

THE FARMER.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Mr. Editor: In the last number of your paper I saw an article on cutting timber and sap-running, in which the writer states that he formerly believed, that the sap of trees run up in the spring and down in the fall, but that he had given up that idea: but he has not told us how he came to such conclusions, nor his reason for believing so. Although he may be in possession of evidence satisfactory to himself, yet we are not convinced of its truth. It is said that by causing the roots to imbibe a colored liquid, the course of the sap may be traced with tolerable accuracy; it has been found to pass up through the wood which is immediately contiguous to the pith or heart, and thence passes by unknown channels to the buds or leaves, where it is subjected to the process of exhalation: the fluid which enters the leaves is called the ascending sap, and after it leaves them in order to be distributed through the tree, it has been called the returning sap. The returning sap descends from the leaves through two different structures; the greater portion however, passes through the innermost layer of bark, and the rest thro' the outermost layer of wood. The vessels in which the fluids secretions are contained are of a peculiar kind, and exhibit ramifications and junctions resembling those of the blood vessels of animals. It has been discovered by the aid of the microscope, that the fluids contained in these vessels are moving in currents with considerable rapidity, as appears from the visible motion of their globules. A YOUNG ONE.

Ice Houses.

As the time is come when ice is formed by nature, for the benefit of man, no farmer or any other person who can, should neglect to lay up a store for the summer use. It is so useful and economical, owing to its preserving qualities, that no one who has butter or meat to preserve, or water to cool, should be without it. The cost of constructing an ice house is small, and any person can do it. If possible, the ice house should be near or in the cellar. A hole of the capacity desired, is first excavated in the bottom of the cellar from 5 to 6 feet deep, and the bottom covered with stones of a small size after the manner of paving streets. Over this, when completed, and the interstices filled with fine sand, is superinduced a stratum of boughs, either of hemlock, spruce, pine or fur, as may be most convenient, the sides are then to be lined with the same, as is also the top, which is formed by cross work, with an opening two or three feet square in the side or center to subserve the purpose of a door. Into this depot the ice should be introduced in square cakes, of uniform size, in order that they may occupy less room. The whole process of constructing and filling, it will be seen, is very simple, and the expense very light. A hole dug in the ground and covered with a flat roof of board, over which is laid tarred cotton cloth covered with some inches of sand, makes a good ice house.—Scientific Am.

Useful Invention.

Mr. J. M. Ewing, of Piqua, O., has made an invention to detach horses when they become unmanageable, from carriages, which appears to be worthy of attention. It consists of a means of instantly locking the fore axle-tree, so that there is no danger of the wheels turning under the bed and upsetting the carriage, and at the same time locking both hind wheels. With this invention applied to a carriage, horses may be detached while going down a steep hill, and the vehicle brought to a firm stand without a passenger rising from his seat.

Corn Stalks for Winter Fodder.

On the 15th of June, I planted an acre of Indian corn in drills, 18 inches apart. On the 1st of September following, I cut it up with a reaping hook, let it cure for three days in the swath, then bound it in small sheaves and shocked, or stooked it up, putting a hand round the tops of the shocks, leaving the bottoms spread out for the admission of air, to prevent moldiness, and about a month after, collected them into stacks near the barn. The produce of this cure kept thirty cows, for twenty days, from the 1st to the 20th of January.

Sensible Hints.

During mild weather in winter, hardy fruit trees may be pruned, as well as grapes, and grafts may be cut. Young fruit trees which have not had a conical bank of earth thrown round them the most perfect protection from mice, should have the snow trampled round them as often as it freshly falls, which will exclude the mice from their caterpillar eggs—known at a glance by their knobby clusters on the smaller branches—should be torn or cut from the fruit trees before they hatch in spring.

Good Rule.

The Editor of the Prairie Farmer, says he always was taught when a boy to refrain from grumbling at two things. The one is that which he can not help; and the other, that which he can help.

Origin of Soap.

Some water and oil
One day had a broil
As down in a glass they were dropping,
And would not unite,
But continued to fight
Without any prospect of stopping.

Some peash o'heard,
And quick as a word
Jumped in the midst of the clashing;
When all three agreed,
And united with speed,
And soap was created for washing.

Bone Meal for Cows.

It may have been frequently noticed that cows, while giving milk, evince a disposition to eat bones. The appetite is sometimes very strong for them; indeed, so voracious are some cows that they will leave all other food for the sake of obtaining bones, which they will chew by the hour together. This apparently morbid propensity is accounted for by the following theory. Chemical analysis proves that milk contains bone; and it is hence inferred that the food of the cow should contain the elements of bone, in order to produce milk of proper quality, or that which is capable of affording due support to all parts of the system. If the food is destitute of any of the essential principles of milk, the effort of nature to perfect this fluid, may occasion a drawback on some of the bodily tissues, and the substance of the bones and muscles may be carried off in the milk. The bones from this cause become weakened, and are unable to support the body. This effect is sometimes called the "bone disease." Prof. Johnston, several years since, suggested that bone meal fed to cows, would be found useful in such cases. A late number of the Massachusetts Ploughman states that a number of farmers have tried this, and report that they have found it an effectual remedy.

Land which has been long pastured by milch cows, has been found to become so much exhausted of phosphate of lime—the earthy matter of bones—that the milk was deficient in this principle, and the cows became weak in their frames, and unhealthy. On manuring the land with bones and with phosphate of lime, the composition of the herbage again became perfect, and the cows were strong, and gave good and nourishing milk.—Albany Cultivator.

Noble Sentiments.

Agriculture feeds us; to a great extent it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the center, and that largest is agriculture. Let us remember, too, that we live in a country of small farms, and freehold tenements; in a country in which men cultivate with their own hands, their own fee simple acres; drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom, from the ground they plow. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. And whatever else may be undervalued or overlooked, let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors. But without the cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he stops from the chase, and fixes himself in some place, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.—Daniel Webster.

Facts.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them, they will starve you.
It is a error to plant seeds from a State further South. In a cold season, only the seed from a colder climate will ripen well.
The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are, and all farmers work for profit.

Agriculture.

Is a science and an art. We are to learn the science in a school—the art on a farm. A man who was taught his skating from a book, relying on that, would probably break his head, in his first trial upon the ice itself. Precisely so with the teaching of plowing by a book. The Agricultural school and the experimental farm must go together.

Agriculture, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock—the waters flow, and the famished people are satisfied.

All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

Bones as a Manure.—It is a fact well established by agricultural chemistry, that a single pound of bones contains as much phosphoric acid, (one of the essential ingredients of wheat,) as one hundred pounds of wheat. Notwithstanding this, it is true that many families in the United States waste more bones than would be required to manure, in this respect, the amount of the wheat crop they consume.

Whole meal bread has one-third more nutriment than fine wheat flour bread.

A Ship Passage Across the Isthmus of Panama.—Such a project appears to have been started in London, which has been received with favor. The plan is to connect the rivers Atsao and Neipi, between which the gigantic chain of the Cordilleras dips to a pass of but a few hundred feet in height. A deputation of the promoters has had an interview upon the subject with Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign Office. His lordship received the project favorably. The plan is at present under the consideration of several parties of capital and influence, and should their decision prove favorable, it is intended to dispatch forth with an engineer, in company with some able assistants, to the spot.—Providence Journal.

Dreadful Death.—The Wheeling Gazette says a man named James Gray was found on Monday morning among the fragments of rock, at the base of one of the steepest precipices of the stone quarries near that city. He had fallen the preceding night in a state of intoxication, over the precipice, a distance of about forty feet, and though none of his bones were broken, he was frightfully bruised and otherwise injured, internally, it was thought, sufficiently to produce death. He had commenced slipping at the summit of the hill, some 50 feet from the cliff from which he finally fell; the marks of his struggling hands and feet were plainly traced in the snow.

Franklin and Marshall Colleges.—It is proposed to remove Marshall College from Mercersburg to Lancaster, Pa.; the design is to unite it with Franklin College at the latter place—to be under the joint control mainly of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches. The Theological Institution to remain at Mercersburg.

The Scarlet Fever continues to prevail to an alarming extent in Montgomery county, Md. The Rockville Journal says: "In this town and neighborhood, as many as four and five children of a family are down with it. There have been some deaths, but few in proportion to the number that have been attacked."

A Long Pen-Holder.—On Saturday afternoon an operator in the Eastern Telegraph Office in New York city succeeded in writing direct to Halifax, N. S., a distance of nearly one thousand miles of continuous wire. This is the greatest distance that any telegraph has yet worked intelligibly.

Distressing Casualty.—The jail of Adams county, Pa., was destroyed by fire, on Monday morning, Jan. 7, and two in same persons, Isaac Musselman and John Toner, who were confined in the prison, perished in the flames. One of them, Toner, was chained to the floor. Every possible effort was made to save them, but in vain.

False Weight in Flour.—Eastern dealers have frequently complained of the short weight of flour from the west. The inspector at Pittsburg is determined to correct the fraud, and a person who was selling a lot of flour from Wellsville of less than the required weight, has been made to pay \$70 fine.

Millions of pigeons have been filling the woods for miles around Franklin, Tenn., for several weeks past. They have a rook several miles in extent in the edge of Hickman county, and with a torch and club the people go out and bring home their game by meal bags full.

Taking the Veil.—It is asserted by the Cincinnati Times that Miss Irving, of Mobile, a favorite grand-daughter of Henry Clay, has expressed her determination to take the veil. This determination has occasioned much grief to Mr. Clay.

To Stop Mouse Holes.—Take a plug of common hard soap, stop the hole with it, and you may rest assured you will have no further trouble from that quarter. It is equally effectual as regards rats, roaches, and ants.

Pardoned.—James Brown, under sentence of death, at Camden, S. C., for negro stealing, has been pardoned by Gov. Seabrook, on condition of leaving the State as soon as his health will permit.

Caution to Parents.—A child 17 months old was strangled to death in Philadelphia by the clothes from a bedstead over the rundle bed, on which it was sleeping, getting twisted round its neck.

Boston, Jan. 3
The trial of George Cox for the murder of David R. Hogan, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter, and a sentence of 7 years' confinement in the State prison.

Breach of Promise.—A girl of the name of Hannah Leander recovered a verdict of \$1,700 at St. Louis, on the 29th ult., against a Mr. Wilcox, for breach of marriage promise.

Deaths at York.—During the past year there were 180 deaths at York, Pa., of which number 120 were adults and 60 children. The population of the place is only about 5,000.

The Usury Laws.—Meetings of citizens of Cincinnati have been held to prepare memorials to the Legislature, praying a repeal of the law against usury.

The Mississippi.—This river was still rising at New Orleans on the 3d instant, and great apprehensions continued to be entertained of another overflow.

The Selectmen of Hallowell, Me., have evinced their regard for the rising generation, by setting apart one street expressly for them to slide in.

The Slave-trade in the neighborhood of Cape Coast, Africa, continues to be very brisk. Slaves are sold there at thirty-two dollars apiece.

Patience is a moral mosquito net. Politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our joints wonderfully.

Married men are, by a recent order, to be excluded from holding office in the household of the Emperor of Austria.

There will not be a total eclipse of the sun in any part of America until the 7th of August, 1859—20 years.

A poor woman died of starvation in Louisville, Ky., some days since.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Canada.—Two Weeks Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, January 13, 1850.
The steamship Canada, with two weeks later intelligence from Europe, has just reached this port, and will leave for New York in about two hours.

From England there is no political news of consequence.
Parliament is to assemble on the 3d of February.

The overland mail from India had arrived. The news, however, possesses but little interest.
A rebellion of a formidable character had broken out in Servia, which had alarmed the Austrian Government.

Account from Vienna and Berlin of the 22d ult., state that a rebellion of a most formidable character had broken out in Servia, in Slavonia, and the military boundaries are up in arms against the Austrian government. The Slavonian and Servian boundary regiments have revolted and raised the cordon of the Turkish frontier, so that their rear is fully secured from the Breton of their rear in Turkey. They are assured beforehand of all support—a circumstance which will be compensated between Austria and the Porte.

The boundary regiments which have revolted are among the bravest and hardest soldiers in the Austrian service. The grounds of their rising is resistance to the decree of Nov. 18, organizing the Woodschaft. The chief movement is in the Servian, Peterwarden and Weteck military districts, which are exasperated at being excluded from the Woodschaft. The military force of the rebels is 120,000 men. This force, it appears highly probable, will be hourly swelled by desertions from the Austrian regiments in Peterwarden, Essig, &c.

It is said that Russia has been intriguing to get up this insurrection, in order to have both Austria and Turkey dependent upon her. The proof of which Russian agitators daily growing more and more daring, and the incredible activity of the agents of that power leads to the conclusion that a sanguinary entanglement will speedily break out between Russia and Turkey.

The prince of Servia has already refused to pay the tribute due to the Porte of 34,000 ducats, and the arming of all male adults is being carried on with the greatest possible activity, without any one knowing where the arms come from.

A considerable reduction is contemplated in the British Army and Navy.

Serious Accident.

The fly-wheel attached to the largest engine in the Montour Rolling Mill at this place, weighing about 25 tons, suddenly broke, early on Monday morning last, while going at the rate of about 80 revolutions per minute, throwing the segments weighing about two and a half tons each, with violent force through the roof of the building. The crash was tremendous. We are happy to state, however, that but one person was slightly injured, although there was a large number of hands in the mill at the time. The accident was occasioned by some villain in human shape throwing a piece of iron, 2 inches in length between the cogs of the main driving wheel and the spur wheel, which by the sudden check it occasioned in the machinery, caused the segments of the fly-wheel to tear from their fastenings with violent force.

The scoundrel who would thus wantonly endanger the lives of hundreds of his fellow men, is worse than the midnight assassin, and we trust that every good citizen will assist in ferreting him out, in order to bring him to condign punishment. The damage occasioned is but trifling in comparison to the many exaggerated flying reports. The workmen are already busily engaged to make the necessary repairs without a moment's delay, and it will be but a short time until the mill will be again in full operation.—Danville Democrat.

The following strange story is related in the Baton Rouge Gazette (extra) of the 8th ultimo: A very singular or rather extraordinary escape from death occurred to one of the deck hands of the Magnolia on her last trip up from New Orleans. The man alluded to was sitting on the bow of the boat asleep, when he fell overboard and slipped under the boat. The next instant he was picked up by one of the paddles of the wheel, and safely, and without injury, deposited in the wheel-house. So sudden was all this done, that he woke up very much astonished at the cold bath he had undergone, but entirely ignorant, until informed, of the curious revolution and fearful escape from death through which he had passed.

PITTY.—"New York loves the Union of the States: She will not contemplate the possibility of its dissolution; and sees no reason to calculate the enormity of such a calamity. She also loves the cause of Human Freedom; and sees no reason to abstain from an avowal of her attachment. While, therefore, she holds fast to the one, she will not forsake the other."—Annual Message of Gov. Fish, of N.Y.

Two Weeks Later from California.

[By an arrival at New Orleans on the 9th inst., from Chagres, the N.Y. Tribune has intelligence from California to the 1st December.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 1849.
The steamer Oregon, due from Panama, has not yet reached San Francisco.

The canvass of votes cast at the State Election shows that about 15,000 were given in all, a smaller number than that of the citizens entitled to vote, and much smaller than was anticipated.

Peter H. Burnett is elected Governor, John McDougal, Lieutenant G. vernor.
The members elect to the U.S. House of Representatives are Gen. W. Wright and Edward Gilbert. All these gentlemen are Democrats. Of the complexion of the Legislature or the prospect as to the candidates for U.S. Senator, there is nothing decisive to be added.

Labor is becoming constantly cheaper at San Francisco, on account of the great number of persons coming down from the mines to spend the winter, and seeking occupation in every department of industry.

The prices of vegetables here are enormous, owing to their scarcity, and, in fact, the necessities of life generally are much higher than they were at this time last year.

Heavy boots are now selling at San Francisco at the rate—almost unimaginable for any one but a Californian—of NINETY-SIX DOLLARS a pair.

The growth of this city is still without a parallel even in the records of magic. It now numbers twenty thousand regular inhabitants, to say nothing of the vast number of the transient population.

Commerce with other ports is growing more and more active, and the Bay no longer presents the spectacle of a desert of inactive shipping. The departures of vessels during the month of November equaled the arrivals in number; and the trade with all parts of the Pacific is not only becoming active but regular, and is steadily undergoing a vast increase.

The last of the Overland emigration that is to be expected this year has crossed the Sierra Nevada.

The rainy season has set in and has made the ground among the mines as well as the road thither, impassable in many places. A great number of miners are without their usual supplies and have no means of obtaining necessaries. There will be much suffering if the roads do not become better.

Freight from Stockton to the Diggings is 75 cents per pound. Flour at Stockton is \$1 per pound, and other articles in the same proportion.

The quantity of gold dust still continues to increase. The yield of the river bars is great; they are as rich as ever. Companies are now being formed to work the strata of quartz, which are very rich in gold. Tests which have been made at San Francisco give from one dollar and a half to three dollars worth of gold from every pound of quartz.

The carpenters at Sacramento City made a strike for higher wages as they were on lay paid \$12 a day, whereupon the contractors settled the difficulty by raising their wages to \$16.

The weather here is delightful. The air is bland and balmy as an Italian summer, and the hills around the Bay are already covered with a fresh crop of grass. Yours truly,
BAYARD TAYLOR.

LATER.—The N. O. Picayune, of 2d inst., has Panama news to 16th ult.

The Alabama brings \$250,000 in gold dust.

The passengers from California give a deplorable account of affairs there. They represent the scurry as prevailing in the mines to an alarming extent.

A gold mine had been discovered by the Indians in the province of Veraguas, and some of the Americans were going there.

The Chagres river had a rapid and a destructive rise.

Our Legislators.

Among the new Senators, perhaps the most prominent is John H. Walker, of Erie.

Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming, is the next best new material in the Senate. He is a large man, inclined to corpulency and of rather prepossessing appearance—he is bland in his manners, familiar in conversation, and understands making friends and keeping them. He is a tactician. He has twice been elected to the House, and was honored with the Speakership both sessions.

Col. Eli Shifer, the member from Union county, is here and always at his post. He is a young man, and without legal education, he promises to make a very active and influential member.—[Editorial Correspondence of the Juniata Sentinel, (Whig.)

Brilliant Meteor.—At the residence of Irving Spence, Esq., on the night of the 28th ultimo, a singular yet beautiful meteoric appearance illuminated the whole neighborhood, and so brilliant was it that the most minute objects were plainly discernible in the house, though the night was very dark, and the premises seemed as if lit up with bonfires. It descended in an oblong shape, and seemed to dissolve noiselessly as it approached the earth.—Snow Hill (M.) Shield.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.
O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.
At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.25 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.
Wednesday Morning, Jan'y 16.

Court Proclamation—Sheriff's Sales.
See the second column on the last page of this day's paper.

The following are the officers of the Lewisburg Bridge Company for the ensuing year:
President—Wm. Cameron. Managers—John Peter, Abbot Green, James F. Linn, Martin Driesbach, Thomas Hayes, George Schaebl, Treasurer and Clerk—James Geddes.

From the Lewisburg Californians.
We have just had handed in two letters from "W.H.C." to a friend, the interesting portions of which our readers shall have next week.

Attention!
From the following official information, it appears any Postmaster whose neighbor thinks him honest enough to be entrusted, may be an Agent for the Chronicle sufficient to forward monies on account, without any loss to subscriber or publisher:
Post Office Department,
Appointment Office, Dec. 31, 1849.
Sic—The Postmaster General, after careful consideration of the question as to the right of Postmasters that have the privilege of franking, to frank letters to publishers of newspapers carrying money for subscriptions or the names of subscribers, has decided, that when the Postmaster is Agent for the publisher, he has the power to frank such letters, and his Agency will be presumed from the fact that he frank them. As no Postmaster has any authority to frank these communications but when he is such an Agent, it is proper to regard him as acting in that capacity when he so conducts, until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business, the Postmaster must be regarded as entirely the Agent of the publisher and not of the Department. Very respectfully, &c.
FITZ HENRY WARREN,
H. Fuller, Esq., Editor of the Mirror, N.Y.

\$1 paid in advance will pay for the Chronicle for eight months, \$2 for sixteen months—and so on.

New Mail Route.
A daily mail from Selasgrove to Will township, up this side of the river, has long been needed by our citizens, and a more favorable time could not be found than the present, to have this new route established. Of the convenience and necessity of this proposed arrangement, there can be no doubt. This route is the nearest and most direct, and much time and distance would be saved in the transmission of the Northern mail from Harrisburg and Washington. A large amount of travel would pass this way, especially in the winter time, and the welfare of the traveling public be greatly promoted. The only obstacle that previously existed has been removed by the completion of the new Bridge over the West Branch at Williamsport. To the people along the line of the new route, it is a matter of the first importance. There is no just reason why the Eastern and Southern mail for Lewisburg should almost invariably be behind time; nor can any be shown for putting off the people of New Columbia, White Deer Mills, Union town and Road Hill, with a mail only once a week. Public opinion here is unanimous upon this subject, and is warmly enlisted in behalf of the new route. Now is the time to have petitions circulated, at all the principal points on the route, and forwarded to Washington at an early day. Congress has but just got to work, and if timely and vigorous efforts are put forth, this measure may be speedily accomplished.

Agricultural.
Our readers will see that we have been favored with a reply to Capt. Gundy's last communication. This will give the Captain an opportunity to explain his views still further, and we hope bring other writers into the field on that or some other kindred subject. This is what we want. Such discussions will elicit truth—throw new light upon disputed points—and give fresh interest to our paper. We wish to appropriate a large portion of our columns to "The Farmer's" Department, and (as we said last week) are anxious to be furnished with original articles for that head, even if they should be only ten lines in length and should state but a single fact. Facts are what are wanted, as well as theory; and the more we can get, the better. A number of our acquaintances on this side of the river have promised to aid us by their contributions; and we hope our esteemed friend in Chillisquoque (thou whom none is more competent) will soon find leisure to illustrate with his pen the noble science to which his time and talents are so successfully devoted.

The mild weather and heavy rains last week, spoiled the sleighing, and left the roads bare in many places. The West Branch was swollen half bank full, and the ice on the river has disappeared. The weather is now clear and frosty.

Our acknowledgements are due to our brethren of the press for their complimentary notices. We cordially reciprocate their good wishes.

The Philadelphia Model Courier says, "The scarlet fever is raging to a great extent in this city at present."

Warning.

In no case will we take less than \$2.50 for last year's subscriptions unless paid this month. All payments on the present year must also be paid this month to make \$1.50 answer.

We would prefer being paid NOW—but those who delay can not object because we go by the published terms. Fair warning—last notice!

U. S. CONGRESS.

In the Senate, several warm discussions upon Slavery have incidentally sprung up. Mr. Clay replied at length to the speech of Mr. Cass on Hungarian affairs, and opposed the resolution offered by the latter, on the general ground of its impolicy. Mr. Hale also opposed it, because if we sit in judgment upon Austria, we may be condemned by other nations on account of Southern Slavery.

Mr. Benton gave notice of a bill proposing to the State of Texas the reduction of her boundaries, the cession of her exterior territories, and the relinquishment of all her claims on the United States, for a consideration to be paid by the U. S.

In the House, on the 26th ballot, Hon. Th. Jeff. Campbell was re-elected Clerk by the following vote:
Campbell, Whig 112
Forney, Democrat 96
French, Free Soil 11
Scattering 3

Necessary to a choice, 112
The next day (Jan 12) the 4th vote for Sergeant-at-arms stood—
Giddings, Whig 104
Lane, Democrat 89
Scattering 15
Necessary to a choice, 109

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

The following are the Committees on apportioning the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts:
SENATE.—Messrs. Packer, Brooke, Matthias, Brawley, Darius Forsyth and Walker—4 Whigs, 3 Dem.
HOUSE.—Messrs. Hoge, Besant, Bent, Cassin, Cornyn, Hastings, Leonard, Miller, O'Neil, Packer, Snyder, Swooler, Meek, Killinger, Patten, Laird and Powell—8 Whigs, 9 Dem.

In the Senate, the \$300 Act of last session and Homestead Exemption, have been up for discussion, but no definite action had.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Judiciary Committee, reported "an act for the more general publication of the Laws," unfavorable to the same; and on motion, the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Mathias (in place) reported a bill to repeal the laws against usury, and regulate the rates of interest.

In the House, Mr. David submitted joint resolutions opposing the extension of Slavery.

The application of the York Savings Institution for a bank charter was negatived.

"Carl" is welcome, and shall have an early insertion. We shall be happy to receive the document he speaks of. Our correspondent will permit us to make one suggestion, i. e., young writers never lose anything by bestowing time and labor upon their productions. Writing does not come by inspiration, but is the result of labor and practice, and a good style as well as ready pen, can be acquired in no other way.

Holden's Magazine—Graham's ditto—and The City Item, have not been received by us, altho' advertised in this paper and marked copies forwarded. Book us, gentlemen, and you'll keep "booked up!"

MARRIED,
On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. JACKSON M'LATON and Miss HANNA FIDLER.—[Miltonia.]

DIED,
At New Columbia, Union Co., 13th inst. Miss ANN ELIZABETH ARBENET, in her 21st year—buried in the Lewisburg Cemetery.
At West Groveville, Mercer Co., 26th ult. Mr. HENRY DREXEL, formerly of New Berlin, aged about 30 years.

Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D. for many years the Senior Professor of Theology at Princeton, N.J., and for more than half a century one of the shining lights of the American Church, died on the 7th inst., at the patriarchal age of 82 years and 2 months. Dr. M. was born near Dover, (Del.) Oct. 31, 1769, and graduated at the University of Pa. (of which he was the oldest living graduate) in 1789. He studied Theology with Dr. Nesbit, at Carlisle, Pa., and settled in New York in 1793, where he continued till the year 1813, when he was called by the General Assembly to aid in founding the Theological Seminary at Princeton, with which he remained connected till his death. Dr. M. was pre eminent, in the best sense of the term, a Christian gentleman—whose personal address and deportment would have conciliated respect and attention with most polished courts.—Newark Daily Ad.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this day
Wheat 90c
Rye 45
Corn 45
Oats 30
Suck wheat 50
Flaxseed 100
Cloverseed 375
Dried Apples 100
Butter 15
Eggs 10
Tallow 10
Lard 7
Pork 450