but they are ready enough to knock a bottom-board out of the Treasury and load up their several carts with the "Spoils." They have had a "Commission on Indian War-Claims" sitting for nearly a year past, which has made up the following cheering aggregates:

Number of volunteer troops in Oregon enrolled in the late Indian War	1,523
Amount of volunteer's pay reported by the Commission	$1,409,004.33
Amount of expenses in support of volunteer service in Oregon	2,940,344.30
Total war debt in Oregon	$4,449,009.93
Number of volunteer troops in Washington	1,596
Reported volunteers, pay of same	$949,996.00
Expenses in support of volunteers in Washington	971,997.18
Total war debt in Washington	$1,921,993.18
Total war debt in both Territories	6,371,003.11

The claims of American citizens for French Spoliations of our commerce prior to 1800, are now something over fifty-eight years old. They are as righteously due as any public debt ever was. After these shall have been paid half a century or so, we trust the claims of the Oregon and Washington Indian-fighters will come up for consideration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Large meetings to sustain Douglas have been held by the Democrats of Chicago and Detroit. The office-holders in New York and Philadelphia have had meetings to sustain Buchanan, but they were not large or effective. Douglas passed through Philad. and a big crowd of Democrats called him out in a speech. Forney boasts that he can defeat Buchanan in Philad. on the Kansas question, although the majority of the Administration papers in the State seems to stand by the President, whatever he may do.

The Holston Conference of the M. E. Church South, at its recent conference in Marion, Va., *rescinded* that clause in the discipline which prohibits the "buying and selling of men, women and children for the purpose of enslaving them." Over 100 traveling preachers in conference, and only four voted against it. The proposition is to be submitted to the twenty three annual Conferences South between this and the General Conference in May next, which convenes in Nashville.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FINANCES.—The following is the aggregate of the receipts and expenditures of the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1856, to the 30th day of November, 1857, both days inclusive—

Receipts of the year, including last balance	$3,976,415 26
Expenditures of the year	3,407,276 79
Bal. in Treasury, Dec., 1'57	$569,138 47

A CALIFORNIA GIRL.—Miss Anne Vanbatkenburg was awarded the prize of a $50 dress, for the best loaf of bread sent to the State Fair at Stockton, California. There were over 100 competitors, and the fair [illegible] Nimrod is but 11 years old.

"FAST MEN."—The vicious, die early. They fall like shadows, or tumble like wrecks and ruins into the grave—often while young, almost always before forty. "The wicked live not half their days." The world at once ratifies the truth and assigns the reason, by describing the dissolute as "fast men;" that is, they live fast, they spend their twelve hours in six, getting through the whole before the meridian, and dropping out of sight into darkness. While others are in the glow and glory of life, "Their sun is down while it is yet day." And they might have helped it. Many die long before they need. Your men of genius, like Burns and Byron, to whom, when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal; and your obscure and nameless "wandering stars," who waste their youth in libertine indulgence; can not live long. They must die early. They put on the steam till they blow up the boiler. They run at such a rate that the fire goes out for want of fuel. The machinery is destroyed by reckless speed and rapid wear. Nothing can save them. Their physical strength can not stand the strain they put it to; while the state of their minds is often such that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body, and make for itself a way of escape from the incessant hell of its own tho'ts.

A bear was caught in a trap at Northfield, Vt., last week, and to save dear life he gnawed off the paw that held him to the savage instrument. Being no surgeon, however, he neglected to tie up the arteries, and his pursuers readily followed the trail of blood for five miles, when they easily overcame the panting fugitive, exhausted as he was by the loss of vital fluid.

The Black Democracy are beginning to "shriek" over Old Buck's Kansas Constitution. They growl now like bears with sore heads, and they blame it all on the free state men. Any old granny would know better than that. This Constitution, all over slavery, is the fruit of the Border Ruffian seed sown and watered with the blood of Free State men.

Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, has been chosen Minister to Central America by Mr. Buchanan. This belies the denunciation of Fillibusterism embodied in the [illegible] message. If there be one man more intensely fillibuster than any other man.

The Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger* is informed on good authority that a Missouri slaveholder has removed to Warren county in that State, and brought with him five or six slaves, whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the Dred Scott decision.

PAYING THEM OFF.—John H. Houston, a prominent Know Nothing, has just got a $1600 clerkship, at Washington. The K. N's having elected him, Buchanan must give them some offices, if the Paddys do grumble.

James H. Lane is appointed Major General of the Militia of Kansas, with eight Brigadiers, an Adjutant, an Inspector, Quartermaster, Commissary, and Surgeon. Col. Eldridge, whose Free State Hotel was burned down, is the Commissary.

Randolph, who pulled Gen. Jackson's nose, was appointed to command of the United States Arsenal, by Pres. Buchanan, at Washington. The Tennessee Congressmen waited upon the President, and demanded Randolph's dismissal: and Buchanan obeyed!

SMALL BUSINESS.—It is stated that Mr. Buchanan will not send to the Senate Northern Postmasters for confirmation, until the Douglas insurrection is over; in other words, not until Northern M. C's sustain the Lecompton Convention.

One-fifth of the cultivated land in England is sown annually in wheat. The average yield is given at 32 bushels per acre, which, we think, is more than double the average yield of the United States.

The States of South Carolina and Texas are in earnest, in their efforts to re-open the African Slave-trade by repealing all laws contrary thereto.

The Administration policy is evidently to create a great National Debt, so as to make it a bond of union while they push on their Slavery schemes.

In Cambridge, Mass., A. G. Patten was put on trial for stealing a hen, but the evidence showed that the fowl was a rooster, and the accused was discharged.

It costs $5000 a foot to launch the Leviathan. Over $300,000 has been already expended. The last trial day they only shoved it along 3 inches.

Three Seminoles have been killed by our "gallant sojers" during a two years' war in Florida. Their deaths cost about $800,000 apiece!

Iranistan, humbug Barnum's costly residence, has been destroyed by fire; loss, $60,000.

Gen. Commenfort is the absolute Dictator of the Mexican Republic!

There were 53,874 votes polled in [illegible] of Minnesota.