

The Farmer.

Benefits of Draining.

Wet soil should be drained, as no soil which retains in its body a superabundance of water can be very productive, or bear crops of superior quality, no matter of what its constituent elements may be comprised.

The following practical effects of draining, are summarily given by Professor Rogers:

- 1. It carries off all stagnant water, and gives a ready escape to excess of what falls in rain.
2. It prevents the ascent of water from below either by capillary attraction, or springs.
3. It allows the water of rains to penetrate and find a ready passage from the soil, instead of washing the surface.

Letting Farms.

It is a common remark that to let a farm to a tenant, in nine cases out of ten, is to destroy its fertility. Why is this so? It is because of the tenure of the lease, in most cases being from year to year; the tenant has, therefore, no inducement to lay out anything in the improvement of the land.

Cutting Timber.

If oak, hickory or chestnut timber is felled in the eighth month, (August) in the second running of the sap, and barked, quite a large tree will season perfectly, and even the twigs will remain sound for years; whereas, that cut in winter, and remaining until next fall, (as thick as one's wrist), will be completely sap-rotten, and will be almost useless for any purpose.

When I commenced farming in 1802, it was the practice to cut timber for post-fencing in the winter. White-oak posts and black oak rails, cut at that time, I found would not last more than 10 or 12 years.

I advise young farmers to try the experiment for themselves, and if post fences will not last twice as long, I forfeit all my experience as worthless. [N. J. Herald.]

As hour in a Slaughter House.

If any of our readers delight in witnessing the effects of system in facilitating labor, let them step into a Cincinnati slaughtering establishment during the killing season.

Aside from the prodigious number of hogs, cattle, sheep and calves, disposed of, there is an interest in watching the ma-

chine like order of the work. The butcher's yard and building is of course not a very neat place, while the blood and offal of 2000 hogs a day pass through them.

The hogs of each drove are kept in a separate pen till the hour of execution, when a devoted fow, say 30 or 40, are compelled, much against their will, to march up a platform within the building.

The vats are wide enough to place a hog crosswise, and long enough to hold 10 or 12 at a time; and there are in large establishments two vats, on each side of which are 5 or 6 men, making 20 in all. The water is kept hot by steam, and the carcasses are constantly kept turning and stirring as they pass along, so that when they reach the further end of the vat they are stripped of the hair and are hauled out and are hung up by the leeks for gutting.

The man who sticks them puts a mark on the leg of each to show who is the owner. A hog is pushed from the grating all quivering and bloody, into the scalding water, about once in half a minute, and a clean carcass is hauled out of the other end of the vat as frequently, and also another taken from the gambrel and carried to the hooks as often, where it hangs till the next morning to cool.

At the Packers, which is in a more public part of the city, the hog is weighed, and the two men place his body on a bench. On each side of the bench stands two strong men with huge cleavers, more dreadful than an executioner's axe, on which they put a keen edge between each blow. One stroke, given simultaneously by each of them, severs the head and also the hind quarters from the trunk.

One of the cutters turns the trunk on its back, and holds it open while the other splits it along the back bone. Each one takes half, and the leaf-rib being torn out cuts off the shoulders, and at four strokes the sides are cut into the proper form. The hog disappears in different directions; and in about half a minute from the time he was put on the bench, another takes his place to undergo the same process. The pieces destined for mess pork are salted into a barrel, headed up, filled with brine, rolled into the street, put on a dandy, carried to the river, and the hog may be on his way to New Orleans, as pork within 24 hours after he crossed the ferry from Kentucky. Much might be said of the mode of curing, particularly of the celebrated sugar-cured hams; but as we must omit these details.—[West Jersey Agriculturist. C. W.]

Is this a Land of Liberty?

Have we freedom of thought and speech guaranteed us by our constitution? The Richmond Times tells us that on the 13th inst., the vigilance Committee of the county of Grayson, Virginia, arrested a man named John Cornutt, and after examining the evidence against him, required him to renounce his abolition sentiments. This Cornutt refused to do; thereupon he was stripped, tied to a tree, and whipped. After receiving a dozen stripes, he ceased in, and promised not only to recant, but to sell his property in the county, (consisting of land and negroes) and leave the State. Great excitement prevailed throughout the county, and the Wytheville Republican of the 20th inst., states that the Vigilance Committee of Grayson were in hot pursuit of other obnoxious persons.

Public attention is so frequently directed towards this new Colony, established as an asylum for free negroes, that we are induced to furnish our readers with an account of its early history and progress.

Liberia is a free and independent republic, situated on the Guinea coast, between the fourth and eighth degrees of north latitude. This first party of Colonists landed in 1819, and in consequence of the climate suffered severely; they succeeded, however, in obtaining a footing, and forthwith, built a village and fort.

The three years from 1819 to 1822 were disastrous to the Colonists, in consequence of the hostility of the native tribes, who finding that the new colony interfered with their cherished traffic in slaves, determined on destroying it. In the latter year, however, a decisive battle settled the destiny of the infant state—the native king was defeated, and the institutions established on a firm basis. From that time to the present, there has been a continued in-

crease in the population, and from all accounts that have been received, there seems to be every prospect of success. At present, public attention is much directed towards Liberia, and it seems probable that a large number of free negroes will leave the United States for that Colony.

In 1847, Liberia announced itself to the world, or such portions of it as were interested in the proclamation, as a free and independent republic, in which character we believe it has been recognised by the governments of America, England, &c. Joseph Roberts, the president, was originally a southern slave, and is stated to be a man of more than ordinary Ethiopian calibre.

President Filmore.

An example worthy of a free man, and the President of a great Republic, where all should be free, was given by President Filmore, on his recent tour to participate in the Boston Railroad Celebration. At the levees and banquets given to him and other prominent men who participated in the ceremonies, the President invariably drank water. The influence of his teetotal principles was felt throughout the occasion, for, although the enemy was there, and as usual, produced confusion and evil, still the Mayor of Boston, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, and others, did not even offer wine at these entertainments, and the great Dinner given by the city to the President and his Cabinet and other dignitaries, was on teetotal principles. Coffee and water were the only liquors offered. The dinner was given on the Boston Common, and many thousands of the elite of New England were present, yet not even wine was offered them. We see in this a practical illustration of the force of good examples in high places. What a happy day it would be for our country when it could be said of her that all her great men, and all her rulers, were total abstinence men, and that her fashionable had banished wine and other intoxicants from their dwellings. When the use of intoxicants shall cease to be fashionable, they will cease to be respectable, and the total abolition of drinking customs must follow as a matter of course.

California Election.

A letter to the Baltimore Patriot, written at San Francisco at the latest moment, gives more particulars than we have seen elsewhere of the result of the California Election. We glean from it the following items:

San Francisco Co.—Votes not quite all canvassed, but a Whig majority of 1,200 on the State Ticket, all the Whig County officers chosen, but the Legislative Delegation split up by the success of the 'Independent' ticket, made up from the Whig and Opposition by the friends of the Lynch-law Vigilance Committee.

Sacramento Co.—Opposition ticket carried by 400 majority, being sustained by the powerful Squatter interest.

Santa Clara Co.—Whig Governor 340 majority, but two Opposition Assemblymen.

El Dorado Co.—Eleven precincts heard from—Opposition 68 ahead.

Sa'oon and Napa—Gen. Estill (Opp.) Senator; Judge Stark and Graham, (Whigs) Assemblymen.

Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—Whig Senator and two Whig Assemblymen.

Placer Co.—Partly heard from; Whig ticket 40 ahead.

Nevada.—Six precincts heard from; vote very close. Whig State ticket ahead in the county, but Opp. Senator and two Assemblymen probably chosen.

San Joaquin—Whig State ticket ahead, but probably three of the four Assemblymen lost.

Touloume, Opposition. Yuba reported ditto.

—The Pacific and Southern Counties not heard from, but strong Whig majorities there, especially on the State ticket, expected. Reading, the Whig Governor, would have a nearly unanimous vote in several Counties. His election can not be doubtful, and that of the entire Whig State ticket is strongly probably.—N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 9th.

The Elections in California.

We have papers from California as late as the 6th September; but even at San Francisco at that time—there was no authentic report of the vote in that city. Nothing certain, therefore, can be announced until there is another arrival. From the statements in the 'Alta California,' we incline to the opinion that, while it is entirely doubtful which party is ahead in the gubernatorial vote, there is scarcely any doubt of the success of the democratic ticket for the legislature. With the latter ticket we perceive there has been mixed up some nominations of independent candidates; and this increases the uncertainty of the calculation as to the precise strength of the regular parties in the legislature.—Washington Union, (Dem.) Oct. 11.

Fugitive Slave Case at Syracuse.

A colored man named Wm. Henry, who has resided in this city for some time past, was arrested on Wednesday morning by U. S. Marshall Allen, as a Fugitive Slave. He is a cooper, and was at work at his bench when he was arrested. The officer informed him that he was charged with some slight offence, and he allowed himself to be handcuffed under that impression. He was taken before Commissioner Sabine, and an examination gone into. Considerable excitement ensued, a crowd assembled, and the negro made his escape into the

street. A carriage was procured, but the poor fellow was again taken into custody before he got out of the limits of the city. He was taken to the Police office followed by a large crowd, composed mostly of his friends.

Rescue of the Prisoner.—The immense crowd of people, amounting to 10,000, dashed down the doors of the police office, and carried out the fugitive, who was placed in a carriage and set at liberty.

During his speech in this city last spring, Daniel Webster, alluding to the Fugitive Slave Law, declared that it would be executed everywhere, 'even in Syracuse'; and to make the declaration more emphatic, he avowed that it would be executed, if need be, in the midst of the next Abolition Convention. The first 'Abolition Convention' subsequent to that occasion, met in this city, Wednesday, and it so happened that the first fugitive slave case occurred here at the same time. Whether these two occurrences bore any relation to each other, we leave for others to determine.—[Syracuse New Yorker.]

The Newburyport Herald, referring to the rumored failure of David Pingree, of Salem, reputed one of the millionaires of the latter city, says:

'It is said, however, that his liabilities are only \$75,000, while his assets are nominally \$2,500,000, and that at the worst his liabilities can be paid and leave him a fortune of a million. The reason given for the suspension of payment, is said to be large amounts of the endorsed paper of insolvent tanners, leather dealers, &c., which is becoming due, and on which Mr. P. refuses to pay extra interest. A great portion of the amount of assets must, no doubt, be unavailable property, and probably a large portion is in Maine lands, in the purchase of which the Smiths, of Bangor, it was stated two or three years ago, were acting as the agents of the Salem capitalist.'

New York Times.

A new penny paper has been started in New York city, edited by Henry J. Raymond, formerly one of the Editors of the Courier & Enquirer, and bids fair to out distance the other penny journals of that city. It is a neat and well printed paper, and manifestly edited with ability. They issue a morning and evening edition, for each of which the subscription price is \$4, per annum in advance—also a weekly paper of 48 columns for \$2 per year payable in advance. It is published by Raymond, Jones, & Co. Voluntarily correspondence from all parts of the world respectfully solicited.

Official Vote.

For Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1848, which we publish for reference:

Table with columns: Name, Votes, and Total. Includes candidates like Allegheny, Adams, Armstrong, Berks, Beaver, Bucks, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Bradford, Cambria, Carbon, Chester, Centre, Cumberland, Columbia, Crawford, Clarion, Clinton, Clearfield, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Juniata, Jefferson, Lebanon, Lancaster, Lehigh, Lycoming, Luzerne, Lawrence, (New), Monroe, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, McKean, Mountour (new), Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia City, Philadelphia County, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Westmoreland, Washington, Warren, Wayne, Wyoming, York.

Jefferson Davis has not declined the nomination of the secessionists for Governor of Mississippi; both he and Gen. Foote have resigned their Senatorial seats, and the Governor will appoint no one to fill the vacancy.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. O. N. WORDEN, Printer.

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

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

Lewisburg, Pa.

Thursday Morning, October 15, 1851

ADVERTISE.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Clerks, Manufacturers, Merchants, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the 'Lewisburg Chronicle.' This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

We received news by Telegraph last night 100 miles off before we heard from the Lewisburg Box, and from half the State before we heard from Union.

Lewisburg.—Johnston 210, Bigler 171, Strohm 212, Clover 163, Breyman 182, Taggart 177, Herrold 178, Troxel 174, Mauck 174, Maize 170, Sifer 278, Shanon 208, Casey 140, Wilson 231, Coulter 209, Chambers 168, Comly 198, Jessup 190, Black 166, Campbell 141, Lewis 176, Lowrie 163, Gibson 166, Bolender 167, Smith 173, Schuare 149, Reber 145.

Union County 1848 1851

Table with columns: Districts, 1848, 1851. Lists candidates like Lewisburg, Kelly, East Buffalo, Buffalo, West Buffalo, Mifflinburg, Hartley, White Deer, Union, Limestone (new), New Berlin, Penns, Chapman, Middlecreek, Washington, Perry, Center, Gettysville, Beaver, West Beaver, Majority.

Majority 1291 0000

Kelly Tp. Union Co.—Johnston 93, Strohm 93, Sifer 139, Shanon 125, Breyman 99, Herrold 88, Mauck 89, Marshall 82, Engle 89.

Hartley—Johnston 91, Casey 64.

Mifflinburg—Bigler 37, Wilson 51.

West Buffalo—Johnston 5, Casey 19.

Limestone—Johnston 27, Wilson 2.

East Buffalo—Johnston 51, Taggart 70.

It is thought the regular Whig Ticket is elected in Union county. Mr. Casey has but about 100 majority in Union, and Mifflin county gives Wilson 400, and Bigler 250. Judge Wilson is re-elected.

A later rumor is that most of the Independent Ticket is elected in Union county. The Official vote must decide.

The election of Seasholtz, Whig, to the Legislature from Northumberland Co. was thought probable, but last accounts are that Follmer is elected.

Chittispaque Tp, North Co.—Bigler 61, Heck 68, Follmer 23, Kipp 89.

The vote for Supreme Court in Sunbury stood as follows:

Black 110, Coulter 144, Lewis 110, Comly 121, Gibson 108, Meredith 198, Lowrie 107, Jessup 106, Campbell 65, Chambers 105.

Bigler gains.—Danville 68, Wilkes-Barre 158, Bloomsburg 63, Upper Augusta 18, Williamsport 41, Lock Haven 42, North'd 25, Gaysport 52, Minersville 53, Sunbury 30, Hemlock 21.

Johnston Gains.—Liberty, Montour, Co. 46, Anthony 29, Jersey Shore 36, Muney 7.

Bigler majorities.—Allentown 21, Easton 290, Mauch Chunk 92, Doyelstown 58, Nippene 23, Sugarloaf 98, Susquehanna Tp. 24, Limestone 13, Lehigh county 356.

Berks 5,500, Cambria 7,000, Lycoming 400, Montour 400, York 1,000, Carbon 450, Northampton 1200, Northumberland 1000.

Johnston majorities.—Philadelphia City and County 500, Dauphin 1100, Lancaster 5000.

We get no news from beyond Hazleton this morning, but the returns indicate clearly the election of Bigler and Clover by 10 to 20,000 majority. Campbell runs behind his ticket, and Coulter runs ahead.

NOTICE.—The Telegraph Operator is not at liberty to give any Telegraph news except to subscribers to the Bulletin.

As the 'Susquehanna Raftsmen' is said to be coming down to Harrisburg with a rush, we may certainly expect a fresh.

The Farm of the late Charles Gale, of Chittispaque, was bought at Public Sale by John Voris at \$781 per acre.

We are requested to state that Slips in the Baptist meeting house will be rented at the house on Monday next at 4, P. M.

The Telegraph has been extended to Lock Haven.

Postscript!

We stop the press to announce that D. BYERS & Co. have just opened, at the

Large Store of WOLFE & LAWRENCE, in Lewisburg, a large stock of

Fashionable Clothing

at the lowest prices.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

London, Oct. 10—12, M.—The steamer Asia has arrived with three days later news from Europe. She brings 124 passengers, among whom is Madame Celeste. She encountered strong westerly gales until Saturday, the 4th instant. On last evening she passed the Africa.

ENGLAND.—

The large corn and cotton house of Egger & Taylor, at Liverpool, has failed for a heavy amount.

The reports of an abundant harvest continue to come in from every quarter.

Castellan & Co., a Greek house, which failed a short time since, under the most favorable estimate can only pay 2s 6d in the pound, which has caused great dissatisfaction to their creditors.

A dispatch from Dover, of the 26th, says that the submarine telegraph has been laid to within 3 1/2 miles of Dover, where the Elizer is anchored, and the communication with the English coast is most perfect.

Lord Palmerston delivered a great speech at a public dinner at Tiverton, upon subjects connected with foreign politics, domestic progress, religious toleration, commercial freedom, and the extinction of the slave trade. The government, he said, felt it their duty to promote peace and progress among nations, and were anxious, if supported by the great body of nations, to persuade other governments, as far as property would admit, to extend to their several countries the same social and political blessings enjoyed in England.

The reply of the Naples government to Mr. Gladstone was exciting considerable comment.

The indications were favorable to continued commercial prosperity throughout England.

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of Kossuth at Smyrna, on board of the Massachusetts.

The London Chronicle learns that the result of the meeting of the officers of the Arctic Expedition at the Admiralty, consisting of Sir Edward Barry, Sir James Ross and Capt. Beechey, was a unanimous expression of opinion that Franklin had taken passage to the northwest, out Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought by the same route.

FRANCE.—

A serious democratic disturbance had broken out at Cher. An armed force had left Paris for St. Arnaud, and several arrests had been made. Among the prisoners are some who it is understood have been connected with the great fire of Metairies iron works. The district abounds in secret societies, whose members are bound together by the most solemn oaths: 'The conductors of "Government" and "L'Espresso" newspapers, who were seized a short time since, have each been fined 100,000 francs and condemned to six months imprisonment.

Six Missionaries, two French, two German and two Belgian, are about to leave Paris for Oregon.

Commercial affairs in Paris are very dull, and in the Departments still more so.

HAPLES.—

La Patrie has an article stating that the King of Naples has commuted the following sentences: Giuseppe D. Asta and Giuseppe Norrito, death, commuted to 13 and 18 years hard labor; Giuseppe Marceri Tambarello, 18 years hard labor commuted to ten years banishment. Pasquale Cammarotta, P. Gerbellero, G. Principato, A. M. Faventi, G. Mansera, and M. Pappalardo, death, changed to hard labor.

The failure of the Austrian loan had caused the deepest mortification at Vienna.

The line of railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow was to be opened for trade on Nov. 15th.

HOLSTEIN.—

Affairs in Schleswig Holstein are still unsettled.

Cotton shows no change in prices. The sales of the last week have been 39,500 bales, of which speculators took 3,300, and exporters 11,000. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales.

Flour was firm at previous rates. Corn was not plenty, and full prices were readily obtained.

If the reports be correct that six of the Union candidates and two of the Southern Rights men have been elected to Congress from the State of Georgia, the following will compose the delegation from that State: 1st district, James W. Jackson, Southern Rights; 2d district, James Jackson, Union; 3d district, David J. Bailey, Southern Rights; 4th district, Charles Murphy, Union; 5th district, E. W. Chastain, Union; 6th district, Jonas Hilyer, Union; 7th district, A. H. Stephens, Union; 8th district, Robert Toombs, Union.

Howell Cobb, the Union candidate, is elected Governor over McDonald, the Secessionist, by 10 to 15,000 majority, and the Legislature is overwhelmingly Union.

Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of property has been bequeathed to the Pittsburg and Alleghany Orphan Asylum, by the late Dr. Thomas Hartford. He also left property to the poor of Canton, Ohio, worth ten thousand dollars.

Two vessels sunk near Stanhope, and all were lost. Five of the crew of the Merrick, of Castine, were saved and six lost. Subsequent to her loss she had picked five naked persons off the sides of the Frank.

News & Notions.

London in 1800 had a population of 662, 193 inhabitants, and in 1850 had 2,200, 000—not three times as great.

A car containing fifteen persons, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, rolled down a precipice near Cumberland, 20 1/2 inst., killing three laborers, and dreadfully injuring six others.

Mr. Webster has written that if the public interest requires it, he will return to Washington at any moment—otherwise he will not be here till the 20th instant. Should the French Commissioners arrive sooner, however, it will hasten his movements.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Commander Warrington died at quarter past 5 o'clock this morning, of inflammation of the bladder.

The penalty attached to forging certificates, or counterfeiting land warrants, if proven, is death.

We learn from the N. H. Statesman that Dudley Leavitt, well known in New England and particularly in New Hampshire, as an Abolitionist, died on Monday morning of last week, at Meredith Bridge. He fell and died instantly while washing himself. He was nearly eighty years of age. An enduring memorial of the man is found in the great work of his life—his 'Series of Almanacs'—extending, with some interruption, (not more than half a dozen years in all) from 1757 to 1852.

Austria made every possible effort to prevent the release of Kossuth.

Miss Catherine Hayes gives her first concert in Philadelphia on the 20th of

Louisville, Oct. 11.—The Louisville Courier says that the Hon. Henry Clay's health is improving, and there is no reason for supposing he will not be at Washington at the organization of Congress. His own opinion is that he will enjoy as good health at Washington as at home.

It is said that the President has determined to dismiss Mr. Owen, the Consul at Havana.

Capt. Barron, of the United States Navy, has measured the depth of the ocean between the coasts of Virginia and the I-land of Madeira, and found it to be about five and a half miles.

The Intelligence contains the official proceedings of the Texas creditors, with the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the decision of the President on the act of Congress of September last. The whole amount of debt \$12,435,982, 68, estimated by Texas is, in specie value, according to the statement of the Texas Auditor, \$6,847,322 33.

The first locomotive ever used in the United States, is still employed on the Erie Schuylkill Railway. It was built in Liverpool, England, by Edmund Bury