

THE CHRONICLE. Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec 12. CLOSE OF VOLUME. New Arrangements for the Coming Year.

Two weeks will close the second year of the "Lewisburg Chronicle" under its present management. The problem has been, respectable in appearance, regularly published, and affording a living to its proprietor. We have bestowed upon it all the capital and attention warranted by its patronage; but a steady increase of substantial support encourages us to present a journal more worthy of the pride and the extended aid of the people of Lewisburg and its vicinity.

With this view, we shall with our Third Volume furnish weekly more NEW READING MATTER. Our mechanical duties have prevented us from bestowing that labor upon the Editorial Department of our paper which it should receive. Often has it been sent to press without a line of the editorial having been committed to paper. Our patrons will with us be glad to learn that we have secured the valued aid of a gentleman to whose ability, integrity, general information, and kindly spirit, the supervision of the columns of this paper is entrusted with entire confidence.

With the New Year, H. C. Hickok, Esq., will devote such time as he can spare from his professional labors, to the entertainment of our readers. We trust this announcement will give additional interest to our paper, and commend it to more extensive perusal. We are confident it will receive new life and vigor—and we promise to laudably improve its appearance as fast and as far as its income will warrant.

It is well known that Mr. Hickok is a firm Democrat—and as the Publisher is suspected of leaning towards Whiggery, we hope this accession will be an additional guarantee that the paper will not have a party bias. With the advent of a new Editor, it is to be hoped he will be cheered with much co-labor in the form of careful and practical Communications and Correspondence. A Country paper needs much of original matter; and an Independent paper more than any other should have support from the pen as well as the purse.

TERMS—We shall hereafter (as an inducement for early payments) afford the subscribers at \$1.00 for each volume in advance; \$1.25 if paid within three months; \$1.50 if paid before the year closes; and \$2.00 if not paid before the expiration of the year.

There are many indebted to us for the Chronicle, advertising, and job work. We have a payment on our part to make this month, and respectfully ask of those who can, to aid us in "doing as we would be done by."

It is now about ten months since the California emigrants from Lewisburg left home, and their friends had begun to be apprehensive for their safety, when yesterday letters were received from two of the number, announcing that they all had reached the promised land in good health. We hope to present some particulars, ere long.

No Free Schools appear to go poorly in New York. The Free school law submitted to the people of the State of New York at the recent election, has been adopted by the following vote: For F. Schools, 249,872; against Free Schools, 91,246. Majority for Free Schools, 157,924.

Efforts are being made at Huntington to purchase the James Bridge near that place, so as to make it free for travel. The Grand Jury recommend the county commissioners to appropriate \$1500 towards it. We will do our share towards making the Lewisburg Bridge free.

Congress is still doing nothing but using up the people's money—party spirit being so strong in the House, that no Speaker can be chosen! This is a beautiful illustration of the power of party discipline.

"The Locomotive" sports a gay and serviceable new dress—and adopts some reforms which we hope to see prosper and become universal.

The Postmaster General, has issued a circular against the transmission of letters and papers to California outside the mails, which subjects the persons sending them to a penalty of fifty dollars in each instance.

Two great Truths. Dr. Abernethy used to tell his scholars that all human maladies arise from two causes—stuffing and fretting. Seasonable Advice.—The best advice to the public at this season, next to the exercise of all due charity and kindness, is to keep the feet warm and dry.

Harrisburg, Dec. 6. Dr. Mills has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Dauphin penitentiary, to \$200 fine, and costs.

COURT week, next week.

From California.

New York, Dec. 7. The steamer Crescent City arrived here this afternoon from Chagres, with dates to the 23 November from San Francisco. She brings no less than \$1,000,000 of gold dust as freight, besides about \$400,000 in the hands of the passengers.

She brings 100 passengers, including the Minister from the King of the Sandwich Islands. The accounts from California continue encouraging, such as will by no means check the tide of emigration. The health of the miners was generally good, excepting occasional attacks of dysentery, of a very light character.

There continued to be large arrivals of emigrants from the United States and Europe, and over one hundred English vessels were lying off San Francisco. The overland emigrants were also pouring in very rapidly, many of them having suffered great privations on the route.

There had been a naval execution on board the U. S. frigate Savannah, one of the crew having attempted to take the life of an officer.

The State Constitution of California has been adopted by the Convention, and is published in the newspapers.

No less than 1300 passengers passed through Chagres, on their way to Panama waiting passage to San Francisco.

The brig Avalon and Susan G. Owens, of Philadelphia, arrived at San Francisco on the 8th Oct.

Advices from California concur in the expression of the belief that Col Fremont will be elected to the U. S. Senate. A letter just received from Col. J. B. Weller states that Col. Fremont has not yet relieved him of his responsibilities as boundary commissioner.

The announcement that the Hon. T. Butler King had arrived in the Crescent City, proves to be altogether incorrect, as will be seen by the following from the Pacific News.

"Hon. Thomas Butler King's health continues to improve daily, and we learn with unfeigned satisfaction, that he has yielded to the earnest solicitations of his friends to be returned to the United States Senate, as one of the first representatives of the new State of California. To this end he has resigned his seat as member from Georgia, and as he publicly announced at the meeting in Portsmouth square, in June last, he has emphatically taken up his residence with us."

The Salem Register says: "The private advices received in this city from California, are rather discouraging. Letters generally do not speak very favorably of the prospects of the diggers, and those who are successful in trading complain of the climate as not suitable for the new England Constitutions, and such as will not induce them to make any longer stay than they can well bear. Several from this vicinity have returned home, being satisfied of what they have already seen of the prospect. The Essex company, like all the rest, has been disbanded, and the members are digging on their own hook, but living together."

A writer in a London paper states that the woolen manufacturers of England have very much increased their trade during the past year. The total exports have been \$28,899,149, and that the United States have taken 30 per cent. of them or nearly one-third, NINE MILLION dollars worth. No wonder we have so many woolen factories lying idle.

We are pleased to learn that the Canal Commissioners have contracted with the Montour Iron Company of Danville, and Phoenixville Company of Chester county, for the iron that shall be required upon the railroad to avoid the Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill Railroad.

On the 22d ult., a man named Christian Weik, in a state of intoxication, fell head foremost from the first floor of J. S. Welsh's tavern, in Waynesborough Franklin county, into the cellar, from the effect of which he died on the following Tuesday.

John Price, convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing Campbell in Baltimore, in May last, has been sentenced to 14 years confinement in the penitentiary.

The number of taxable inhabitants of Adams county is 5,619, having increased from 5,212 since 1842. There are 9 deaf and dumb, and 10 blind persons in the county.

The President of the State Morris Bagh has been arrested in New Jersey for perjury in having sworn that the actual cash capital of the concern had been paid in.

In the Supreme Court of the United State, the case of Thomas W. Dorr, against the State of Rhode Island, was dismissed, at the costs of plaintiff in error.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

House.—The members assembled at 12 o'clock. The Clerk read the Journal of Saturday.

On motion, the balloting for Speaker tri-va voce was resumed:—

Table with columns: Candidates, Ballotings (29th, 30th, 31st), and Total. Candidates include Winthrop, W., Potter, D., Wilcox, F. S., Green, D., Gentry, W., and Scattering.

There being no choice— Mr. Lewis C. Levin, of Pa., offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, the precedent has been established by which all the seats in the House have been disposed of by lottery, therefore Resolved, that the Speaker's chair be disposed of in like manner; and that the Whig party proceed to place the name of one member in a box, the Democratic party another, the Native American a third, the Free Soilers a fourth, and the Taylor Democrats a fifth; and that the gentleman whose name is first drawn out be the Speaker of the House. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clermand, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the thirty-first bill, which resulted in no choice. (See table.)

Mr. Moore (Dem.) of Louisiana, held in his hands a resolution, which after a consultation with a few of his friends, they unfortunately—

[Here the wire unfortunately, abruptly cut short our despatch.—Rep.]

Foreign News.

Boston, Dec. 9. The steamer Europa, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 24th ult., arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, at 5 o'clock.

The news by the Europa, in a political point of view, is not of much importance. There has been a decline in the cotton market, with small sales.

On the 15th inst., the High Court of Versailles pronounced sentence per contumace of transportation for life on M. M. Ledru Rollin and the thirty-three other persons implicated in the June Election.

Letters from Widdien, of the 4th inst., stated that all the Hungarian and Polish refugees had been transported from Widdien to Stambul. The first portion left on the 30th ult. by the steamer General Benbow, Murat Pasha, Massare, and Count Vay. The second portion left on the 31st ult., commanded by Gen. Stein, now Fehra Pasha, and Keneth, now Kiamul Fasha. These both include the apostrophized.

The rumors of war between Turkey and Russia were fast dying away at Constantinople.

The English ships of war were anchored within the Dardanelles. The French fleet was near Smyrna.

Nothing further has transpired relative to the decision of the Emperor of Russia respecting the Turkish affairs.

Pig Pen Nuisances.—The law against creating or maintaining nuisances of this character was recently laid down in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions by Judge Parsons. In charging the jury empanelled in the case of a man who was on trial for keeping a pig pen,

The Judge took the broad ground, that no man has a right to so occupy his property as to inconvenience or annoy his neighbor. I had been decided, he said, in the Supreme Court of this State, by Judge Sergeant, that the keeping of one pig in a pen in a thickly populated neighborhood, was per se (of itself) a nuisance. Formerly, it was supposed, that it must be proven detrimental to the health of the neighborhood to make it a nuisance; but within the last 25 years a more liberal construction had been given to the law in relation to nuisances, and it was now sufficient that the business complained of, should be annoying to the citizens residing in its locality, or who were in the habit of passing along the high road near which it was established.

Susquehanna Telegraph.

It is in contemplation to place a line of Telegraphic wire from Harrisburg, along the Susquehanna river to Northumberland, then up the West Branch to Williamsport, then up the North Branch to Danville, Wilkes Barre, Pittston, &c. This is a very important subject for the counties and towns along these lines; it is therefore desirable that they take the subject into consideration, and prepare themselves to aid the enterprise by a liberal subscription to the stock of the company, as they will be called upon shortly for that purpose. All the towns on these routes where stations may be placed are deeply interested.

Telegraphic connections are daily becoming more numerous, and as they are all paying a very liberal percentage to the stockholders, we do not think that capitalists and business men whose vicinities the above connection is to embrace, can do themselves and the public greater benefit than by contributing liberally towards its construction.—Pa. Tel.

Lieut. Montgomery P. Harrison, a grandson of the late President, was killed by the Indians near the Colorado river, in Texas, on the 7th of October last, while riding a short distance from the camp, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper road.

Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, formerly of the army of the United States, and subsequently a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, died at Macon, on the evening of the 29th ult., after an illness of nine days.

David Stewart, has been appointed United States Senator, from Maryland, in place of Benjamin C. Howard, resigned.

Lewisburg Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Cloverseed, Dried Apples, Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Lard, Pork.



MARRIED. In Lock Haven, on Tuesday the 4th inst., by Rev. S. C. Hepburn, Mr. John N. Wykoff to Miss Martha Jane House, both of this place.

VALUABLE, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the good substantial Brick Dwelling, with necessary out-buildings, handsomely situated on Third street in the Bar of Lewisburg, now occupied by him.

Also Twelve Acres of LAND situated in Kelly township, within 3-4 of a mile of said Borough, in a good state of cultivation. For terms, apply to H. R. NOLL, Lewisburg, Dec. 10, 1849.

STOVES

THE subscribers offer the public, at their new Brick Foundry, the following new and valuable Stoves: Iron With Air-Tight Cooking Stoves, with a Brick Oven. Lady Washington Parlor Stove. Cast Iron Air-Tight Parlor Stove, for Wood—2 sizes. Coal Burner for Parlors—1 size, 12 inch high. Louis Air-Tight Cast Iron Parlor Stove—2 sizes. Shield Air-Tight Parlor Stove for Wood—2 sizes. Egg Stove—the very best in use for Stores, Offices, Barrooms, and Shops. The celebrated Genesee Air-Tight Cook Stove. The Complete Cook—2 sizes. Also, all kinds of Wood and Coal Stoves—Ploughs—Castings, &c. &c. CHRIST & WADDIN, Lewisburg, Dec. 12, 1849.



New goods! new goods!

Latest Arrival OF THE SEASON. And yet Cheaper than any other Goods in the Market!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening his WINTER STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, from on board canal-boats Emma Beuhler and Odd-Fellow, which he invites the citizens generally to call and examine, and realize the fact that they can buy at smaller profits than at any other store in Lewisburg—and particularly Brown Sheetings, Satinets, Cloths, Shawls, Delains, Shoes, Boots, and Caps. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Potatoes, and Cash, at market value, in payment for goods. S. S. BARTON, Nov. 26, 1849.

Governors of Ohio, Under her State Constitution.

Table listing governors of Ohio from 1803 to 1849, including names and terms.

Dr. Maxwell, of China, has written a letter to the Secretary of State, at Washington, with a request for him to make it public that Carbonate of Soda, in doses of a teaspoonful, dissolved in gruel or water, and drank hot as the patient can drink it, will allay the pain and burning of the stomach, produce sleep and restore the heat of the skin and pulse in a very short time. It should be vomited up, repeat it with a little lemon-juice and a full dose of oil. He considers it a speedy and effectual antidote to the poison of cholera.

A gentleman from New York, the Reporter says, proposes to connect the President's house and the Capitol and the several Departments, with gas pipes opening under ground, and to quantify that ordinary conversation can be carried on between these remote points with as much facility as if the different parties were in the same room.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation, giving notice that, after the first day of December next, all the public and State officers, will have been removed to the new Capitol, Baton Rouge, and requesting the attention of the Governors of the several States, Executive officers, and others to the fact.

The three leading editors of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer have recently received distinguished marks of public consideration—Mr. King having been called to the Presidency of the Columbia (N. Y.) College, Mr. Raymond elected a member of the N. Y. State Legislature, and Cad Webb having received a foreign mission.

On Monday last, Peck's collection of rare curiosities were sold in Philadelphia, at Sheriff's sale, and were purchased by Mr. Barton for \$3,500, which is estimated to have cost \$100,000.

We regret to learn, through a correspondent of the Lancaster Herald, that the health of the Hon. George M. Dallas continues to decline, and it is not expected that he will recover.

National Expenditures for 1850.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1849. There has just been laid on the desks of the Members of Congress the ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS required for the service of the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1850—that is to say, for writers not provided for in the service of the present year ending with June next, and for the year then ensuing. Briefly, the Secretary reports: Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, \$6,226,310. Appropriations required for next fiscal year, 44,997,093.

Total Appropriations required up to June 30, 1851, \$51,223,403. Deduct balances of former Appropiations unexpended 502,170.

Act'l receipts up to July 1, 1849, \$50,731,243. Of the Arrearages for 1849-50, there are required \$3,700,878 to pay Mexican Indemnity, Treasury Notes, Interest on Public Debt, &c. \$255,000 for Pensions and \$583,580 for additional expenses of Civil List, Foreign intercourse, &c. Of the Expenditures of 1850-51, no less than \$1,126,000 are the estimated cost of taking the Census of 1850, including \$211,000 for Printing and \$20,000 for Binding. The Philadelphia Mint calls for \$24,000 additional, as the cost of coining the California Gold pouring in upon it. The Coast Survey wants \$216,000, and \$56,000 more in case it is not carried on in part by the force of the Navy. For Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, &c. \$155,471 are required. Quarter-Master Gen. Jessup gives notice that he will want a largely increase appropriation for Clothing, Fuel, Forage, Transportation, Horses, &c. &c., on account of the dispersion of our forces through Western Texas, New Mexico, California, &c. An increase of force is insisted at—at all events, the Army must be kept fully up to the present authorized standard. Fortifications want \$754,700 next year. River and harbor improvements require \$1,110,500, even though no new works be authorized. The Ordnance department calls for \$902,146, including of five expenses. The Navy walks in for the sum of \$8,765,553.—N. Y. Tribune.

Apples as Food. The importance of apples, as food, (remarks the American Agriculturist), has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated in this country nor understood. Besides contributing a large proportion of sugar, mucilage and other nutritive matter, in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, extractive substances, and aromatic principles, with the nutritive matter, as to act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics, and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the purgative tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, probably maintain and strengthen the powers of productive labor.

The operators of Cornwall, in England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing a bread, and more so than potatoes. In the year 1801, a year of scarcity, apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could stand their work on baked apples without meat; whereas, a potato diet required either meat or fish.

The French and Germans use apples extensively; indeed, it is rare that they sit down, in the rural districts, without them in some shape or other, even at the first tables. The laborers and mechanics depend on them, to a very great extent as an article of food, and frequently dine on sliced apples and bread. Stewed with rice, red cabbage, carrots, or, by themselves, with a little sugar and milk, they make both a pleasant and nutritious dish.

Statistics of Life.

Figures speak sometimes as words can not speak. Let me illustrate, then, in one respect only, by the statistics of life, the capacity for improvement in the human race. Could Descartes, that seer of science, now revisit this place of his comprehensive labors and divine aspirations, he might well be astonished to know the present fulfillment—in so short a period of the life of humanity—of his glowing anticipations, uttered a little more than two centuries ago, of the improved health and life of men. The following table, compiled from authentic sources, shows that even the conquest of Death has been slowly driven back, and his inevitable triumph at least postponed:

Table showing the diminution of mortality in countries: Deaths in England, France, Germany, Roman Catholic, and Disposition of mortality in cities.

Several marriage notices lately sent for publication, were accompanied by requests to enter the bridegrooms' names upon our list of subscribers. This we call decidedly sensible. Indeed, we have often thought ladies would do well to refuse the offer of any man who is not, and does not intend to become, a regular paying subscriber to some good newspaper. If we were a young lady, we should not like to run the risk of marrying such a man. There is certainly a defect in his character, which should alarm all damsels in search of good husbands. Of course it is not to be expected that every young man shall take a paper while living in his father's house; but when he is about to forsake it and "cleave unto his wife," if he can content himself without a paper in his house, we repeat our warning to all the dear ladies, to be cautious how they give their hearts to such a man.—Bucks Co. Intelligencer.

The Russian Government has arrested all the girls in a boarding school on the Polish frontier, on suspicion of treason! The idea of boarding school Misses being arrested is decidedly unique. Only think of the snappers full of seditious words, the songs full of republicanism, and the white fists terribly frightening the mustached veterans of the Autocrat of all the Russias!

Dr. Webster has been Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University since the decease of the late Dr. Gorham, a period of over twenty-five years. In this capacity he is a member of the Faculty of Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, which has its location in Boston. He is probably no far from 55 years of age, although his manners and appearance are those of a much younger man. His reputation in his profession is respectable, but not brilliant. He is a man of varied accomplishments and of elegant tastes. As a member of society in Boston and Cambridge, he has always enjoyed an unusual popularity. His musical talents are of a high order, and has done much to elevate the standard of musical taste in Boston. His house has been distinguished as the seat of generous hospitality, where, surrounded by a singularly lovely family, he has appeared to enjoy the highest delight in the courteous entertainment of a numerous circle of friends. With a mild, kind and unassuming disposition, with eminently social feelings and manners of uncommon affability, he probably had not an enemy. His character was far from any stain—he was the last man in the world who would be thought capable of committing a crime.

There is no doubt that he labored under one defect, which may have led him to the gradual decay of which he succumbed. With expensive habits and a love of luxury, he had no skill or ability in the management of pecuniary affairs. Hence, he is known to have been generally in a state of great embarrassment. We have it from the best authority, that this has at times brought him into a condition of frantic excitement, which led to apprehension that some desperate act might be the consequence. It seems that a note for \$150 against Dr. Webster had been held by Dr. Parkman, secured on real estate in East-Cambridge. This had been due for a long time, and Dr. P. had urged its payment. After being several times put off with excuses, he applied to the officer who disposed of Prof. Webster's ticket to his course of lectures in the Medical College, to know if there was a sufficient balance in his hands to take up the note. This proceeding greatly excited Prof. Webster, who, on the Friday morning in question called at Dr. Parkman's residence, No. 8 Walnut Street (the message "That if he wished to receive the money on that mortgage, he must call at the Medical College about 1 o'clock that afternoon," Dr. Parkman's call by several citizens to have gone to the College at the hour designated. A person, who had some business to transact with him, watched a long time to see him come out of the College, but in vain. It is possible the repeated demands for the payment of the mortgage alluded to, acting on a morbidly nervous temperament, may have produced a paroxysm of sudden frenzy, which resulted in the crime, which can not be thought of without a shudder, nor recorded in connection with his name, except with a stilling, heart-breaking emotion of agony.

The deceased was about sixty years of age. He belonged to one of the wealthiest families of his native city. He had received a thorough medical education in early life, and was much interested in medical science, but the care of his large estates induced him to confine his practice to a limited circle. The establishment of the Hospital for the Insane and of the Asylum for the Blind, in the vicinity of Boston, was greatly forwarded by the zeal and energy of Dr. Parkman. He had the reputation of a skilled financier, had realized large gains by investments in real estate, and was exact and methodical in his business habits. It is highly to his credit and no unworthy monument to his character, that his best friends were among his numerous tenants, who considered, to great extent, of the poorer classes.—N. Y. Tribune.

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