

WEST BRANCH FARMER

From the American Agriculturist.

Sundry Items.

To Renovate Old Meadows.—I have lately seen a new mode of renovating old...

To Cure the Sore Necks of Oxen.—A neighbor of mine had a pair of working oxen...

Easy and Rapid Way of Sowing Plaster.—When I sow plaster, instead of setting...

Benefit of Guano.—Two years ago, I used half a ton of guano in various ways...

Manure—Charcoal—Underdraining. Manure, made from a compost where fish or flesh is the fertilizing basis...

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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.

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...

Underdraining.—If subsoil plowing in a heavy, underdrained soil is useless, it is almost certain that thorough underdraining will enable us to dispense with subsoil plowing.

Experiments with Ruta Bagas. Last fall, I gathered from one and a half acres, 1,200 bushels of ruta bagas...

I am convinced that I can winter sheep better with half the cost on hay and ruta bagas, than on hay and grain.

Deep Plowing uniformly increases the quantity of grass, grain and root crops. It also tends to consolidate light soils.

A New Clover for the South.—The Tallahassee Sentinel speaks of the Chilian clover, sent to Governor Brown, from the patent office...

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.

Sunbury & Harrisburg Rail Road.

At the last session of the Legislature, a bill was passed incorporating a company to make a railroad from Harrisburg to Sunbury.

Austria and Hungary.—The Jesuits had been admitted into Vienna again, despite the opposition of ecclesiastical authorities.

Prussia.—An attempted assassination of the king of Prussia, has created a great sensation throughout Europe.

News & Notions.

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It is stated that there are twenty three hundred licensed drinking houses in New Orleans. Were they placed side by side, they would extend thirteen miles.

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The St. Louis Union learns from a gentleman just down from Council Bluffs, that the Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent among the overland emigrants.

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 himself under the protection of Austria...

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

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THE CHRONICLE.

H. O. HICKOK, Editor. O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year.

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

Lewisburg, Pa. Wednesday Morning, June 12.

ADVERTISE!—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything...

FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Democratic State Nominations: Chief Commissioner—W. T. MOHRMAN, of Montgomery Co. Auditor General—E. FRANKLIN BANKS, of Shelby Co. Surveyor General—J. PORTER BRADLEY, of Crawford Co.

Whig State Convention, June 19.—Election, Oct. 8.

NOTICE.—After the 1st of August next we can not receive Notes under \$5 of any Bank out of Pennsylvania. Relief notes are not prohibited from circulation by the new law.

Subscribers at a distance are desired to notice this, and to remit us Penn's money if possible, at once. Our own citizens will do well to work off all their foreign money as fast as possible to the Cities, as it is the intention of business men and officers to enforce the law, hard tho' it be.

July 4, 1850.

The Students of the University, are making arrangements to celebrate the coming 4th, and have chosen Messrs J. T. Lane, J. 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 dimmed the glory of their birth-right and broken the sceptre of their power.

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

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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 Rolling 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.

Southern Opinion.

A large number of persons at the North feel extremely reluctant to endorse Mr. Clay's Compromise on the Slavery question, and others are decidedly opposed to it, believing that it concedes everything to the South, at the sacrifice and surrender of Northern rights and interests.

What should the South do with the Compromise? asks the Richmond Enquirer. We answer, Reject it, as she certainly will not greatly amended, as by the present scheme she is required to surrender everything for which she has been contending.

By the Fugitive Slave Bill, the power is given to the slaveholder who may kidnap our slaves to harass the unfortunate owners with bonds and jury trials.

By the Bill admitting California, providing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and settling the Texas 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 enjoyment of the same. Will any owner of slaves be so foolish as to carry them into a country where his right to them can not be protected, and where the judiciary would have no power to authorize the seizure of his absconding slave, and the legislature no authority 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 tells 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 strengthens 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 know, that when once the barriers to legislation on the subject of slavery are broken down, all our defenses will be swept away? With a generosity, for which she has ever been as famous as she has been for her truth and loyalty 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 hungrier 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 forget 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.

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 sergeant, 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 Quebec—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 mowed down by platoons: yet he passed through the war without receiving a serious wound, and returned to die at the home of his youth.

In 1842, he attended the Volunteer Encampment at Danville to meet his old commander, 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 circumstances will account 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 Lewisburg Infantry and the Cameron Guards, followed by a large concourse of citizens, to the Lewisburg Cemetery, where he was 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 New Milford, 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 who accidentally saw the last struggle he was probably able to make for his life.

From California. There have been further arrivals from California, with large remittances of gold, but no news of any special importance. The New York correspondent of the Pennsylvania, under date of June 6, says: "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 is 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. Watts of Cumberland, Commissioners to re-locate the seat of Justice for Sullivan county.

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

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

The beautiful "Dream of a Star" on 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 of 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. It is similar in appearance to brown cement, and when put upon the roof 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 granite or sand-stone completely dissolved so as to become a liquid like melted lead and then poured over the roof of a building and turned 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 despair 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 readers are desirous of seeing and becoming acquainted with its good qualities, let them call at No. 84 Pearl-street, and examine the article for themselves.—[N. Y. Day Book.]

We are pleased to learn that the members of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, of this place and vicinity, purpose building a new church edifice this summer, 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 intends going to Havana.—[Mitoian.]

The Bureau authorities of Northumberland 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 communication from the Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, that he has made up his mind, not to accept a re-nomination 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 the conclusion that there is no man in the far-famed Thirteenth Congressional District more worthy and more capable than the Hon. NER MIDDLESWORTH, 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 experience, 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 nominating Mr. Middlesworth, old Union will give him an old fashioned majority of something like 1600—let who will, be taken up in opposition. A UNION COUNTY WISAO. Lewisburg, June 12, 1850.

Lewisburg Market. Corrected this Day. Wheat 105@110 Rye 50 Corn 50 Oats 30 Flaxseed 100 Dried Apples 100 Butter 121 Eggs 8 Tallow 10 Lard 7 Bacon 6