# LEWISBURG CHR0NICLE. 

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LEWISBURG, UXION COUNTY, PENY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1851. GTMABURS EMROMIELE

| For the Lewisburg Chronicle. MDSINGS. <br> Though gakes of anow fail thick stid fast Agalust the window pane, And spread a sheet of ghostly white Acruss the dreary msin- |
| :---: |
| Though all without is bleak and chill <br> In the fleroe tempeat's blant. <br> And wild the wind monn 'round our hom As awift it rushes past- |
| Fet, lads, our hearth wrrais is bright, <br> The fire lusps up on high, <br> The crackling loga aend loals of sparks <br> That cheer both you and I |
| Though clouds alove are ebon black, <br> And frown on all below, <br> Yet do we know they must are long <br> From Summer'a sunshine go. |
| Though sorrows may our bopoms plerce, And stabborn griefs reveal, Though bow we must-our hearts shall be |
| Earth's chastened sons are often blessed, <br> Een though life's dreary rond <br> Msy mem benet with trials hand <br> forbole- |
| Yet, in the furnace of the heart, <br> The metal and the dross is tried, <br> And purest gold returns. |
| Each kindly word-rach friendly hand <br> That here to us is siven- <br> Each blent ndrice, it season told, <br> May heip us all to Heaven. <br> Inas. Faze 1551. |
| Penn's Conference and Treaty wit the Indians. |


| of nothing, and who knew every secret thought that was in the heart of white and red men, knew that he and his children had a strong desire to live in peace, to be their friends, to do no wrong, but to serve them in every way to the extent of their power. As the Great Spirit was the common Father of all, he wished them to live together not merely as brothers, ss the children of a conmmon parent, but as if children of a common parent, but as if they were joined with one hand, one heart, one body, together: that if ill was done to one, all would suffer; and if good was done dren, he went on to say, never used the rife or trusted to the sword; they met faith and good will. They intended to do no harm and had no fear in their hearts. They believed that their brothers of the red race were just, and they were prepared to trust in their friendstip. He then unfolded the writing of the treaty of friendship and explained itsclanses one after the other. It recited that from that day the children of Onas and the nations of the Lenni Lenape should be brothers to each other-that all paths should be free and open-that the the white men should be open to the red be open to the white men-t that the dren of Onas should not believe any false reports of the Lemni Lenape, nor the Len- ni Lenape of the children of Onas, but should come and see for themselves as reports in the bottomless pit-that if the Christians should hear of anything likely to be of hurt to the Indians, or the Ind Christains, they stould run, like true any son of Onas were to do any harm any red skin, or any red skin were to do any harm to a son of Onas, the sif should cot offer to right himself, but that justice might be deelared by twelve ne 1 , and the wrong buried in a | threw it to the ground. It measured 24 feet in girth, and was found to be years old. $\mathbf{A}$ piece of it was seat home to the Penn family, by whom it was mounted on a pedestal with appropriate inscriptions; vases, workstands, and other relics now held sacred by their possessors. A plain monument has since been erected on the spot, inscribed on each face with four short and simple scutences commemorative of the Great Treaty. <br> Intellect rs. Caste. <br> Intellectual power has forced its own fain to do it homage. It holds, in fact, the imperial seeptre, and makes every other secial element its rassal. Genius prescribes its terms, and makes its own laws. A gifted and cultivated intenect, child and denies the rich, is worth in the sum. When willing to sell itself, it can <br> a large fortune. It can command wealth <br> the straightifest par parn pursing <br> ged integrity, it makes of its own life a <br> herald's office, blazoned over with memo- <br> ous in human action. It wants no tor <br> talize or ensmble it It rust, to immor <br> and power on the history of the world <br> Men see that it has might of its own, that it can do what nothing else can, that its <br> magic wand is a sovereign's secptre com- <br> pect. There are those springing up from <br> erty, from homes of wretchedness even, <br> who become the peers of the land. The nation listens to their voice ; Commerce | sods and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But "he'd hearn tell of sody and water, and was bound to give it a fair trial, puke or no puke." Some town fellow came in and called for lemonade with friend turned his back and quietly wiped several fies into his drink. <br> We approsched the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "internal improvements," and be tho't 'larnin' was a wicked invention, and cul- terwaten nothin' but wanity and wexation." None of his family ever learned to read, but one boy,and he "teached school awhile, and then went to studying diwinity. <br> Froun the Pennsy:vania Farm Journa!. ducation of Farmers' Daughters. <br> The Educallon of Fis I can not think the Mr. Edroe Farm Jourual designed to lay before its readers such matters only as relate to plowing, planting, mowing, reaping, \&c., and the education of farmers' sons, I avk a place in your columns for a few remarks on a subjeet interesting alike to all - the $e l$ Much has been said and written on the <br> The merits of collehave been thoroughly dissenssed. But these all refer to the boys, while the girls tivation of their intellects was a matter of ion an importance. The general impress. just as good wives and daughters with no their Bible and almanac, as if their intel $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Ble in our characters to the same source? How frequently do we hear the folly and |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

How frequently do we heear the folly and
wiekedness of individuals attributed to
the ignarance of their mothers?
If, then, so much depends upon the
Kind of teachings a mother is capable of
imparting to her chilidren, how important
does the education of the farmers' daugh- Penn's Conference and Treaty with
the Indians.
from dixos's life of pexs.
 Come with heants of gladness,
breathe our songs oi prase






$\qquad$
$\qquad$New Hampshire Boy
dren murdered the first red man who lost
his life in Pennsslvania. The deed was
attended with circumstances of unusual

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "sarmint." } \\
& \text { One of the girls took a lot of "seed } \\
& \text { onions" to the post office to trade them for }
\end{aligned}
$$market on

mixty barre
last week, Newburyport
Downfall of Royalty.
The Olise Branch tells the following
dstory: One day when the flag ship
an American Commodore was lying in

as socn as he's dead he's worth iifty ents,
'cordin to hav, at the city hall, and we
want the money for thi July."
The old gent seem surprised at the logic
of the boy, but was alout eatering anotherF

The Farmer.

## Trom tas Patang

 The ve of Lime as. a fertilizing aub-stance for land, has long been konw, and
in many parts of the country has boea
plea for the condemned, when the seene
was siterrupted by the arrivil of the owner
of the dog, a stont Irishman, who soon
dispersed judge, jury, executioner, and
rescued the trembling culprit.-N.grains,
tained b
no lime
sickly
tables
tableplace which it it performstood, that it

thundered forth a royal salute, and the
Comanodore welcomed his guests to the
quarter-deck with the politeness befiting
in ragly impreguated. 1 have tested thi
in vaious ways, and on a variety of soils,
and every experiment contirms its truth
If I were to put on
One of the suite, a spindle-shanked and
guadily
from the rired Neapoly, and cruising stayed about may
ships, espied a widaregetation, such as night grow, to remedy
the difficulty. After this process shall
have taken piace itcre, for the first dressing, is sufficient
paeded by the air, he took it for a pillar,
and folding his arms leaned against
it plainly follows from, what has been
aid, that a different soil, deeply impreg.much larger quantity mof lime. will berar a
not a large quantity. I would not ereeedthat quantity upon any land, but for the
first dressing would graduate it from twen-for the sil.
Generally, it is put upon a ploughed fied
in heaps, and spread, and afterwarm
in. plac
at, too
tabl
possible. For several ycars 1 burface adope
ed the method of spreadiag $i t$ apon thesod, and this furnishes the most succesesful
mode of renorating an old meadow. It is
spread from the wagon, and it requires butlittle experienee to graduate the quantityaccording to your wish. In a short time
the lime sinks into the sppogs sod, and
decompses all dead regethble

$\qquad$meadows doable their wual quantity of of
$\qquad$解 4 咅
theSluasder mo
turxtely cha

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { brought to great perfection. There is, } \\
& \text { howerer, great dififcult in the pretel } \\
& \text { use of this raluable manure, we po univer }
\end{aligned}
$$For instance, the quantity must be grodu.

ated sceording to the character of the mail
and
and the neglect of
this difificulty.nith vosed
with more
mein mare
quantity.
muoth
Then again, wet land will bear a mooh
larger proportion than dry. The only
ruie to adopt is for
rule to adopt is, for every man to oxperi-
ment for himuself, and after cuderstadiog
fally the nature of lime and the chavacter
very common to to hear farmers, who hase
been iuduced to use lime, asy that heirleen haduced to use lime, say that their
land has recied no beneft from it. The
problem is easily solesed-they did notyears, various experiments, and have con-
stantly become wiser in the mode of ving
I have uever failed to mond of using
others. I shall proceed, very
hriefly, to give pyy wiems of the charncter
and efficacy of lime as a manure. I willtain I sh
years, f
would $n$
n
oract upon, and to use a a common expreses
on it would burn the laud. Before itcould be arailable, it would be neceesesary
(or the lime to become neutralized in theive too spots where the heaps are, re-
auntity ; and in the pextsand dollars, of which he has no accoun
which he is sure does not belong to hinState, to whei he passes it over.
country are (and not gentlemen) in this
reputation is tried and by which femaleother. Were women to combine-in circles
or societies, churches or clubs-to protect- before delivering over the accused to neg
leet and infamy, there would be much donot to say Charity and Mercy...N.P. Willin
Rev. Matthew Henry, in one of his cele1 might extand thiv
trovity.
wilikestam, $P s$

