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LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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Sabbath Evening at Home.

When Sabbath bells have ceased their sound, And the hour of prayer is passed...

We find our Cable.

From John S. Taylor, 129, Nassau St., New York:

The number of packages received at the Chrystal Palace, Hyde Park, up to the 12th ult, was as follows:

- France 2678 United States 863 Prussia 1043 Austria 561 Belgium 923 India 445 Canada 243, Prussia 250, China and Spain each 226, Holland 225, Tunis 202, Switzerland 145, Saxony 142, Wurtemberg 133, Hamburg 113, Portugal 105--and other countries make up a total of 9,595.

England, France, Prussia and Belgium

outranked the United States in the number of articles then prepared for exhibition, and Americans writing subsequently agree that our nation is behind several others in the display thus far.

The annexed paragraph contains an

important truth. We give it as we find it, without any knowledge of the author:

"Intermission from labor and duty is only allowed as a relaxation, a preparation for renewed exertion. When extended beyond its legitimate purpose it is illness. We should all premise upon the principle of Armada, bishop of Angers, who being importuned to lose a day for pleasure, at a time when he stood in no need of recreation, said, 'I will willingly do it, if you can find a day in which I am not a bishop.'"

The late session of our Legislature

closed the terms of service of eleven State Senators, as follows:

- Dis. 1. William A. Crabb, Whig. 2. Peleg B. Savary, Whig. 3. H. Jones Brooke, Whig. 4. Joseph Konigsmacher, Whig. 5. Daniel Stine, Whig. 6. Robert M. Frick, Whig. 7. J. J. Cunningham, Whig. 8. Isaac Hugs, Dem. 9. Maxwell M. Caslin, Dem. 10. George V. Lawrence, Whig. 11. Timothy Ives, Dem.

REGULATION AT TREVORTON.

We learn that the company at Trevorton, Northumberland Co., allow no liquor to be sold at the stores about their works, and discharge any man in their employ who is found drunk.

"The National Monument," is a new

quarto, issued by J. C. Pickett, Washington City, at \$2 per year. The profits of the work are all to go towards the completion of the National Monument at Washington, and every subscriber's name to be recorded in connection with it. It is a good National journal.

The Magazines for this month--

although all professing vast superiority to all prior and all contemporary issues--are really less interesting than common. Gentlemen and lady contributors! are you dull, or are you readers dull, that they think you need a wakening?

The first paper printed west of the

Alleghenies, still exists--the Pittsburg Gazette--established in 1786, by Edward Scull. The widow of Mr. Scull still lives, and reads the paper her husband started sixty-five years ago; and her grandson, Edward Scull with James Ogilvie has recently started the "Somerset [Pa.] Whig."

Concerning Mourning Apparel.

I certainly have no scruples of conscience about it; and I hold myself at liberty to enquire the wishes of friends, or other circumstances, though I should not consult my own feelings or wishes, in the occasional adoption of the custom. The truth is, these trappings of grief seem to me indifferent and childish where there is real grief, and where there is not they are a mockery.

If, then, there is a custom in the community which is not real benefit, and is a real burden, it would seem a clear inference that it ought to be discouraged.

There are by now many who fear that they shall be too soon forgotten among men when they are gone, let them be reminded that it depends upon themselves, not upon the habitments of their friends; upon their character, not upon their obsequies, whether they shall be remembered.

"The memorial of virtue," saith the wisdom of Solomon, "is immortal. When it is present, men take example of it; and when it is gone, they desire it; it wears a crown, and triumpheth for ever."--Tract on the Duties of Consolation, &c.

The Return of Spring.

Dear as the dove, who warbling sings, The green leaf ransomed from the main, Thy gold gleam, returning spring!

For thou hadst been a wanderer long, On many a fair and foreign strand, In lonely and lonely, sun and moon, Passing from land to land.

Thou bring'st the blossom to the tree, To catch a robe of emerald dye, The locket to the naked tree, And a rainbow in the sky.

I feel thy best, benign control, The pulses of my youth restore; Ope the spring of sense and soul To love and joy once more.

I will not people thy green bowers, With ferns and pale and spectral hand, Or bleed with ruse of faded flowers Of money's instant hand.

For thou wert surely never gone, To bring regret from pleasures gone, But like an angel sent from heaven To soothe creation's groan.

Then, while the groves thy garbade twine, The spirit breathes in flower and tree, My heart shall kindle at thy shrine, And words be tied in thee.

And in some calm, remembered spot, While listening to thy choral strain, Past griefs shall be a while forgot, And pleasure bloom again.

Ex-Gov. Briggs--John Q. Adams.

A friend has sent us a late Address of Gov. Briggs, delivered at Providence, from which we clip the following, on the subject of "Female Influence." It is a pleasing incident, and pleasantly told.

"It is delightful to me always to meet, on such occasions as this, so many females. Wherever women go, you may look for something good; to whatever they give their countenance and support, you may depend upon it that success is to be looked for. Whenever they give their support to institutions of this kind, by coming out and listening to lectures, by giving their aid, their support, their example, and their presence, it augurs favorably for the cause. Now let me tell you, my female friends, that you have a greater part to perform, in this business of educating children, than anybody else. I remember twelve or fifteen years ago, I left Washington three or four weeks, during the Spring; while at home, I, for the first time, possessed myself of the letters of Mr. Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters, addressed to her son, while yet a boy of twelve years old, in Europe; yet she--'I would rather see you laid in your grave, than that you should grow up a profane and graceless boy.' After I returned to Washington I went over to Mr. Adams' seat, one day, and said I--'Mr. Adams, I have found out who made you.' 'What do you mean?' said he. I said, 'I have been reading the letters of your mother?' 'If I had named that dear name to some little boy, who had been for many weeks away from his dear mother, his eye would not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than the eye and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He started up, in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said--'Yes! Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother.' O, what a testimony was that, from this venerable man, to his mother, who had in his remembrance all the scenes of his manhood! 'All that is good in me I owe to my mother!' Mother! think of this when your bright eyed little boy is about you! Mothers make the first impression upon the minds of their children, and those impressions will be the last to be effaced."

Choice of a Business.

One of the greatest difficulties a young man encounters in his "teens," (and sometimes the matter is postponed to a later period,) is the selection of a business for himself. Few persons but have a natural bias for some particular kind of occupation, and tho' we would be far from counseling that a young man or boy should, in all cases, be allowed to pursue the bent of his own inclinations, or suffered to please himself only in the choice of his occupation, still there is often much wisdom in parents studying the disposition of their children, and thereby being able, if expedient, to second rather than oppose the "turn" of their minds.

The Farmer.

The pecuniary losses to individuals, and of course to the country at large, from diseases and mortality among other domestic animals, attributable to causes generally overlooked, and in most instances readily removable, through the adoption of proper means to secure ventilation, drainage and cleanliness.

As one actual occurrence will go farther than fifty unbacked assertions to establish any important fact, we will refer to a case which we find in the last edition (1851) of the "Farmers & Planters' Encyclopedia." It is there stated under the head of Ventilation--a long and deeply interesting article--that a farmer had a large number of sheep housed to feed on Mange! Wurtzell, a great number of them sickened and died, killed as he supposed by the food supplied to them. A veterinary surgeon who was consulted, and who happened to be well informed upon the subjects of the benefits of ventilation, pointed out the remedy--a better circulation of fresh air among the over-crowded sheep fold, after the adoption of which there were no more deaths, and the sheep thrived well.

One of the greatest safeguards against the generation of noxious airs from putrefaction, is dryness. For, without the presence of a certain degree of moisture, no decomposition can take place. Sufficient dryness can generally be secured by additions of straw and litter from time to time. Dryness about the manure heaps may, by some, be thought to prevent that proper stage of decomposition necessary to bring it into the best state to exert its fertilizing action. This is a topic which may perhaps be taken up separately on some other occasion. Meanwhile, we recommend as an essential point for the preservation of health, especially in the latter part of summer and in autumn, the most perfect removal of all stagnant ponds of water from the vicinity of places where horses or any kind of farm stock are accustomed to be kept.

Replanting.

MR. FRES: Permit me to urge upon my brother farmers the propriety of filling up or replanting those spaces in their cornfield, and other plantations, which have been left vacant by the destruction of the original planting. For this purpose I often have recourse to potatoes, beets, cabbages, and turnips; all of which grow well, and make a good crop, if put in properly and in season. It is often the case that great injury is effected in the cornfield by the ravages of the cut-worm; and whenever this is experienced, the farmer should at once introduce some plant which will most readily supply the place. As the soil of cornfields is generally well prepared and rich, there is no danger of most vegetables failing when introduced into vacant spots. Potatoes are commonly resorted to for this purpose, though I think them less profitable than turnips. Beans answer well, especially the later varieties, and so do English turnips. These make a fine winter feed for sheep, and are of value if fed off in the fall. Large crops of these turnips are often raised even in fields where the corn had been seriously injured by the worm. If sowed in June or July, just before a rain, they will come rapidly, and as they grow late--long after the harvesting of the corn has been effected--they generally have time enough, and though they may not be altogether so large as those produced in open fields, and by themselves, they will nevertheless be sound, and of excellent quality and flavor. A late writer asserts that he has known one hundred and fifty bushels of sound turnips, fit for marketing, raised from one acre in this manner, and where the hills of corn were all occupied by corn plants, and these of robust size. Eighty bushels I think the largest yield I ever knew under such circumstances. Now supposing this to be the maximum production, and allowing the turnips to be worth one shilling a bushel for sheep--which I am confident is a moderate estimate--we have a crop, worth thirteen dollars and a trifle over, almost gratis. The cost of the seed and the sowing will not exceed three shillings, if a proper time is selected; and as to harvesting the cost is indeed a mere trifle. The tops, if fed to the milch cows, will more than pay this. Equally, or nearly equally profitable results attend the planting of rutabagas, cabbages, and Swedes. Every inch of prepared soil should produce something of value. A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Bald Eagle Farm, April 28, 1851.

The farmers say that they have demonstrated beyond cavil, that a larger quantity of white corn is grown to an acre than yellow. The price of white corn in foreign markets is higher than yellow at the present time.

There is exhibiting in Boston an elegant saddle, the cloth part of which was most superbly worked with beads by a young Indian girl only fifteen years of age. It is intended for the World's Fair.

The Farmer.

Effects of Advertising.

One of the most successful and the most numerously attended vendues ever held in this country, was at the sale of the personal property of Conrad Kershner, dec'd., at this place on Saturday last. The Administrator, J. H. Zimmerman, Esq., is among the few who appreciate the power of the Press. By means of hand bills, and advertisements in both the papers in this place, the sale was made known, and persons attracted from every part of the county. The sale amounted to Thirteen Hundred Dollars, and the administrator feels satisfied that he has made for the estate, from one to two hundred dollars, by expending a few dollars for advertising.--Sanbury American.

Importance of Ventilation, Cleanliness,

AND DRAINAGE, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Brute animals, like the human race, are subject to sickness, and this often to such a fatal extent as to cause great loss to individual--This difference, however, exists--that human subjects generally recognize their ailments on the slightest promitions, and are thus often led to a timely withdrawal from the sources of mischief, or the adoption of means for arresting its further progress, whilst dumb animals, when they once show their sickness, are generally in very desperate conditions. Hence the very large proportion of these attacked with sickness that die, and the great necessity of removing the causes and preventing the occurrence of disease.

Districts of country which prove unhealthy to man, are equally so to the inferior animals, until these have become acclimated. The symptoms will of course be modified by the differences of organization, and they will therefore vary greatly from those developed in the human family from the action of similar agencies. Thus we often hear of horses having the "Blind Staggers" or the "Yellow Water," or the prevalence of the "Hollow-Horn" among neat cattle, the first named affection being a brain fever or malignant typhus, whilst the two last are forms of bilious fever.

Whenever we find epidemic diseases prevailing amongst the human family, it denotes a condition of the atmosphere which will exert a malign influence equally upon animals, especially on that most delicate and valuable one, the horse. Greater care than usual should at such times be taken, to avoid the night air, and all exposure to cold and wet, just as we would act for the preservation of health with our noble selves. But in housing animals for protection against the inclemencies of the weather, they are often exposed to great dangers from the arrangements of the stables and other buildings.

Dr. T. Southwood Smith has devoted great attention to the exploration of the causes of sickness, and the means of determining these, in England, from the minute reports made through their complete system of registration, which has enabled him to identify sickly and healthy localities with great precision. Whenever, says he, fever is frequent, there is uniformly a bad drainage, bad sewerage, a bad supply of scavengers, and a consequent accumulation of filth." If a map be drawn or colored so as to designate the places where fevers prevail or have prevailed to a great extent, and showing also the localities where drainage has been effected by the Health Commissioners, appointed to attend to this public duty, it will be found that where the Commissioners of Sewers have not been, there fevers are still prevalent; but wherever they have been, there fevers are comparatively absent.

Filth and moisture, conjoined with heat, are the greatest enemies of health. The foul products resulting from the combination of these elements and agents are detrimental to the health of all that breathe the air with which they become blended.

The addition of lime and plaster to compost heaps, tends to arrest the too sudden decomposition of vegetable and animal matter, that would otherwise, by surcharging the air, operate injuriously upon the health of animals confined in stables or cattle yards. Hog pens are perhaps the most frequent generators of foul and pestilential air, since they are the common receptacles of every kind of animal refuse, with abundance of moisture to cause their rapid decomposition. We very often hear of hogs dying suddenly, in apparently high health, and whilst rolling in fatness. Their loss is generally ascribed to something eaten, of a noxious quality. But the noxious influence which operates in nine out of ten such cases, is the foul air emanating from the reeking collections of filth which are but too often found in and about pig-styes. The losses from this source, if they could be ascertained and estimated, would make an aggregate that would much surprise many who have overlooked this matter. And we may say the same in regard to the losses from this source, if they could be ascertained and estimated, would make an aggregate that would much surprise many who have overlooked this matter. And we may say the same in regard to the losses from this source, if they could be ascertained and estimated, would make an aggregate that would much surprise many who have overlooked this matter.

A Race to the Grave.

On Saturday last, two funeral processions, of unusual length, on their way to the Catholic Cemetery in Cambridge, neared each other about Porter's Hotel. A rivalry immediately set up between the drivers of the hearse, to see which should reach the gate of the Cemetery first! By a great application of the whip, a sample of fast driving developed itself--but the race was of short duration. The coffin in one of the hearses was thrown out on the ground, and before the cortege following could draw up, it was run over by three or four hacks, and seriously mutilated. This accident suddenly put an end to the mad career of the Jehus. The body was restored to its proper place, and the two funerals proceeded in order. Fast driving to the grave often occurs in Cambridge.--Mail.

It is said there is not one resident white man in the Republic of Liberia. They are a well governed and prosperous people; and yet, some christian republicans say that the negroes are to be free.

The Chief difficulty with parents, of