A Family Newspaper---Devoted to Polities, Agriculture, Literature, Arts and Sciences, Che Alarkets, General Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, Advertising, Amusement. &c.

37TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1854.

NO. 11.

TERMS OF THE COMPILER.

The Republican Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at \$1,75 per annum if paid in advance-\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No sub-

Office on South Baltimore street, direct-

opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House.

PUBLIC SALE.

N Saturday, the 30th of December instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the undersigned, Executors of the estate of HENRY BOWERS. late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at Public Sale, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Ad-

of said deceased, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Budy, Melchor Wolf, John Bender, and others, containing NINETY-EIGHT ACRES, more or less The improvements area two-story

with a Stone Kitchen attached, a Log Barn, and all necessary out-buildings. There is a well of water near the proportion of Meadow and Timberland. Attendance will be given and terms

made known on day of sale by J. H. BOWERS, JOSIAH BOWERS,

Dec. 4, 1854, Executors.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETI

Special Meeting.

AT the last meeting of the Adams County Agricultural Society, it was resolved that subjects connected with Agriculture be discussed at the meetings of the Society, and that the first topic for inquiry be, "The application of Lime to land." A specal meeting was also ordered, to take place at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on the first Saturday in January next, (being the 6th of the month,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time the above subacter more or less valuable. The meeting will doubtless be an interesting and instructive one, and all are invited to it.

By order, JNO. McGINLEY, Pres't. H. J. STAHLE, Sec'y. December 4, 1854. 4d

Teacher Wanted.

TEACHER is wanted to take charge of "Good Intent" School, in sub-district No. 4 of Straban township. None but a competent Teacher need apply-and good wages will be paid. Immediate application to be HENRY WITMOR, made to One of the Directors. Dec. 4.

THIS WATER THIS WAT.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. CLOTHING MADE TO GRDER.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in inform ing the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish GARMENTS of all kinds, for GENTLE-MEN'S WEAR, at the shortest notice, and in the latest possible style. Having opened a Merchant Tailoring establishment, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran church, and secured the services of experienced workmen, he feels confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage. Country produce taken in exchange for work. J. S. GRAMMER.

December 4, 1854.

TAVERN LICENSE.

TN THE MATTER of the intended applistand.

The subscribers, citizens of the township of tavern above mentioned is necessary to accom- it."-London Times. modate the public and entertain strangers or travellers, and that the petitioner above named and is well provided with house-room and conof strangers and travellers.

John Miller, Andrew Brough, Jr., Samuel Deardorff, D. M. C. White, Jacob Smith, including nights and Sundays. Michael Hanes, Henry Albert, John Baker. Cornelius Smith, Benjamin Chronister, Jacob Miller, Jonas Chronister, Gibson Myers.

December 4, 1854. 3t Notice to Trespassers.

THIS is to notify all persons from trespas-A sing on our premises, (being in Berwick and Hamilton townships,) by Gunning or otherwise, as we have received more or less damage from those that fear or care nothing. We therefore are determined to enforce the full extent of the law on all that disregard this

notice. Adam Sleffan, William L. Gill, Francis J. Wilson, F. Wolf, blacksmith, Henry Wolf, Cyrus Wolf. George Null, Geo. Flickinger. Dec. 4. 3t

George Longe, Daniel Miller, Reuben Wolf, Samuel Wolf, farmer Jacob Wolf, Michael Hoffman, David March, George Jordy, agent

WANTED.

GEORGE LITTLE.

Choice Poetry.

The Old Farmer's Elegy.

BY JOSIAH T. CANNANG!

scription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Work done, neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

On a green grassy knoll, by the banks of the brood the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

That so long and so often has watered his nock, the old farmer rests in his long and last sleep, while the waters a low, lapsing lullaby keep.

He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain norm shall awake him to labour again.

You tree that with fragrance is filling the air, So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair, By his own hand was planted; and well did he say. It would live when its planter had mouldered away. He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain, No morn shall awake him to labour again.

There's, the well that he dug, with its waters so cold With its wet dripping bucket, so mossy and old, No more from its depths by the patriarch drawn. For "the pitcher is broken." the old man is gone He has ploughed his last fustow, has reaped his last grain. No morn shall awake him to labour again.

'Twas a gloom-giving day when the old farmer died; The stout-hearted mourned, the affectionate cried; And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend, For they all lost a brother, a man, and a friend, has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain, o morn shall awake him to labour again.

Select Miscellany.

An Eccentric Will.

Mr. Railing, of New Hampshire, England, door, and an ORCHARD of choice fruit, of was among the victims of the last railroad acall kinds, on the premises. There is a fair cident, between Brighton and London. His heirs, after having paid him the customary fu-neral honors, did what all heirs do in similar cases, opened the will of the deceased to ascertain what share each was to have in his posthumous liberalities. As he had never given a penny to either of his relatives, during his lifetime, they expected to be the richer now that he was no more. One may imagine the surprise caused by the first line of the will:

"This is my testament. I give and bequeath all my goods, present or future, moveable or immoveable, in England or on the continent, to that railroad company on whose road I-have the happiness to meet with death-that blessed deliverance from my terrestrial prison.'

Further on, the testator gives his reasons for his bequest. The idea had taken firm possession of his mind that he was destined to die a violent death and the most desirable one in his view was that caused by the explosion of a locomotive. He traveled, therefore, constantly on the railroads in England, Belgium and ject will be taken up; and it is expected that France. There was not a station where he was was in the next car to the one that was shatteréd, and he described with the greatest enthusiasm those terrible accidents, when he saw death so near without being able to obtain it. Disappointed in Europe, he went to the United States. He made frequent excursions on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Ontario, and the Niagara, but, notwithstanding the frequent explosions, he returned with a whole skin. He was destined to be crushed under a car of the mother country. It is said that the relatives will attempt to break the will, on the ground of insanity, but it is probable that the railroad will win the suit in spite of the proverd that the murderer never inherits from the victim.

THE LADIES AND THE CENSUS. -The returns of the ages of the ladies have given some trouble, and a slight correction has been necessary. Those who in 1851 were between 20 and 25. must of course have been between 10 and 15 at the previous census: but the number of girls between 10 and 15 in 1841 was not large enough to grow into the goodly company who in 1851 say they are but between 20 and 25. The return, also, between 30 and 35 in 1851 is too small as compared with the return for the favorite age of 20-25 in 1841. After allowing for immigration, and comparing the numbers with those of men, the Registrar-General and his assistants are of opinion that about 35,000 ladies who have entered themselves as between 20 and 40 really belong to the next age. 40-60, to which the body of delinquents are transferred in the calculations and tables accordingly. The gentlemen who feel driven to this conclusion very handsomely suggest that those who made these misrepresentations may have done so "becan-e they were quite unconscious of the silent cation of John A. Dicks, for License to lapse of time, or because their imaginations still keep a public house in Hampton, Reading lingered over the hours of younger age," but township, Adams county-it being an old they are obliged to add that it may have been because they chose foolishly to represent themselves younger than they really were; at Reading, in the county of Adams, recommend | the scandalous risk of bringing the statements the above petitioner, and certify: that the inn or of the whole of their country women into discred-

RICH ENOUGH. -It is estimated that the in- in a kind tone he said, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, come of William B. Astor, of New York is \$1,-200,000 per annum. This is reaping pretty veniences for the ledging and accommodation fast the savings of a sagacious and fortunate if I can.' father-being about \$3,288 per day, \$137 perhour, \$1,28 per minute, or 4 cents per second,

> The Astor family of to-day is rapidly consolidating wealth, but the Astors of to-morrow actments of this country, family estates cannot hold together long.

DR. P., who is attached to a Parisian theater in the quality of a physician; expressed | his astonishment that man and woman were not created at the same time, instead of the latter springing from the rib of our first parent. A young actress standing by, remarkable for the more. You look bright, and you look as graceful turn which she ever gives to the expression of herideas, said: "Was it not natural. str, that the flower should come after the stem?"

The Terre Haute (Indiana) Express thus forcibly hits the tendency of the age to get ahead of Moses:

Wonderful Geological Discovery.—A fossil frog has been discovered in the Wabash very wrongly; but yet there is time for rebottom, several feet below the surface, with elemption. If I will try to teach you, will you for Mrs. Molzall. half a dozen strata of mud above him, to the try to learn?" formation of which, according to well-established geological principles, a period of six earnest tones. - "Yes-I should love to learn. 20.000 LBS. PORK, in December thousand years each may be attributed. When I should love to learn. I don't want to be a this astounding ante-Adamite fossil was brought bad boy, 'he thrillingly added, while his counbe paid. Farmers who have the article for to light, all the live frogs gathered around it tenance glowed with unwonted animation. sale, will do well by calling and making engagements with the subscriber, at his Flour,
Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle
street, Gettysburg.

GEORGE LITTLE have to disprove this new fact in science before who had remained in the entry, saw him come they can go along.

The Slighted Scholar.

Cases like the one I am about to relate are full for utterance. much too frequent in our country, and they are such, too, as should be guarded against by all studying in good earnest, and the teacher help tive for both claimants; the parties were Irish, who have an interest in education. The incied him faithfully. Never did I see a change and full of grit, "ready to spend all they had dent was brought to mind by hearing a complaint made by the parent of a poor boy, who in the habits of the poor boy.

Indicate the poor boy in the habits of the poor boy.

As soon as the teacher treated him with a "quandary," not knowing who had the best village school, neglected simply because he was kindness and respect, the scholars followed the claim on the garment. However, a moment poor and comparatively friendless!

attended a school in the town of ____. Among ble hearted, generous, accommodating, and the scholars there was a boy named George truthful playmates in the world. Henry. His father was a poor drinking man, and the unfortunate boy had to suffer in conse-quence. George came to school habited in rag-of middle age, and in all the country there is ne was rough and uncouth in his manners, for he had been brought up in that manner; he ing done his duty. was very ignorant, for he had never had an op-

portunity for education. Season after season, poor George Henry occupied the same sent in the school room-it tinction between classes. All are alike enwas a back corner seat, away from the other titled to your care and counsel, and the more scholars—and there he thumbed his tattered weak the child, the more earnest should be primer. The ragged condition of his garb gave your endeavor to lift him up and aid him. a hemely east to his whole appearance, and what of intelligence there might have been in his countenance, was beclouded by the "outer THREE HUNDRED MILES PER HOUR. - A paper covering" of the boy. He seldom played with the other children, for they seemed to shun him; but when he aid, for a while, join with them in their sports, he was so rough that he was soon shoved out off the way.

The teacher passed the poor boy coldly in the street, while other boys, in better garbs. were kindly noticed. In the school, young has been done in England. But I entertain Ilenry was coldly treated. The teacher neg- views of railroad velocity far beyond any yet ected him, and then called him an "idle block- ventured to be expressed. The Emperor of head," because he did not learn. The boy re- Russia has taken the first great step towards ceived no incentive to study, and consequently | what I deem the ultimatum of railroad travel. he was most of the time idle, and idleness begat a disposition to while away the time in mis- the country, or going around everything in the chief. For this he was whipped, and the more | way of a straight line—he has cut a broad way ille and careless be became. He knew that five hundred miles, from St. Petersburg to he was neglected by the teacher, and simply Moscow—he has made it all the way two hunbecause he was poor and ragged, and with a dred feet wide, so that the engineer sees everysort of sullen indifference, sharpened at times | thing that comes on the road by feelings of bitterness, he plodded on his dark, thankless way.

Thus matters went on for several years .-Most of the scholars who were of George Henof study, while he, poor fellow, still spelled out words of one and two syllables, and still kept his distant seat in the corner. His father

The look of clownish indifference which had ly by those who have used lime in agricultural processes, and whose observation and experience have furnished them with facts of a charge ence have furnished them with facts of a car under water; another time he solve more or less valuable. The negative will be a car under water; another time he solve and or very straight rails or some straight want of animal food, which they get in sum-readily dissolved and washed from the soil by those who have used lime in agricultural with his peculiar costume. He had narrowly of his life was at hand. He stood now upon State, and in England one hundred miles have the ground is covered with snow give them access to lime and pebbles, from which the fate of after been accomplished. rears must take its cast. At this time a man by the name of Kelly.

took charge of the school. He was an old San Francisco in ten hours!" teacher, a careful observer of human nature, and a really good man. Long years of guardianship_over_wild youths had given him a he was strict and unwavering. The first day which he passed in the teach-

second day be did more.

day that Mr. Kelly observed young Henry en- query with us is, the means of raising the gaged in impaling flies upon the point of a large pin. He went to the boy's seat, and, after re- boiler would have to evaporate about a tou of ond coming of our Lord is at hand, have been principle of political economy to send as far as orimanding him for his idleness, he took up the dirty, tattered primer from his desk.

"No, sir," drawled George.

"How long have you attended school?" "I don't know, sir. It's ever since I can

"Then you must be an idle, reckless boy, said the teacher, with much severity. "Do you realize how many years you have thrown the pigeon, the eagle; and when we look to way?" Do you know how much you have lost? What sort of a man do you think of velocity with which they are unceasingly making, in this way? One of these days you wheeled through space, the mind is struck will be too old to go to school, and then, while your companions are seeking some honorable employment, you will be good for nothing. Have you parents?

"Yes, sir," answered the boy, in a hoarse, subdued voice. "And do they wish you to grow up to be an gnorant worthless man?"

The boy hung down his head and was silent but Mr. Kelly saw too great tears roll down his cheeks. In an instant, the teacher saw that he had something besides an idle, stubborn mind to deal with in the ragged scholar before him. He laid his hand on the boy's head, and

"I wish you to stop after school is dismissed. Do not be afraid, for I wish to assist you

George looked wonderingly into the master's face, for there was something in the tone of the voice which fell upon his ear that sounded strange to him, and he thought, too, as he looked round, that the rest of the scholars rewill as rapidly scatter it again. Under the en- | garded him with kinder countenances than usual. A dim thought broke in upon his mind that, from some cause, he was going to be happier than before.

After the school was dismissed, George Henry remained in his seat till the teacher called him to the desk.

"Now," said Mr. Kelly, "I wish to know why it is that you have never learned any though you might make a smart man. Why s it that I find you so ignorant?"

"Because nobody never helps me," replied the boy. "Nobody never cares for me, sir, for I am poor.'' By degrees the kind-hearted teacher got the poor boy's whole history, and while generous

tears bedewed his eyes, he said: "You have been wrongly treated, George-

and when George Henry left the school-room ed Jonathan, "I am one of them."

"Yes-O yes," quickly uttered the boy in

out, and our hearts were warmed towards their heads off before they can run about.

him. We spoke kindly to him, and walked with him to his house, and his heart was too

example, and the result was, that they found before his Honor was to sum up the evidence, Many years ago, when I was a small boy, I in the unfortunate youth one of the most no-Long years have passed since those school

ged garments—but they were the best he had: not a man more beloved and respected than he us will take the coat an' look it all over, an' is. And all is the result of one teacher's hav-You who are school-teachers, remember the responsibility that devolves upon you. In this country of free schools, there should be no dis-

Great Railroad Speed.

"I have, with others, admired the progress made in velocity on railroads up 'to even one hundred miles an hour on straight rails, which

"Instead of cutting a narrow alley through

"Such is part of the future: the railroad from point to point a mathematical line: the rails ten times stronger than any now used; the locomotives on wheels of far greater diamery's age had passed on to the higher branches ter, say twelve or fifteen feet: the gague of a relative breadth: the signals and times perfectly settled; the road, walled on both sides, dur-

> "Mathematical precision and time will solve | shell is formed. this problem-a passage from New York to

IWe have no doubt of one hundred miles per hour being perfectly practicable railroad studying the dispositions with which he had to piston velocity 33,000 feet per minute, of require to be baked an hour in a hot oven. deal. Upon George Henry his eyes rested with eighteen-inch stroke, if the driving wheels were a keen, searching glance, but evidently made twenty-four feet in circumference, (nearly eight little of him during the first day; but on the feet in diameter-whoppers) they would have to make 1100 revolutions per minute. As the It was during the afternoon of the second wheels cannot turn around without steam, the steam necessary to perform this feat, as the water per minute -sixty in an hour. So far selling their property to pay their debts and half the circuit of our globe for guano, and as it relates to the final velocity of steam in the | prepare for the event. "Have you never learned more than is in vacuum, the speed of three-hin-fred miles per this book?" asked the teacher. hour could be obtained, but how can such a hour could be obtained, but how can such a quantity of steam be evaporated in a locomotive boiler, in this space of time? Judge Meigs may perhaps be able to answer us. With respect to the velocity of bodies, our ideas are bounded by what has been performed before our eyes—the flight of the swallow, the heavenly bodies and calculate the awful with solemn awe at the mighty power of the great Creator, who has made huge Jupiter to revolve once on his axis in ten hours, and through space at the rate of 4685 miles per hour, or fifteen times the velocity of a locomoive, running at the rate of three hundred miles an hour .- Scientific American.

The man who is too poor to take a newspaper, has bought a slab-sided dog, an old shot-gun, and a twenty shilling gold watch. He educates his children in the streets, and

The young lady who let down the window curtain to keep the man in the moon from seeing her in her night clothes, has been seen at church with a hole in her stocking!

boards his Shanghais on his neighbors.

PRE-PAY YOUR POSTAGE .-- After the 1st of January next, all persons will be compelled to pre-pay their postage. No letters will be carried by Uncle Sam unless you "sock" in advance. Our readers and the public generally should remember this .- Item.

SHOCKING SUICIDE. - A young girl named week, by taking a dose of "rat's-bane," which to take his life, of fifteen dollars, on the 31st she had purchased at a drug store in Bethle- of September last, at Amherst. hem. While at dinner, the medicine took effect—she was seized with violent pain, and vomiting, and in her agony ran out of the haps that is the reason of it.—Pen. house, and by an almost superhuman effort forced herself through a pale-fence, breaking it into splinters. After running about in the some villainous seducer.

IT It is noticed as a remarkable circumstance that during the summer, while the cholfree from the scourge. But now that it is dis- him. appearing on shore, it has broken out on board ports of its fatality.

Dear sir," lisped a great lady, in a cach of them only two of the kind. watered silk, at the World's Fair, "have the goodness to inform me if there are noblemen in the boy as fast as he could learn to read them. the United States ?" "Yes, ma'am," answer-

How a Coat was Identified.

In a justice's court in Boston, a case was re-On the next day, George Henry commenced dispute, and the evidence was direct and posistndying in good earnest and the teacher held Patrick Power, one of the claimants, made the following proposition for settling the affair. Said Patrick:

"Timothy Sullivan, now you say that coat belongs to yourself entirely. I say it is my own. Now mind ye, Timothy, that both iv the man that finds his name on it shall be the

"Done," said Timothy.
"An'ye'll stick to the bargain, "said Patrick.
"To be sure," answered Timothy, and
"yes," rejoined the council on both sides.
"Thin look at it," said Patrick, as he passed the coat into the hands of Timothy, who vaintages are the coat into the same and

ly searched every part of it for his name, and passed it to Patrick, boastingly saying, "An' now let us see if you can be finding your name on the garment.

"Ye'll stick to the 'greement?" said Patrick, eagerly grasping the coat.
"Upon the honor ov a man," replied Timo-

thy.
"Thin hould on a bit," said Patrick, as he drew a knife and opened a corner in the collar of the coat, taking therefrom two very small unfrequently are led into very grave errors, peas exclaiming as he held them in his hand, which a little reflection would have caused peas, exclaiming as he held them in his hand, there, do you see that?"

"Yes, but what iv that?" said Timothy. "A devil a dale it has to do wid it-it's me name, to be sure—pea for Patrick, and pea for Powers, be jabers!" He got the coat amid roars of laughter.

To Make Hens Lay Perpetually.

Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day—a very small portion, say half an ounce a day to each hen in winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what are called nest eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens. and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of ing the transit of trains having the gates of the twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when had sunk lower in the pit of inebriation, and the unfortunate boy was more wretched than ever.

Instanter ing the transit of trains having the gates of the twelve or inteen eggs, as they always a valls all closed. Then instead of one hundred roosters are allowed, but continue laying permites an hour! we shall more safely travel petually. If the above plan were generally three hundred miles an hour! I will not pretend to say more-one hundred seems fast as in summer. One reason why hens do not marked his countenance, was now giving way enough; so did twenty, a few years ago; and lay in winter as freely as in summer is the to a shade of unhappy thoughts and feelings, now, on very straight rails or some straight want of animal food, which they get in sum-

Pumpkin Pie.

Stew the pumpkin dry, and make it like squash pie, only season rather high. In the per hour being perfectly practicable railroad squash pie, only season rather high. In the speed, by the building of such railroads as country where this real Yankee pie is prepared these described by the Judge, and this opinion is profestion gives is almost always used may be none the better thereby, and, in some bluff authoritative way, and in his discipline those described by the Judge, and this opinion in perfection, ginger is almost always used we expressed in the columns of the Scientific with other spices. There cream is used instead American some years ago. But three hundred of milk, which gives the pumpkins a rich flaer's desk of our school was mostly devoted to miles per hour inclines us to the fogy side of vor. Roll the paste rather thicker than for the west of the rest than for the rest of the res watching the inovements of the scholars, and the question. This speed would require a fruit pies. If the pie is large and deep, it will

Odds and Ends.

The Clinton, N. Y. Courant says that the people of that vicinity who believe the sec-

It is contemplated to tunnel the Olifo at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ia., and thus unite both banks, while leaving the navigation free-as in the manner of the Thames tunnel. In Russia it is found that if powdered

charcoal be mixed with the tallow before it is made into candles, the light is found to be greatly improved. This is a plan worth adopting. There is in New York an asylum for lrunkards, where, conscious of their weak-

order of discipline and life. The Swiss have, comparatively, more

Europe. They convey them in leaden tubes, underground. It is remarkable that of all knowledge. the most important, the knowledge of ourselves,

is the most universally neglected. Parson Milton, of Newburyport, an eccentric divine, was once called upon for a prayer at a Fourth of July dinner and gave :

-anicu. A GREAT CALF.-A cow belonging to Mr. two or three barrels for drink or ultimate con-William Koller, in Perry township, Berks county, gave birth to a calf recently, which press, and before fermentation commences, that weighed, at its birth, 117 lbs.

The public libraries of the United States contain near five millions of volumes. TA little daughter of G. C. Burnap, of

Pittsfield, aged one year, was killed by the hook of a dress sticking into her throat. Tr George A. Leavitt was sentenced to the molasses, will depend greatly on the kind of . Schade, living in Bethlehem township. North- State Prison for life, at Manchester, a few days apples used, and the richness of the new liampton county, committed suicide last Tuesday since, for robbing his father, under the threat quor. Four, or four and a half, are generally

name, as they want it themselves; and per-

It is said that Dr. Kane, the leader of the barn-yard for some time, she fell and expired. the altar Miss Margaretta Fox, one of the fa-Arctic expedition now in progress, will lead to She was enciente, and doubtless the victim of mons spiritualists, upon his return from the out trouble, and be ready at all times.—Reicebergs.

ITA butcher in Athens. Ohio, has been detected in nabbing the village cows, making beef of them, and then selling them out to the era was raging in nearly all parts of the coun- owners at ten cents per pound. The hide and try, ships crossing the Atlantic were entirely horns found at a neighboring tannery betrayed

The king of the Hawaiian islands has a ships at sea, many of which give alarming re- new cloak which cost about a million dollars. A portion of it is made of feathers, procured from birds difficult to catch, and which have that.

Wine culture in Illinois and Missouri is To prevent dogs from killing sheep cut but the experience since gained enables the from a line, and being startled by a young man culturer to obtain a very favorable result.

The Farmer's Column.

Compensation for the Summer's Drought. We have no doubt the long continued drought will result in the utter extermination of myriads of insects, worms, animalculæ, &c., throughout extensive sections of the Union, which have hitherto proved highly detrimental to our valuable crops. A southern paper says that the joint-worm has been annihilated in many wheat fields, having become dried to powder before arriving at maturity, and shedding their pestiferous brood for another season's ravages. This is one way that our farmers may be compensated for their short crops. If they are further taught economy in feeding what they have only to animals that can best digest and make a suitable return for their food, and in an economical manner, if it will further teach them to plant early, and have their fields deeply plowed, well pulverized and manured, so as to afford a continued though partial supply of moisture from the atmosphere during even the driest time, then they will have received ample compensation for the limited diminution of their present season's crop.—
American Agriculturist.

Mode of Using Guano.

Many farmers, not accustomed to the use of mano, rely on the statements of the vendor, or of a neighbor, or any other person who will give advice as to the best method of using it, the best articles to mix with it. &c.; and not them to avoid. The advice of no inan should be followed when it is contrary to the uniform result of scientific experiments, or to common sense. No constant reader of the Farm Journal would ever be guilty of mixing guano with a class of materials only calculated to set free its ammonia. But as some of our new subscribers may not be posted on this subject, we append an extract from a communication by Prof. Benj. Hallowell to the Firginia Sentinel. He

says:
"I may state, that it is entirely opposed to chemical principles to mix live ashes, or quieklime, with any animal manure. Ammonia. the chief valuable characteristic ingredient of animal manures, is usually found in these manures in combination with some organic acids, and these acids. owing to the generally stronger affinity, unite with potash and lime when they are present, and liberate the ammonia, thus

rendering the manure of much less value. "But this is not the only injury. The liberated ammonia unites with the acids in the soil. as the humic; crenic and apo-crenic acids which are almost insoluble, and forms compounds

deteriorating effect arising from the escape of the ammonia, and the soluble compounds it forms with the organic acids in the soils, that indicate the propriety of mixing plaster with guano to "fix" the ammonia, prerare instances, possibly not quite so good: but

"I will take this occasion to repeat, that I regard the discovery of guano, and its introduction into our country, as a great blessing, by increasing the fertility of our soils, and affording the means of improving many lands, otherwise in a state of hopeless sterility. But we must not depend upon the use of this, as the settled policy of farming, to the neglect of our home manures. It is opposed to every neglect equally, or even more valuable manures, on our very premises, and in our neighboring cities."

Apple Molasses.

The juice of the sweet apple, it is probably known to most of our readers, makes an excellent molasses. The article: when properly made, is pure, possessing a vinous or rather brandied flavor, which renders it greatly superior for mince, apple or tart pies, to the best West India molasses. If it is made from sour apples, a small quantity of imported molasses ness, they voluntarily undergo a wholesome may be added to modify the flavor. Beer made with it, possesses a brisk and highly vapid flavor, which common molasses does not imelegraph wires at work than any country in part. Four and a half barrels of good cider will make one barrel of molasses, costing in ordinary seasons, about \$5.50. One who has had considerable experience in manufacturing

this article, says: "I make little cider; my apples are worth more to feed my hogs, than for cider; but I make a practice of selecting my sweet apples, those that furnish the richest, heaviest liquor, and make a cheese from them, using the cider "Oh, Lord, deliver us from sham patriotism thus obtained for making apple or quince preserves, boiling down for molasses, and keeping version into vinegar. When new from the which I intend for boiling is brought to the house, and boiled in brass, to the proper consistence, taking care not to burn it, as that gives the molasses a disagreeable flavor, and taking off all the scum that rises during the process. The quantity to be boiled, or the number of barrels required to make one of sufficient, but when care is not used in making the selection of apples, five barrels may be Nome people as much envy others a good necessary, but let it take more or less, enough must be used to make the molasses, when cold. as thick as the best West India. When boiled sufficiently, it should be turned into vessels to cool, and from thence to a new sweet barrel.

> WHAT FARMERS MIGHT DO .- The New York Sun says: One of our paper-makers, speaking of the scarcity of rags, writes thus: "Ir our people would only raise flax, instead of importing their linseed and oil for their own use, we should soon have paper stock in abundance. -Those farmers in this county who raised flax this year have sold their crops, standing in the field, at \$40 per acre, and some get more than

Tn London lately. 22 pins were extracted very much on the increase. It is now about from the breast and knee of a young woman twenty years since the first trial was made, who had swallowed them some time ago. She which at that time proved an entire failure; had them in her mouth while taking clothes in sport, let them slip down her throat!

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