

THE FARMER.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Mr. Editor: I find a communication in one of your late papers, signed W. S. M., asking leave to throw in the widow's mite. The facts he states, are given in order to show how the different kinds of manure are to benefit the agriculturalist in his pursuit—but this last he has not done, that I can see. His statement does not point out any particular difference in manures, and would be still more valuable if he would add to it some facts showing the value and importance of the different kinds of manures.

It appears from his way of arguing that W. S. M. wishes to convey the impression that sap runs down the tree and then puts on its annual layers in its downward course. He speaks of the sap to run up and spread on the upper side of the leaf, and there be exhaled, and the under side of the leaf to inhale; but he has not fully explained himself here. He ought to tell whether there was any communication between the upper and lower side of the leaf, such as veins or arteries, for the sap to return down; or does he think, as the sap is exhaled on the upper side of the leaf the lower side inhales the same sap from the air as it leaves the upper side. When a tree is cut down, the stump puts forth a set of sprouts; and this proves that the wood is formed when the sap runs up, for the wood is formed in those sprouts without any sap from the downward course.

Feb. 9 SELIM.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Manures.

The hints of "A Young One" in the last Chronicle, are worthy of the serious attention of many an old one even among our own farmers. Manures are to a farm as food to a man or horse—they furnish its blood, and its blood is its life. Animals to thrive, or even to live, must be FED—and so must land be fed, or it will soon become worn out—dead. Many hard-working farmers seem by their actions to say that land will yield good harvests for ever, even when they return little or nothing for what they take off. They are as unreasonable as they would be to suppose that a horse will remain full when you are always taking off it and never adding to it.

But food to land or beast must be good and nutritious to answer a laudable end—for bad food may starve, and even kill. In making beef or pork; they select and study to find out what sorts of food, and methods and times are best calculated to give an animal substantial flesh or fat; and their success is parallel with their knowledge. But these same farmers may never think that there are many sorts of manure, and a choice in the time and manner of putting it on land. They have a vague notion that manure or dung is a good thing upon land; but how it benefits, and the times and manner of its application, they seem to think or care very little about.

As a proof of my remarks, I point to the total neglect of manuring by many and the inefficient and careless practice of many others. Instead of nourishing land and being repaid by it bountifully, they strip and impoverish it, and in the end it curses them with briars and barrenness. I point to those who by their acts deem manure a nuisance, to be got rid of as easily as possible. Hence you see many allowing the sun and air to waste their manure, who should have it in compact heaps, or under cover, or plowed under as soon as spread. I point to those who leave all the deposits of their cattle, sheep, swine, or geese, to be dropped in the road or street, to breed rank and poisonous weeds, and who ought to have that most valuable sort of manure on their farms. I point to those who burn a side-hill fronting or open to the road, and from which the juice of the manure runs to waste in the road, or is partly absorbed by a neighbor's fields. A man might as sensibly leave his granary open to all who chose to come, as have an open barn-yard on a side-hill descending to the road.

It is not my purpose to attempt to add to the stock of knowledge on manuring—a vast and important subject. My design is to try to awaken the attention of farmers, and induce them to think, THINK—to observe closely—to experiment carefully—and to give to the world the benefit of their observations and discoveries.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Gypsum—its Elements and Value.

In the last Genesee Farmer I was pleased to see a brief notice, in a part of our late Address on Tilage, of the importance of Gypsum to the farmer. Having been a subscriber for some time, I have long hoped to see in your paper a full analysis and description of this article. I am annually selling to cultivators of the soil, large quantities of Moulton Plaster, and should esteem it a favor if you would turn your attention to this subject in your next issue. 1. What are its elements as a fertilizer? 2. Is its beneficial action upon the vegetable effected by absorption of numerous fertilizers from the earth, or from atmospheric gases, or both? 3. Is its annual application to the same meadow, pasture or grain, prejudicial to the soil in the way of exhaustion? Your answers, accompanied with such additional remarks as my questions may

naturally excite, will not only much oblige a subscriber, but will doubtless be highly acceptable to a large portion of your numerous patrons. P. J. W., Fort Plain, N. Y., Jan. 1850.

Answer to the above.—Our Correspondent and all others are welcome to copy into any paper whatever appears in this journal, only not omitting, as too many do, to give the Genesee Farmer credit for its contributions to the agricultural literature and science of the United States.

Answer to the first question.

Sulphur and lime. As dug from the earth, 100 pounds of this mineral usually contains some 21 lbs. of water, which can be driven off by burning at a red heat just as the much larger per cent. of water in alum may be expelled when placed on a hot shovel, making burnt alum. Burned gypsum consists of 41 parts of lime combined chemically with 58 parts of oil of vitriol there are 16 of sulphur and 24 of oxygen. Omitting small fractions, there are in 100 pounds of ground gypsum the following ingredients.

Table with 2 columns: Ingredient and Amount. Lime, 33 lbs.; Oil of Vitriol, 46 lbs.; Water, 21 lbs.; Total, 100 lbs.

In the oil of Vitriol there are not far from 18 lbs. of sulphur.

Answer to the second question.

A bushel or one or two hundred pounds of this salt of lime spread pretty evenly over an acre, will soon be dissolved in rain or snow water, and can not essentially if at all, increase the natural capacity of water to absorb common air or any fertilizing gases it may contain from the rotting of vegetables and animals on the surface of the earth. Gypsum does not, therefore, in the opinion of the writer, contribute to the growth of plants from the fertilizers which it draws directly from the air or from the soil. Being sufficiently soluble in water for all useful purposes, it enters directly into the roots of clover and other plants, and supplies their tissues with available sulphur and lime, from the lack of one or both of which the crop is diminished both in quantity and profit. In most soils it is available sulphur, more than available lime which is wanting; and ground plaster supplies this want. In 100 pounds of wood or hair there are five pounds of pure sulphur; which can only come from the grass, hay, and other food of sheep, cattle, and other domestic animals. The flesh and nerves of all animals, from man to worm, contain sulphur. This comes from their aliment, which is derived primarily, from plants and the soil. When gypsum has enabled young clover, corn, peas, beans and other plants to extend their roots in all directions, these extended roots imbibe food of every kind, including sulphur salts as well as phosphates, salts of ammonia, &c., which, without the aid of the gypsum, the comparatively few stunted roots had never reached, nor imbibed. The same law of vegetable development which enables the roots to descend deeper into the earth, and to extend themselves laterally, is equally operative in developing more and larger leaves above ground for the discharge of vapor and gases into the air; and probably, for imbibing almost through the same organs. In this way, 16 or 20 grains of sulphate of lime spread over a cubic foot of earth, will enable little clover seeds, or the genus of the pea or bean plant to extract from that earth, more sulphur than the gypsum contained, and more of all else needed to form the plants named, both from the soil and the atmosphere.

Gypsum is not a "stimulant," for no plant has nerves or muscles, which can be stimulated. It is a simple, plain, everyday food, and nothing more. In all well-drained, well-tilled land, sulphur salts need to be often added; because of their solubility and deficiency in quantity, in the soil. Form a stagnant swamp, or permit nature to do the same, and it will soon abound in the sulphate of iron, (copperas) in the sulphate of alumina and potash, (alum) in the sulphate of soda and magnesia, (epsom and glauber salts) and in the sulphate of lime, (gypsum.) Drain your swamp well, and away runs all your copperas, alum, glauber and epsom salts, and gypsum. Farmers must learn to feed their cultivated plants as they do their hogs, sheep, cattle and horses—just what they need to meet the wants of nature, and no more to be wasted.

Answer to the third question.

It is not. If, however, the farmer is so unwise as to restore nothing in payment for the grass eaten by domestic animals, which per chance, daily go out of the pasture with full stomachs at night, and return with empty ones in the morning, as dairy cows often do; and he makes no restitution for the hay, grain and potatoes removed, then, of course, his land will grow poor, and poorer, and perhaps a little faster, by harvesting large, instead of small crops. Nevertheless, we seriously question the fact, whether a large crop impairs fertility more than a small one. On this point we have several highly interesting experiments in progress. If any reader sees, or thinks he sees, a material defect in our theory in reference to the beneficial operations of plaster, he will confer a favor by pointing it out.

News & Notions.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Wisconsin, submitting the question of banks or no banks in that State to the people.

There have been collected in Europe, 27,000 species of insects preying on wheat—exclusive of cheat—and not including the bipeds who eat.

The Minnesota Pioneer is urging upon the general government the building of a national bridge to span the Mississippi at St. Paul.

Daniel Sullivan, aged 42, was choked to death at Boston on Saturday work, by a piece of mutton lodging in his windpipe while eating his supper. This is the second fatal accident of this nature in Boston, the last month.

The anti Annexation despatch from Ld Grey to Gov. Egin, is condemned and ridiculed in Canada.

A man was recently sent to prison, much intoxicated. "Why didn't you bail him out?" said an associate. "Hail him out? why, you couldn't pump him out!" was the reply.

Sixty folio volumes are filled daily in keeping the accounts of the mammoth Bank of England.

A man at Charleston, Va., after having disappeared for eight years, has suddenly returned. His estate having been distributed by his administrators, he has commenced a suit for its recovery. Dr. Parkman's case may yet prove a parallel.

It is estimated that Cincinnati will be the next census show a population of 125,000, and St. Louis, 70,000. Neither of these estimates include the suburbs of the cities, which might be included.

The Centreville [Maryland] Times says the farmer in that section are ploughing, preparatory to spring planting.

The N.Y. Eve. Post states that a single manufacturer in Worcester, Mass., has made \$150,000 by the sale of six-barrel pistols for California. [And yet, all the California letter-writers say that fire-arms are of little or no use there.]

The Medical Times says, "moustaches have their uses; and among the most important, they are considered to point out the idler, the vainest, and most self-conceited, if not probably the most dissolute in their class. They are beacons to warn others."

Two emigrants died of Cholera in the Cincinnati Hospital, last week.

Corn is selling at Macon, Ga., for 75 to 80 cts per bushel, and corn meal at \$1, so great is the scarcity.

Wright and Gilbert, the Representatives elect to Congress from California, are both Massachusetts men. Gilbert is a printer. Of the two U. S. Senators, Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina—Maj. Gwynne was from Mississippi.

A new process of bleaching is now made for children by immersion in phosphate of magnesia. It will ignite by contact with flame, but the fire, instead of spreading, will go out immediately.

Two hundred miles of roads have been added during the last seven years to the city of London. Villages which a few years since were ten or twelve miles distant, are now part of the great Metropolis.

In the Bank of Missouri statement, the \$120,961 of "funds abstracted" was put down as part of its resources!

American birds are much worn in Paris.

Douglas Jerrold says, "Earth is so kind in Australia, that just tuckle it with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest."

Practically, one quarter of the French physicians are only homoeopaths. So says the Home Journal.

The American Union.

A union of lakes—a union of lands, A union of States none may sever, A union of hearts—a union of hands, American Union for ever!

Geo. P. Morris.

Three hundred torpid snakes of various kinds were found in one cave near Murfreesburg, Tenn., on Christmas, and were put in a box to be exhibited.

A society has been formed at Chicago, composed of Pennsylvanians resident in that city, denominated the "Sons of Penn."

The only British war steamer on Lake Ontario, the Cherokee, is to be laid up. Her officers and crew are to be paid off and sent back to England.

We learn from the Stanton (Va.) Vindicator, that the contract for tunneling the Blue Ridge, was taken, on the 21st ult., by Messrs. Kelly & Co., of Maryland, for \$190,000.

To ascertain the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives length of the night, and doubling the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.

It is said electricity will revive persons who have taken too much Chloroform.

A steamer arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., from Arkansas, with fourteen hundred wild turkeys.

The Gold Dollars coined at the U.S. Mint up to the present time number 668,567.

It is estimated that not less than 1,000,000 hams will be cured in the Cincinnati market this season.

A correspondent of the Plymouth (Mass.) Rock, in speaking of a controversy between two members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives says, "I could think of nothing but a struggle between a grasshopper and an enormous galvanized bullfrog."

The term "newspaper carriers" is now modernized thus: "Gentlemenly disseminators of early intelligence."

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. BICKER, Editor.

O. M. WOODRUM, Publisher.

At \$1.00 each in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$3.00 at the end of the year.

Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, Feb'y 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. Hayes' choice piece of religious poetry shall appear next week.

"Otho" is unavoidably deferred till our next number.

"Glen Hope." Williamsport, Pa. Your "Hebrew Tale" is not accepted—because, 1st, you did not pay your postage; 2d, your real name was not given us; and, 3d, the tale is a wholesale plagiarism from a piece of blank verse, under the same title, written by Mrs. Sigourney twenty years ago. Are you content?

Mr. H. shall be professionally engaged in Court at New Berlin, next week, and the week after. The Publisher will have to play Editor in our absence. We shall be happy to see our old friends, and make as many new ones as possible, at Court.

Rates of Interest.

Horace Greeley, and others, assert that the present rates of interest are too high; that the pursuits in which men are engaged will not, on the whole, average a profit of six per cent. on the capital invested, over and above the necessary expenses—and that, as a consequence, periodical "hard times," and general bankruptcies, come in play to restore the equilibrium. There may be something in this; yet, if it be true, what is the reason that in England, where the legal rate of interest is only five per cent., and the current rates frequently as low as two and three per cent., they are as much troubled with hard times and bankruptcies, as we are on this side of the Atlantic? There are many kinds of business that will not pay six per cent. interest on the capital invested and necessary expenses, to say nothing of profits, and of course if entered into upon borrowed capital, failure must be the result. Farm lands for instance, will not average over four per cent., except in the immediate neighborhood of large cities. There are many other elements, besides the rate of interest, that enter into the calculation of the general prosperity, though it no doubt is one of the most potent. It is only the few, after all, that become eminently successful in any pursuit in life. If all were to start on an equal footing, those who possess the most shrewdness, tact, knowledge of their business, economy, and industry, would speedily outstrip the rest, and the failures would fall among those who were less enterprising or skillful. Excessive competition in any particular branch of business, is a fruitful source of injury; and, where this is the case, some one must necessarily suffer. In the commercial circles of the large cities, for example, competition, the hazards of trade, losses under the credit system, interest on capital, and the cost of living, makes bankruptcies of nine tenths of those who figure on the business of the country is mere speculation, and not being regular and bone fide in its character, has no fixed principles, and is not governed by established rules. This one idea principle, is not a sufficient standard with which to analyze and develop the elements of the general prosperity. The rates of interest, competition, the qualifications of business men, the native resources of the country, foreign and home markets, protection and free trade, and many other things, besides the qualifying circumstances connected with each particular locality, all enter into the calculation, and taken together, form a Cretan labyrinth, that will keep political economists at loggerheads for the balance of this century, at any rate.

There is a proposition before our Legislature to materially modify the existing laws against usury. This is an experiment we think should have a fair trial.

The American Law Journal. The Feb. No. of this valuable law publication, has made its appearance, and is filled with its usual variety of interesting and important matter. It is national in its character and contents, and does not confine itself to discussions and decisions of merely local interest—thus enlarging the horizon of legal vision, and bringing the courts and counsel of distant States into frequent and pleasurable intercourse. Its able and accomplished Editors are reaping a just reward for their labors in the large and increasing patronage which the Journal receives.

We cordially endorse the Editorial opinions expressed in this No. against the practice of requiring or permitting lawyers to be examined as witnesses upon the merits of causes in which they are concerned as Counsel. It is in our opinion a reprehensible practice, calculated to lower the dignity, and sully the integrity, of the profession.

Published monthly, by HANDESS & Co., in Lancaster, Pa., at \$4 per annum.

Wm. R. McCay has joined H. J. Walters in the management of the Lewisburg True Democrat. We wish our old friends abundant success. Lewistown is a place that—County Seat as it is, and as they talk about making it—ought to support both her papers in first rate style.

Marion College, Mo.

We observe that a Western correspondent of the Philad. Christian Chronicle, is giving a sketch of Marion College, Missouri, and the men who were its originators. From the initials of the writer, "J. M. P.," unless we misinterpret them, we should expect accuracy and candor in anything from his pen relating to the history of the West. But we think he is hardly up to the mark in his delineation of the character of the lamented Dr. Nelson; and would perhaps have formed a different opinion if he had been personally acquainted with him. That Dr. possessed vigor and originality of intellect, is proved by his "Cause and Cure of Infidelity," a book that we wish could be placed in the hands of every young man in the community. That he was eccentric, is true enough; but, though we have had opportunities of observing his demeanor in varied and trying circumstances, we saw no manifestation of the "aberrations" this writer speaks of, nor did we hear of them. The first day we set foot on the campus, we saw him taken prisoner by an armed and infuriated mob of mounted men, who thrusted for his blood; but he was calm and serene as the sunny heavens above him, and his deportment was as quiet and self possessed, as at any time afterwards when we sat under his ministrations in the little college chapel, or under the broad roof of the camp ground. During the whole of the excitement and danger of the "abolition" riots of that season, he exhibited a coolness and intrepidity, and a soundness of judgment, that commanded the respect of his enemies as well as friends. That he was warmly enlisted in the cause of missions and labored and prayed earnestly for the conversion of the world, is undeniable—and his zeal was all the greater on account of his previous infidelity. But this surely should not, even by remote inference, be laid at his door as a fault. It would be well for the American churches if more of their standard-bearers had a portion of the missionary zeal and energy for which Dr. Nelson was remarkable. If they had, the progress of religion would be more rapid and thorough, and it would be likely to possess greater depth of spirituality.

We shall peruse the letters of J. M. P. with no small interest, for the impressions of a somewhat fresh experience at Marion, are still fresh in our memory.

Singular Incident.

A stray turkey came to a neighbor's chicken coop, the other day, in a famished condition, and made repeated but unsuccessful attempts to reach the supply of corn on the inside. It was driven away several times, but as constantly returned. After the poultry were fed in the evening, our informant was surprised to see a guinea chicken in the coop, pick up a grain of corn, and politely drop it on the ground on the outside, for his starving visitor, and continued to do so until the supply was exhausted—although it was with difficulty he could get his head through the narrow space between the slats. We have heard of cats sucking mice, and other similar anomalies have occurred, but we believe natural history has not recorded an exact parallel to the above case.

Witness Box—A place where one is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult, without being able to resent it.—Exchange Paper.

This depends, sometimes, upon who has the sharpest tongue, and most nerve, (politely called brass), the lawyer or the witness. A dishonest witness deserves no mercy, and is apt to find none. But it too often happens that worthy, but deficient persons suffer unjustly, from the reckless and indiscriminate course of counsel who lose sight of everything but their client's cause. Witnesses are at all times under the protection of the Court—a protection which they will find amply sufficient if they choose to avail themselves of it.

The Legislature of Indiana, in granting divorces, append the proviso, that the party applying shall not contract marriage during his or her life, with any other person than the one from whom he or she is divorced.

From California.

The Empire City, Capt. Wilson, arrived at New York, about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, Feb. 6, after a passage of ten days from Chagres. She brings 257 passengers, and about one and a half millions in Gold Dust.

The Legislature met Dec. 15, and was organized on the 17th, by the choice of Dr. T. J. White of Sacramento, as Speaker of the Assembly, and E. K. Chamberlain of San Diego, President pro tem of the Senate. Gov. Burnett was inaugurated on the 20th, immediately after which ceremony the Legislature voted viva voce for United States Senators. Whole number of votes 46—necessary to a choice 24. On the first ballot:

John C. Fremont 29 | T. Butler King 10

Wm. M. Gwin 23 | Jos. W. Geary 5

H. W. Halleck 14 | Robert Semple 3

Thomas J. Henley 9

On the third ballot:

Wm. M. Gwin 24 | Thos. J. Henley 8

H. W. Halleck 15 | Jos. W. Geary 1

T. B. King 1

So that John C. Fremont and Wm. M. Gwin were declared duly elected; Wm. V.

Court commences at New Berlin, next week.

For the List of Jurors, Trial List, and Register's Notices, see second column last page.

U. S. CONGRESS.

Neil S. Brown, Ex-Gov. of Tennessee, has been appointed Minister to Prussia in the place of Mr. Hannegan, recalled. If one half the reports be true with regard to the conduct of Mr. H. while at Berlin, the rowdys of Myramensing and the Five Points would scarcely be willing to acknowledge his acquaintance.

Col. Fitz Henry Warren, Assistant Postmaster General, and Lewis C. Levin, a Member of Congress from Philadelphia had a scuffle at the National Hotel, in Washington City, on Friday evening last, but were separated before either had suffered any personal injury.

Dr. Gwin, U. S. Senator elect from California, and Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, Representatives, have arrived at Washington; Col. Fremont, the other Senator elect, was detained at Panama by the illness of his wife. As these gentlemen will, it is said, forthwith present their credentials and claim their seats, a new impulse will be given to the question of the admission of California into the Union.

On Thursday of last week, Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions were called up and Mr. C. advocated their adoption in a speech running thro' the greater part of two days. He avowed his unalterable attachment to the Union and his opposition to the farther extension of slavery.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Taxables & Property in Union county.

Mr. Editor: The following summary of taxable and taxible property, with the average of the latter to the former, are as given in your paper.

Table with 4 columns: Township, Assessed Value, No. of Taxpayers, Average per Taxpayer. Rows include Beaver Township, West Beaver, Buffalo, East Buffalo, West Buffalo, Centre, Chapman, Hartley, Kelly, Middlecreek, Penna, Perry, Union, Washington, White Deer, Lewisburg Borough, Millburg, New Berlin, and 18 District.

I have figured correctly, Buffalo and Kelly are the richest districts within this county, and Chapman and Millburg the least rich. It will be seen the Townships hold the greater proportion of wealth, tho' much of it belongs to persons in Towns.

The "upper end" of the county—north of Penns Creek and the mountains—have 2785 Taxables; average Assessment to each taxable, \$1255.

The "lower end" (8 Townships) return 2565 Taxables, taxed \$947 1/2 on average.

THE SUBLIME PORTE OF TURKEY

retains the old custom of proportioning the size of its letters to the rank of the person addressed. One of ordinary size is sent to common persons, a larger to a civil officer, and still larger to a military man. A recent despatch to the Austrian Emperor, was over two feet in length; and the Sultan's letter to the Czar would have made a comfortable door for a Russian cabin.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Jones vs. Jones, Judge Coulter gave the opinion of the Court, that divorces by the Legislature, for causes within the jurisdiction of the Courts, were unconstitutional and null. Judge Burnside dissented as he believed the decision would produce an incalculable amount of injury.

Mr. J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago, closes a long appeal in behalf of a western rail-road with the following "burst": "Shall the iron horse snort in the valley of Rock River in 1852 and stake its thirst in its crystal stream, or shall Fox River and the Lake alone afford its sustenance?"—Heaven forbid! say we.

MARRIED.

Jan. 29, in Millerstown, Perry county, by Rev. Matthew Allison, Jacob Hays, Jr. of New Berlin, Prothonotary, Sec. of Union county, and Miss Sarah J. W. Crozier, of Fayette township, Juniata county.

Jan. 31, by Rev. W. W. Owing, Noah Henny and Miss Sarah Young, both of Dry Valley, Union county.

In Millburg, Monday evening last, by Rev. J. G. Anspach, William Brown, merchant, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Rebecca Forster, of the former place.

Accompanying the foregoing notices was taken of remembrance to the Editor, which contained our heartiest acknowledgments and most cordial good wishes.

DIED.

In Lewisburg, 7th inst., JAMES S. son of Homer and Hannah Pardee, aged 2 years 4 months and 2 weeks.

In Buffalo, 6th inst., after a long illness, Miss JANE, daughter of John Steans, aged about 40 years.

Voorhies of San Francisco has been appointed Secretary of State; J. S. Houston, Controller; Major R. Roman, Treasurer; F. J. Keven, Attorney General; Chas. J. Whiting, Surveyor General; S. C. Hastings, Judge of the Supreme Court.

The whole number of votes thrown in the election for Governor and Representatives to Congress was only 15,000, although the State can probably poll 70,000 votes.

The prospects for gold hunters for the next season were considered very flattering. It was thought that a much larger amount would be taken out than was the past year.

Gold digging had been mostly suspended for the season and a great many persons were flocking into the towns. Wages of common laborers were much lower, only from four to six dollars being paid. Mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, &c. commanded from \$12 to \$16 a day. The country is overrun with printers.

Money was worth from 7 to 10 per cent. a month. Lumber was lower—crago prices from \$200 to \$275 per M. Bricks in demand at good prices. Lime, \$16 a barrel. Flour retailed at \$30 a barrel. Mess Pork at \$35 to \$40. Butter per lb. \$1.50—Cheese, \$1.

The Oregon brought to Panama 300 passengers \$1,400 000 in gold on her manifest and more than that amount in the hands of passengers.

On the morning of the 24th of December a fire broke out in Dennison's Exchange and in two hours nearly a million dollars worth of property was destroyed. The Parker House was among the buildings burned. All the buildings except the Dennison Hotel on Portsmouth square, and all on Washington St. connecting at the "El Dorado" and running to Montgomery St. were burned.

Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of Union county held a meeting at New Berlin, on Tuesday of last week. Hon. Messrs. Geary and Pullack are to address the meeting.

A Temperance Convention

of the People of Union County will meet at the Methodist Chapel in New Berlin on Thursday the 21st inst. (first Court week) at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration the action of the recent Northern Penna. Temp. Convention.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this Day.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Cloverseed, Dried Apples, Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Lard, and Pork.

THE CASE SYSTEM.—If every branch of business could be reduced to a cash system, it would be the greatest possible blessing to mankind, and how much trouble and anxiety it would save many! It is bad policy to go into debt, particularly with the storekeepers, as you have in most instances to pay large prices for goods, and constantly at their mercy. To obviate the necessity of any person going into debt, Stone Goods, C. Milton, and is selling exclusively for cash. He has put the prices of goods down as low as to make it the interest of every one to deal with him on the cash system. Persons visiting Milton and wishing to buy goods, will do well by calling first at Jones'.

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