# WEST BRANCH

From the American Agriculturist. Sundry Items.

To Repovate Old Meadows .- I have lately seen a new mode of renovating old sod-bound pastures and meadows. It is to take a subsoil plow and three horses, (which make the best team,) and plow the field, overturning no furrow, but loosening the earth below, about one foot deep, harrow the same way, sow grass seed, and toll down with a heavy roller. This is the practice of a landlord who prefers grass to any other crop, and the effect is astonishing. I saw a piece that had just been served so. The sward, of course, was broken in streaks, and the grass seed was up most beautifully on these. The unbroken strips had been stretched and moved a little, so as to expose the old roots a little to air and moisture.

To Cure the Sore Necks of Ogen .- A neighbor of mine had a pair of working oxen whose necks became very sore. He covered that part of the voke resting upon the neck, with sheet lead. They got well almost immediately, though constantly kept at work. I suppose the lead being a good conductor of heat, drew off the inflamation, and thus enabled the sores to heal.

Easy and Rapid Way of Sowing Plaster. -When I sow plaster, instead of setting my men to lugging it upon their backs and necks all day, I take a two-horse wagon, fix a long box across the back part of the wagon, and a seat forward of that, on which a man is seated, riding backwards. Then, with a quater or half a ton of plaster in. I seat myself in tront and drive back and forth, across the field till the load is sown out of the back part of the wagon. In this way, I can sow as fast as four or five men, and with less manual labor. My neighbors laugh at this, as being a lazy way. But I find a neighbor's laugh much easier to bear for a few minutes. than it is to carry a back load of ground stone all day.

Benefit of Guano.-Two years ago, used half a ton of guano in various ways, some on grass, some on corn, and some in garden. The season was unusually dry. and I saw no effect from it, except in the garden, upon a bed of peppers. These were the largest I ever saw. Last spring. I planted some chicken corn upon this pepper bed, which grew nine or ten feet high, about double the usual height. I regret. now, that I had not procured some more for wheat, last fall. Would it pay to put it on wheat in the spring? [Yes.—Ens.] as the dry weather set in as soon as they county like the valley of the West Branch sown grass seed, while the plants are young six weeks. At the end of that time, they vast quantities of land unimproved, rich and tender? [Very beneficial.-Ens. I think I used it too sparingly, through fear of injury by excess, and have now a high opinion of it as a manure.

The difficulty with us farmers, is the in the quick returns would put us to inconvenience. Now, if I should use it, or any one else, and raise thirty bushels of wheat per acre, I do not doubt that it would be the cause of using many tone where the article is quite unknown. Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Manures-Charcoal-Under-draining. Manure, made from a compost where fish or flesh is the fertilizing basis, has ever been found to be greatly exhausted the first season after applied to a growing crop. This is in perfect accordance with the principles of animal chemistry, as that nitrogen which supports living flesh, also hastens decomposition in the dead animal, until it 14 dissolved and dissipated into its original elements, so that the three summer months give sufficient heat and moisture to decompose thoroughly any animal substance. On the other hand, manure composed of animal excrements, hay, straw, or other refuse vegetable matter, is of much slower decomposition; hence its favorable effects may be

noticed in several succeeding crops.

From close observation of the operations of nature in constant endeavors to fructify and re-produce, I have noticed that the seeds contained in stable manure are continually aprouting into plants of considerable root. thus organizing the escaping ammonia and plowed. This is attributable to the greater carbonic acid, not taken up by the roots of strength of the roots, and the much greater the growing crop. These young plants, or depth to which they penetrate, when inviweeds, when plowed or hoed under the surface, commence another decomposition; Such scils, however, always require for so that what would be wasted in the air, if perfecting their pulverisation, and fully deno other vegetable life were present but that veloping their tillable qualities, to be well of the growing crop, is now organized and harrowed and rolled. saved up for another season. Many farmers advocate the practice of summer fallow, on the ground that it destroys weeds: there, man's economy comes strangely in conflict with nature, as her constant efforts are to cover all the waste places with organized plants, that nothing may be lost which can add to the ultimate growth of the vegetable kingdom. If, in England, this plan of killing weeds by summer fallow, instead of by weeding and hoeing, were pursued, the average yield of wheat there, instead of being sixty bushels to the acre, would not probably exceed the average yield in this state, which is less than fifteen bushels. If a farmer would sow rye, or some other eacd, between the hills of his corn, immedi-

ver the whole surface immediately after the corn is removed. This vegetable growth, plowed under the next spring, would almost supercede the necessity of any other application of manure. Wheat, I am told, has often been sowed in this way at the west. for a crop; but such an experiment is only advisable in that loose, rich, virgin soil peculiar to new farms, which requires little or no plowing. Yet, some of the best pieces of wheat I ever saw, whose plants grew so strong and healthily as to distance every enemy, was sowed after corn with only one plowing.

Charcoal .- I have seen ground where a coal pit was burned, continue without other manure to yield a much better vegetable growth than the rest of the field, for twelve or fifteen years in succession. Now, I take it, the charcoal gave up in its slow decomposition its potash and morganic elements to the growing plants, while that part which still retained its mechanical structure, absorbed carbonic acid, and ammonia from the atmosphere, which were in a like manner given up to the roots of plants. There are thousands of bushels of ground charcoal used by distillers and rectifiers in the city of New York alone. At Buffalo, thousands of bushels of the same article, after being saturated with essential oil of distilled spirits, are thrown away as useless t all of which might be transported any distance on our canals, at very small expense, as leached ashes are purchased long the line of the Erie Canal, to transport to Long Island for manure. It strikes me that ground charcoal might be made still more profitable. In a compost head, with menhaden fish, it must needs be in-

Underdraining .- If subsoil plowing in heavy, underdrained soil is useless, it is almost certain that thorough underdraining, will enable us to dispense with subsoil plowing. Those who are disposed to deny this, let them go and examine the underdrained fields of John Johnson, in West Fayette, near Seneca Lake. All the ameliorating effects which are claimed for subsoil plowing are there produced by sinking tile drains from two and a half to three feet in depth. When this business of underdraining becomes general, the surface of land necessary to supply a family its vegetable product will be small indeed.

CON AMORE

Experiments with Ruta Bagas. Lest fall. I mathered from one and a half acres 1,200 bushels of ruta begas, and know it will be in a few years, this rail road the whole cost, when in the cellar, was will be one of the most useful and profitatwo cents per bushel. The season was ble improvements not only to the company, particularly unfavorable to their growth, but to the whole State. It is through a What would be the effect upon the spring- were out of the ground, and continued for that a railway ought to be made. Here are have 200 bushels; but the weather grew ery mile of road will open new sources more favorable, and gave me the above wealth. The flourishing towns of Lewisvield, which I have been feeding out this burg, Williamsport, and Lock Haven, are winter to sheep, milch cows, fat cattle, and but an earnest of the prosperity which will want of capital, and hence we fear to risk breeding sows, to my satisfaction, as to follow this great work. When such places much for expensive manures, least a failure their great value for feeding this kind of can grow up in a section of country whose

> better with half the cost on hay and rute and uncertain transportation of a canal, bagas, than on hay and grain. Sows, in- what may we not look for when a railway tended for rearing pigs, will do better on opens to it a swift, easy, and certain comruta bagas and a little grain, then when manication with the ocean !- [Sunbury fed entirely on grain.

I also proved by experiment, this winter, that fat cattle will grow faster on eight quarts of grain and one bushel of ruta ba gas, than on sixteen quarts of grain and no ruta bogas. Milch cows, when fed regularly on good sound ruta bagas, give large quantities of milk and butter; and when they have been fed for eight days, there can not be discovered any taste of the root neither in the milk nor butter. Our butter made this winter on hay and ruta bagas, is as good flavored and nearly as yellow as that made in June. In my opinion, this crep is one of the most profitable that a stock farmer can raise.

VALENTINE HALLOCK. Northeast Centre, N. Y. April, 1850.

Deep Plowing uniformly increases the quantity of grass, grain and root crops. It also tends to consolidate light soils. It has much fuller and heavier, stand more upright on such land as has been deeply ted to it by deep, thorough cultivation.

A New Clover for the South .- The Tallahassee Sentinel speaks of the Chilian clover, sent to Governor Brown, from the patent office, which was carelessly sown three years ago, but which has continued stinate forbearance of the people has so far flourishing and prolific ever since. It bears a pale-blue flower, and grows 18 inches high. We hope our triends in that section will watch its character, and hereafter give us a full account of its merits and adaptedness to the south.

Profitable Hen .- Mr. Bryan Stackpole. of this city, has a hen, a mixture of the Spanish and common breed, that lays every day, and on Friday last, laid two full-sized eggs. We never heard of but one hen that beat this, and that was "Old evely after he has worked the soil for the Grime's,"-that good old man we read ast time, a fire, vegetable matting would co- rabout. - [Maine Farmer.

Sunbury & Harrisburg Bail Road. At the last session of the Legislature, bill was passed incorporating a company to

make a railroad from Harrisburg to Sunbu-The importance and necessity for a railway communication between Philadel phia and the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, has long been felt and conceded. It has long been a cherished object of enterprising individuals along this route to construct this road, and now the first link is about to be comm Next week the Mahonoy and Wisconisco company will organize. They will make a road from the mouth of the Muhonov creek 11 miles south of this place, to the head of the Wisconisco canal, and probably to the Central road at Clark's Ferry. This will leave but 11 miles to make the connection complete. The route, throughout its whole extent, lies along the banks of the Susquehanna. The distance from this place to Harrisburg is 53 miles, and the fall only 140 feet, by actual survey; so that the grade will be of no account. This road will tap the three extensive coal basins of Shamokin, Mahonov and Lyken's Valley, besides opening a market to the great trade of the West Brach. The resources of this valley are not generally known. In addition to the rich agricultural products which are not surpassed by any valley in the State, it abounds in mineral wealth. Rich veins of iron ore are found in almost every hill, and vast beds of bituminous coal lie almost worthless in the mountains for want of a conveyance to market. Immense quantities of lumber are tied up along her bank every season, its progress arrested by low water. Scarcely a season passes but millions of feet are detained in our dam, by high winds or want of water, which would speedily find their way to Philadelphia and Baltimore on a rail road. The lumber trade alone of that region would afford ample tonnage to a rail read for years. Much of the country on the upper part of the West Branch is as yet unimproved. Though the land is rich and fertile, the distance from market and the want of facilities for transportation de-

ter the owners from improving it. It is intended to extend this road up the West Branch to Williamsport, where it will intersect the railway from that place to Elmira. The latter road taps the great New York and Erie rail road and draw upon it a position of the immense Lake trade which is so anxiously sought for by Philadelphia and Beltimore. When this connection is complete, as we have reason to commerce is dependent upon the difficult I am convinced that I can winter sheep and dangerous river navigation or the slow

#### Foreign News.

American-

The America reached Halifax, June 4-The debate on the electoral bill in France, had commenced. The Hall was densely crowded. There was a great excitement. After the presentation of an enormous number of petitions from all parts of France against the bill, and after a preiminary contest on the question of urgency, it was carried against the Mountain party by 407 to 239 votes.

Gen. Cavaignac, whose name was first on the list of speakers, ascended the tribune, He rested his opposition to the measure on the letter and spirit of the constitution, which required as its first principle, the right of universal suffrage, and the bill was not to regulate, but to destroy that right. Besides, it was ill-timed and dangerous. He was listened to with absorbing attention, been found that the heads of grain, through met with no interruption in the course of a long speech, and on setting down, was loudly cheered by the whole left. The next important orator was Victor Hugo, who had delivered a glowing harangue on

> universal suffrage. On Wednesday, there were 75 members present, and immense crowds around the Hall of Assembly. A sensation was crea ted by the presenting of a petition demanding an appeal to the nation. A correspondent of the leading London paper says: there can be no doubt whatever that the Cabinet, is only watching an opportunity for suspending law, and placing the country under the yoke of the army. The obdeprived the Government of the long sought pretext for declaring martial law.

While all this is going on, the more important negociations concerning the map of Europe are progressing at Claremont, Paris and St. Petersburg. The two branches are reconciled; Henry V. is to count the throne of France, extending to the Rhine: Austria will be induced to give up as much of Lombardy, as she can not conveniently guard too firmly a kingdom for one of the Orleans family.

Several secret manufactories of gunpowder have been discovered.

The prosecution of the opposition press goes on unabated.

Rome and the Italian States .- The Pope is accused of attempting to escape from Rome, and again wishing to place himsel under the protection of Austria, but is too closely watched by the French. Unless the Pope yields to liberal institutions, there is reason to apprehend that the Papal Government is near its end.

II. M. S. Spiteful has been sent to Naples, by Sir William Parker, with a view t is said, of demanding reparation for the losses sustained by the English in 1848.

Austria and Hungary .- The Jesuits had een admitted into Vienna again, despite the opposition of ecclesiastical authorities. Dalmatia had been indefinitely placed under Jelischich, who is now chief of Croatia. Sclavonia and Dalmatia. Kossuth's children have been allowed to go to him. Bem's name has been nailed to the gallows, by the public executioner, and his property de ciared forfeited to the State. A despatch announces a decree of amnesty in favor of Hungary, and the suppression of the customs barriers between Austria and Hunga-

Prussia.-An attempted assassination of the king of Prussia, has created a great sensation throughout Europe. The attempt was made at Potsdam, by a Sergeant of Artillery, who fired a pistol at his majesty, and inflicted a wound in the arm.

## News & Notions.

The commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the counties of Mon-

ous and Columbia, have finished their labors. The Scrantons' are now making Forty Tons of Railroad Iron per day at their great Lacawanna Iron Works, of a quality which readily command seven dollars per ton above the price of merchantable Eng-

Chaplains in the United States Navy receive \$1200 per annum.

Victoria's "last" is named Arthur, after the Duke of Weilington, so that her three promising Princes bear the illiterating cognomens Albert, Alfred, and Arthur.

Whilst a Coroner in Cincinnati, was engaged last week, in holding an inquest on the body of a man found drowned i the river, a young man stopped to see what was going on, and after a while recognised the body as that of his father, whom he had crossed the ocean in search

The Emperor Taukwang, of China, died at Pekin, on the 25th of February, after having reigned twenty-nine years. His

The Cleveland Bank was broken one on the night of the 20th ult. and robbed o \$30,000-20,000 in gold, and the rest in Ohio bank bills. There are eighteen mills at Oswero, N

Y., with eighty-eight run of stones, capable of grinding 8,750 barrels of flour per day. Commerce, states that the cultivation of the Tea plant is still going on in South Carolina, and that there is every prospect of its being successfully introduced.

It is stated that there are twenty three nundred licensed drinking houses in New Orleans. Were they placed side by side, hey would extend thirteen miles. mount of money annually expended in New Orleans for intoxicating drinks, is at east Twelve Millions of Dollars!

The Democrate of Ohio have nominated ludge Wood, of the Western Reserve, for Governor. The Whige have taken up Judge Wm. Johnston, of Cincinnati. Hon. Daniel R.Tilden of the Reserve was taken up by the Free Soilers, but we see it stated declines running.

One of the "cholera cases," at St. Louis, made an addition of a little republican to the number already inhabiting the flourishing state of Missouri

Enoch Louis Lowe, of Frederick, is the Wm. B. Clark is the Whig nominee. The Cincinnati Commercial notices i

chicken with four perfectly formed wings and four legs. It was bro't to the Museum in that City by Mr. Isaac Raplee, a farmer of Lewis county, Ky. A mulatto, named Bob, emancipated by

Hon. James Harlin, of Ky., has made \$12,-000 in California in three months, keeping

of the Court of Common Fleas. We suppose that of course the big bugs are in atendance at the hotels.

The next Democratic State Convention s to be held in Reading, June, 1851. The Whigs of Franklin and Allegheny

counties, Pa., have opened the Fall's campaign by nominating their full tickets. The population of Boston is 140,000omething less than her citizens expected.

Worcester had 15,864 on the 1st May. The key-holders of a church in Robes Tp. Berks Co. recently refused to permit a Sunday-school of 50 scholars, with female and male teachers, to be organized in their

house, and compelled them to depart. The St. Louis Union learns from a gen leman just down from Council Bluff, that the Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent among the overland emigration. Sixteen members of a company from Michigan had died. Six of another company also had sunk victims to the fearful malady, and many others had experienced its attacks.

Mr.Gliddon at Boston has been unrolling the bandages of an embalmed Egyptian (or "mummy.") It was so well kept as to be shown that the subject was buried 1500 years before Christ.

We are pleased to learn that the Rollin Mill, of this borough, the property of Simon P. Kase, Esq., was again put into operation on last Saturday, and is now making some of the best kinds of bar iron .-Danville Democrat.

Don't forget to pay the printer.

At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1,75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2,59 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V B Palmer and E W Carr.

#### Lewisburg. Pa.

Wednesday Morning, June 12.

A DVERTIZE: Executors, Administrators, Publ. Officers, City and Country Merchants, Manufacturer Mechanics, Business Men-ail who wish to procure or thispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisbury Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producer consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. Democratic State Nominations:

Chnal Commissioner—WM.T. MORISON, of Montgomery C Auditor General—EPHRAIN BANKS, of Mimin Co. Surreyor General-J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford Co.

NOTICE,-After the 1st of August next e can not receive Notes under \$5 of any Bank out of Pennsylvania. Relief notes

are not prohibited from circulation by the Subscribers at a distance are desired to notice this, and to remit us Penn'a money if possible, at once. Our own citizens wil do well to work off all their foreign money as fast as possible to the Cities, as it is th

#### ENFORCE THE LAW, hard tho' it be. July 4, 1850.

ntention of business men and officers to

Students of the University, ar making arrangements to celebrate the comng 4th, and have chosen Messrs. J.T. Lane, Merrill Linn, and John K. Taggart, Orators of the day ; C. Carroll Bitting, Reader of the Declaration.

Labor is irksome and repulsive, and men sigh for the Eden happiness of our first parents, and their blissful freedom from care and toil before the primal curse had dinmed the glory of their birth-right and broken the sceptre of their power. But so foolish as to carry them into a country day-dreams can not dissipate life's stern realities. The burden of care and toil will still press heavily upon our pathway. We are not here as listless time-servers of self. to dream away the shadowy years in enervating luxury and criminal haction. Life's nanifold duties challenge our incessant energies; and the rightful performance of hose duties, calls oft-times for more nerve and heroism than was ever wakened by the battle bugle's peal. If there be impressed upon the constitution of man's fallen nature any one law more strongly than another, it is the obligation to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and from is binding force no one of the human family has been, or, in the nature of things, can be released, with impunity. Labor, in some form or other, is an indispensable pre-redestiny, and the faithful accomplishment of that destiny, cheerfully and without repin. know, that when once the barriers to legis- building a new charch edifice this summer, ng, will bring its own reward, and mitigate a vast amount of the ills which flesh is heir The salutary influences of physical

and mental toil, are essential to the existence of a sound mind in a sound body. Yet-there are a great many lazy tolks in the world, for all that,

#### William Housel. Died in Lewisburg, Union Co., June 7.

Capt. WILLIAM Housel, in his 61st year. Capt. Housel served five years in the Regular army of the U.S., part of the time as private and part as orderly serjeant, and was in active service on the Canada frontier during the whole of the last war with Great Britain. He was taken prisoner in Dec. 1813, together with a small detachment of Americans, and marched to Que-Democratic candidate for Gov. of Maryl'd. | bec-suffering much hardship on the road and treated with much brutality. He rejoined his regiment in the succeeding month of June-participated in the bloody battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater (or Lundy's Lane)-and was in Ft. Erie when its magazine exploded during an assault from a storming party of the enemy. At Lundy's Lane, his company was the first in the field, and his comrades moved down A Western paper announces the sitting by platoons: yet he passed through the war without receiving a serious wound, and returned to die at the home of his youth.

In 1843, he attended the Volunteer Encampment at Danville to meet his old ommander, Gen. Scott, who recognized, and gave him a most cordial greeting.

Capt, Housel was a devoted husband and father, a kind neighbor, a brave and unflinching soldier, possessed of more than an ordinary share of military spirit and enthusiasm-but modest and reserved in referring to the incidents of his own military experience, which circumstance will accoun for the meagerness of this sketch. As his body wasted by disease, his thoughts were turned upon the future state, and he hoped to enjoy it through the Savior's merits.

His remains were borne by the Lewisfollowed by a large concourse of citizens. interred, on Saturday afternoon last.

Now is the season when danger in bathing is to be apprehended. We learn that a young man named Matthew Vanfleet recently perished in a pond in NewMilford. supposed to have been seized with cramp while swimming.-A youth while in the Susquehanna at this place last week, was only rescued from death by a companion was probably able to make for his life.

#### Southern Opinion

A large number of persons at the North it, believing that it concedes everything to sylvanian, under date of June 6, says : the South, at the sacrifice and surrender of Northern rights and interests. The following article from the editorial columns of the Keowee (S. C.) Courier of 31st May, will show how this same Compromise is regarded in the neighborhood of Mr. Cal noun's late residence. Some of the con cluding paragraphs about " Southern con cessions," we reckon will cause a smile and excite a feeling of curious wonderment in the minds of our readers :

"What should the South do with the Compromise?" asks the Richmond Enquirer. We answer, Reject it, as she certainly will unless greatly amended, as by the present scheme she is required to surrender everything for which she has been ontending. By sanctioning this bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, she will recognise the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the District, and be helping the North to take the first step for its abolition there.

By the Fugitive Slave Bill, the power is given to the scoundrels who may kiduan our slaves to harass the unfortunate owners with bonds and jurys trials.

By the Bill admitting California, provi ding territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and settling the Texan boundary, we are called upon to surrender a large portion of the State of Texas, now slave, to be made free territory ; to acquiesce in the admission of California, with her enormous boundaries and fraudulent Constitution; to acknowledge the right of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso; and to consent to be excluded from all participation in the territories acquired from Mexico; for this Bill does exclude as effectually from these territories, as if an excluding clause had been expressly inserted.

It denies to the Territorial Governments the power of making any regulations respecting African slavery, and therefore all power to protect citizens in the enjoymen of the same. Will any owner of slaves be where his right to them can not be protected, and where the judiciary would have no power to authorise the seizing of his absconding slave, and the legislature no au-

thority to grant such power to the Judges But if this should not happen to be enough, to 'make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of fate' against the extension of slavery, the father of this Compromise telis us, that the laws of Mexico, abolishing slavery, are in force in those territories, and that therefore we need not think of carrying it there.

And still the South is told to accept of this compromise, and those of her defenders who reject it are called by hard names, and charged with meditating disunion!

Can we concede, when every concession only weakens our moral force and strength ens the force of our adversaries! For the North to tell us of concession is idle impertinence; to contemplate it ourselves, weak and suicidal. Besides, have we any assurance that when these concessions are made more will not be demanded ! Do we not lation on the subject of slavery are broken down, all our defences will be swent away? With a generosity, for which she has ever been as famous as she has been for her truth and lovalty to the Union, the South has made concession after concession for the sake of peace and harmony in the brotherhood of States. The whole history of her connection with the North, has been one of concession on her part, vainly sought to be disguised under the name of compromise: and has this been enough? So far from former concessions satisfying the ferocious appetite of the North, it has actually grown hungry on the food that was meant to surfeit it ; the more we give, the more we have been expected to give, and the more we may give, until all is gone. By former concessions the North has been taught to look for more, to calculate too much upon our devotion to the Union, to lorget that there is a point beyond which human endurance rarely ever passes, and that those who are loyal to others, will in their last extremity be true to themselves.

### Nashville Convention.

The Southern Convention met at Nashrille on the 3d, and were still in session at our latest dates. Nine States are partially represented. The number of Delegates is small, but the city was full of strangers drawn thather by curiosity. Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, Chief Justice of Mississippi, was chosen President. His speech on taking the chair was unexpectedly moderate and conservative; he disclaimed all idea of dissolving the Union. Six different sets of resolutions were offered, which were all referred to a committee, who have not yet reported. Some delegates advocate the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, and others favor Mr. Clay's compromise. One of the resolutions offered asserts that California is admirably adapted to Slave labor, and that its southern part would make two first rate Slave States.

Almost a FIRE! broke forth last Friday evening in one of the bed-rooms in candle left carelessly near it, but no further burg Infantry and the Cameron Guards, damage done save frightening the neighbors.-We can not expect to be always to the Lewisburg Cemetery, where he was exempt from the calamity of fire, and 'line upon line' of caution is therefore called for. Are the Fire Engines, buckets, &c. in order? Where are your ashes kept?

The 'Fire Proof Paint' noticed in another column, we hope may command a trial by some of our builders or building ownersfor if it possess the virtues attributed to it. it is invaluable in preserving wood-work from decay-in preventing leakages-and only rescued from death by a companion in arresting the ravages of fire. Were all who accidentally saw the last struggle he our brick buildings thus protected, fire could hardly pass from one to another.

#### From California.

There have been further arrivals from feel extremely reluctant to endorse Mr. California, with large remittances of gold Clay's Compromise on the Slavery quest but no news of any special importance. tion, and others are decidedly opposed to The New York correspondent of the Penn-

"The private letters from San Francisco do not speak so favorably, as the printed accounts, of business prospects, there. Gold is said, however, to be as abundant as ever, but it is harder to be procured, than it was six months ago. A letter from a house doing a large commission business at San Francisco, says: 'All kinds of goods are hard to sell, save only at prices below the original cost.' I give you this for what it worth. It is certainly far from agreeing with the newspaper reports."

The Governor has appointed Wm. Williamson of Chester, John Strohm of Lancaster, and Wm. M. Watte of Cumberland, Commissioners to re-locate the seat of Justice for Sullivan county.

During the refreshing shower on Saturday afternoon last, a bain of Franklin Candor, in Chillisquake Twp, was struck by lightning, but, we are happy to add; it vas not consumed.

Columbia Democrat-We tip our eaver to the Junior Editor, instanter. He's by no means so freezing, as his patronymic might seem to indicate.

OT The beautiful "Dream of a Star" or our first page is from Dickens' new Journal, "Household Words."

#### Fire Proof Paint.

This is rather a singular name to use for paint, one of the most combustible materials known. But there is such an article as fire proof paint. It is made out of a kind of chalk or stone which is found in Ohio and prepared by Mr. Blake, No. 84 Pearl street. We have made use of it ourselves and can give our testimony in its favor. I: is similar in appearance to brown comen and when put upon the root of a building runs in among the shingles and fills up the crevices and becomes as hard as a rock. If one can imagine a large block of grante or sand-stone completely dissolved so as to become a liquid like melted lead and then poured over the roof a building and turn back again to its proper element, he can form a pretty correct idea of Blake's fire proof paint. We say this much not for Mr. Blake, or his paint, but because we have tried the stuff upon the roof of a barn in the joint of an angle where we had depaired of ever making it fire or water proof and found it to do both. It proved to be just the thing, and if any of our farmers or resders are desirous of seeing and becoming equainted with its good qualities, let them call at No. 84 Pearl-street, and examine the article for themselves .- [ N. Y. Day

We are pleased to learn that the men ers of the Evangelical Lutheran gation, of this place and vicinity, purpose on Mahoning street, and are already delivering the brick and lumber upon the

ground. The Town Council, on Tuesday last, resolved to continue Macadamizing the streets-have therefore issued proposals to Macadamize Water St., in Upper Milton, from Broadway to Walnut St. : and Front St., Lower Milton, from Market to Apple St. A tax, two and a half times the

County, has been laid. We regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has left this place for the purpose of recruiting his health, which has been very feeble for some months. It is said he ntends going to Havana .- [Miltonian.

The Boro' authorities of Northumber and have enclosed their Public Square with a neat fence, and planted a double row of trees within. It will form a delightful retreat while the dog star rages .- Sun.Am.

We learn that directions have been issued by the State Treasurer to the collectors of canal and railway tolls not to receive the notes of the Erie Bank.

#### For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Mr. Editor: I observe by a communica tion from the Hon. JUSEPH CASEY, that he has made up his mind, not to accept a renomination for Congress. Since reading that communication, I have been trying to think of some one worthy of being the successor of Mr. Casey, and have come to he conclusion that there is no man in the far-famed Thirteenth Congressional District more worthy and more capable than the Hon. NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union county. He has had much experience as a Legislator, and is an ardent friend to the Protection of American Industry. He is a self-made man, and knows by long eaperience, the wants of the laboring part of the community. On him we can unite, and if our neighboring counties, composing this Congressional district, will unite with us, (as I have no doubt they will,) in nomina-Kline's hotel. A curtain was lighted by a ting Mr. Middleswarth, old Union will give him an old fashioned majority of something like 1600—let who will, be taken up in position. A Union County Whie. Lewisburg, June 12, 1850.

#### Lewisburg Market. Corrected this Day.

Rye				 50
Corn				 56
Oats				
Flaxseed				100
Dried A	pples			100
Butter .				121
Eggs				8
Tallow .				 10
Lard				
		Million A	-	COMP.