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From the U. S. Baptist Register.

To my Brother.

Since for the waves the Father's mandate calls thee,
And bids thee seek the home in sinners' clay,
Savior brother, part in prayer,
Savior brother, part in prayer,
To point with heavenly light the pilgrim way,
And shine in warning love when thou wouldst stray.

Teaching, who yield thee to the mighty ocean,
For in the boundless deeps the Father's love
And on its bosom vast, with meek devotion,
Thou'lt seek to find the calm within the storm,
And like the dove that flies between the olive trees,
To guide the ark of life across the sea.

When our shores, from thy strained gaze receding,
Are fading in the dim, uncertain haze,
And thou art absent to thy great longing,
Work to the pleasant home of former days,
Oh, may a wave be blown to thy resting place,
To guide thee to the home of former days.

Shouldst thou in spirit to thy home returning,
Behold the loved one, who is now returning,
Behold the loved one, who is now returning,
Behold the loved one, who is now returning,
Behold the loved one, who is now returning,
Behold the loved one, who is now returning.

Dr. Nilcom's Facalcaure Address.

(Member of the Faculty of the University of Lewisburg,
in the Second Graduating Class—Aug. 15, 1852.)

This world has had a patriarchal age, a
ceremonial age, an heroic age, a dark age,
a chivalrous age, a scholastic age, and an
age of discoveries. This generation has
been living in what may be called the age
of inventions; and we have seen the hand
and the horse, the sail and the car, super-
seded by machinery. The age in which
you, gentlemen, are to live, will be the
age of revolutions. The discoveries and in-
ventions of the past, are beginning to pro-
duce their effects, in a degree of which
we can have no conception.

The country where knowledge is most
widely diffused, and freedom most fully
enjoyed, will earliest feel the effects of
these influences; and must take a con-
spicuous part in the progress of the human
family. Our intelligence, ardor, enter-
prise, and abundance, are constantly pro-
ducing new opinions and new projects.
Europe began to emulate our institutions,
before she had prepared her people, and
her convulsions have therefore been abor-
tive. But, if we continue to hold out
our steady and growing light, she will re-
peal those convulsions, till success be sure.
The rain will be the worshippers of antiquity,
and the monopolists of power, and the
worthless heirs of hereditary honors, in-
sist on holding back the rising masses.
The same causes which are improving arts
and sciences, will improve government;
and by diffusion equalize wealth, learning
and power.

It would be unlike all past exhibitions
of human nature, if the leaders of com-
ing change should all be calm philoso-
phers or even virtuous men. There will
be charlatans, and knaves, and confident
fools, till the end of the world; and such
will always be ready to ride on every
wave that can lift them into notoriety.
And the mass of mankind, when roused
from their quiescence by the more active,
will always be in danger of acting under
the influence of imperfect and ill-assorted
knowledge. At first they resist new doc-
trines, from mere *vis inertiae*, and regard
every proposed reform as a disturbance;
but once thoroughly roused, they rush
on with inconsiderate and uncontrollable
violence. Laudable reforms are thus of-
ten taken out of the hands of the origina-
tors, the excited people choose leaders
for themselves, noisy braggards drive mild
merit into retirement, and what was begun
in reform, ends in frenzy.

It is of unspeakable importance that
the sons of our higher seminaries should
take the true position, amid the inevitable
revolutions of sentiment before us. A
struggle is coming which will cast all
former struggles into obscurity; and edu-
cated men must survey the field and the
foe, and equip themselves. You will be
responsible both for what you do and what
you do not; for what you say and what
you do not say; for what you write and
for what you might write.

Custom assigns me opportunity for
parting words, and I will on this occasion
employ it in mentioning some points of
regard in your efforts as reformers.

I. Do not attack every form of error.
He who wages war upon every evident

evil, mistakes his vacation, defeats his
purpose, and often ruins himself. Con-
sider whether the evil you would remedy
be not merely symptomatic, or a mere con-
sequence of a prior evil, which, like some
bodily malady, need no separate attack,
but must be cured by general tonics. To
attack such evils is useless, for they must
continue, while the cause continues, and
we might as well try to cure a fever by
cleansing the tongue.

Some evils in the body politic, originate
in transient effervescences of passion, or
ever-varying circumstances of the times,
and will pass away of themselves. If
they are unimportant we do well to let
the excitement pass over, lest in standing up
to repress the crowd we get trampled in
the dust, without even the consolations of
worthy martyrdom.

Consider, too, that one abuse often cor-
rects another, and that if one only is re-
formed, the other becomes enormous.

II. Attack no error intemperately.

The only cure of error is truth, incul-
cated with patience, moderation, and per-
severance; and like some medicines often
working slowly. Men are not readily
convinced of an impropriety long estab-
lished, and will, when convinced, be slow
to abandon it, if like the trade of Diana's
shrines, it confers a livelihood. Hence,
the effect of truth is not always prompt
or general; a merciful arrangement of
Providence, to prevent convulsions when
errors are overthrow, and to enable con-
struction to keep pace with destruction.

But the ultraist will not wait for remote
victories. He has discovered an evil and
it must be cured at once; and whoever
will not enlist in his aid, is denounced.
He has no patience with those who like
time for examination, and who rely on the
steady progressions which effect remedies
without riots, and improvements without
alarms. He denounces with equal bitter-
ness both errorist and error, and consents
to no neutrality, no discussion, no forbear-
ance. Such a man is a calamity.

III. Fight no evil with exclusiveness.

When a new truth breaks upon a zealous
man, he is apt to allow it to throw
out of sight truths previously known, and
perhaps equally important. This is very
well in scientific pursuits; and a man may
devote his whole life to Chemistry, or
Astronomy, or any other branch of inves-
tigation. But the reformer, who thus
becomes exclusive, generally becomes fan-
atical. Aim at uniting comprehensive-
ness of survey, with minuteness of dis-
crimination, and patient inquiry, with ac-
tive executive powers. Keep in view what
has been discovered and settled in former
times, and those general principles by
which the details of duty should be de-
cided.

I do not object to your having each
some prominent object of life; but you
must realize your fractional condition, and
pursue your particular object in har-
monious and comfortable union with other
public spirited men. The ultimate aim
of your efforts must be, that every human
being should have a supply for all his
wants, the cultivation for all his faculties,
and an opportunity to reach the highest
destiny.

Many benevolent men have done good
by addressing themselves to the cure of
particular abuses, but those have been
most useful, who had some leisure and
zeal for all good enterprises. You must
regard society, not as a mass of unthinking
beings, but as a body politic, a system of
parts and members, each individual having
invaluable rights. As a system, society
may be improved, but special legislation
and special reform may verge to injustice
or violence. We want, what has never
been, the establishment of proper rela-
tions between men as men, and not as
farmers, mechanics, debtors, or slaves.
Geographical boundaries, hereditary hon-
ors, and the color of a skin, have small
consequence, when our regard is to the
whole race, and all the powers, privileges,
and possessions of every human being.

IV. See that your remedies are always
proper.

Many who assume to extricate society
from a danger or an embarrassment, would,
if successful, involve it in worse. Thus
to remedy the excessive inequality between
rich and poor, some propose absolute
equalization; a suggestion advanced by
Plato 2000 years ago, and effectually
estrified by Aristotle. And thus, some,
to carry on their war against slavery, in-
sist on overthrowing both church and state
organizations.

As Americans, we can derive little aid
from the study of history, or even from
observing the present struggles in Europe.
History furnishes no precedent as to the
race we are running; and the present
population of Europe is wholly unlike our
own. In Europe, generally, a reformer
must attack the very structure of Society;
but with us, we need only the correction
of a few abuses, and the general elevation
of the people's morals.

The great struggle in Europe is to
overthrow a titled aristocracy, and hither-
to it has miserably failed because the
means have been erroneous. The only
way to abolish birth-right oppressions, is
to raise the intelligence and consequently
the wealth of the mass, up to a level with
that of the patricians. The line of separa-
tion then becomes only nominal, and can
be abolished without the change of
anything but a name.

The condition of the populace is our
grand object of regard, and we can
never improve this by special reforms in
which we appear to prejudice or passion,
or to deceptive statistics, or popular war-cries.

V. You must invariably be kind and
tolerant.

A reformer may expect to endure oblo-
quy as the reward of his compassion, and
meet the clenched fist of wrath, or the
concealed dagger of malice, when he ex-
tends the open hand of benevolence. He
must persist in blessing those who malign
or misunderstand him, and be content to
let truth work its slow changes. Men
seldom recognize their real benefactors,
till time has placed them beyond the reach
of praise; and he who sows to the public
good, seldom the same as he who reaps
public rewards.

Too often he who assails an evil, in-
dulges in anger and violence toward those
whom he would reform, and even toward
those who unite not in his enterprise.
Never deny to others that leisure and de-
liberation in changing their sentiments,
which you choose for yourselves. He who
admonishes must not be rude, nor he who
sets a good example become a prosecutor
to those who are slow to follow it.

You will often encounter ignorant agi-
tators, who talk glibly about corruptions
and their cures, who yet know nothing of
such matters, and who are incompetent to
decide questions of fact, much less of
philosophy. Embrace these among the
objects of your philanthropy rather than
your dislike, and if they can not be rea-
soned with, be content to diffuse that light
in which their absurd opinions will expire.

I will offer no other suggestions, except
a remark or two growing out of the whole
subject.

It is clear that good feelings and pure
aims go but a little way in making a re-
former. There should be clear perception,
sound judgment, patient industry, and
tolerant forbearance; and these are the
fruit of training. This training to an
important degree you have had, and the
rest you will seek. You may never de-
vise and originate reforms, but you may
lead yourself to schemes evidently good,
and aid in forming the bone and sinew of
the army of philanthropists. As educated
men the world has a special claim on you.
And though there never was a time when
a benevolent man could do no good, yet
there never was such a favorable period
for it as you have now before you.

On such as you our hope rests, for the
day has for ever passed when a nation's
safety might lie in armies or citadels, or
its danger in the hazard of being overrun
or conquered. Our dangers lurk under
the false civilization, the false politics, the
false literature, and the false men of the
day; and our safety lies in the spread of
knowledge, and the growth of virtue. I
believe that man is moving on to the sub-
lunary perfection, but it will not be easy
or uninterrupted movement.

Arm yourself for the sublime purpose
of living "in Dei honorum, reipublicae
emolumentum." Never will sordid and
selfish pursuits result in honor or peace.
Love of country out of love to man, and
these out of love to God, will lead you
through paths of benevolence to the
heights of sublunary good. Be the steady
friends of literature and morality, always
ready to cast your modicum of aid in
favor of every laudable enterprise. Be
ever more anxious to construct than to
break down. Be not an ultraist, nor
frightened from propriety when you are
called such by the timid advocate of half-
way measures, or those tardy adherent to
custom and corruption.

Go then young men, from these loved
halls, firm in the purpose of the improve-
ment of your race. Remember! Man's
grand interest, in the welfare of his soul;
and his grand exemplar, is Jesus Christ.
Devote your life to just those objects which
formed your Savior's errand to earth;
and prosecute them in strict imitation,
both of his measures and his tempers.
You will have our Father who is in heaven
on your side, and will partake of the tri-
umph and the joy when every man shall
be to every man a brother and a friend.

The Mammoth Bridge.

The celebration of the opening of the
Buffalo and New York City Railroad, on
Wednesday last, at Portage, was an event
of much interest to the country through
which the road passes, to the westward
and southern portions of the State, and es-
pecially to the city of Buffalo. It puts us
in possession of another cheap and expe-

ditious mode of intercommunication with
New York, and doubles the facilities for
transporting merchandise, live stock, and
the various descriptions of freight that
now converge to that city as the great
business centre and mart of the western
continent. The road passes through a
fine country, rather rolling than otherwise,
and better adapted to the purposes of
grazing than grain growing though the
latter is at present perhaps the more
controlling interest. The scenery, espe-
cially in the vicinity of Warsaw, is sur-
passingly beautiful, while that which
strikes the eye at Portage is not exceed-
ed anywhere in the country for rude
grandeur, and the huge scale on which
everything seems to have been got up.
The chasm over which the railroad bridge
passes is one of the deepest in America;
the falls of the Genesee, or rather the
series of falls, just below, are in the
highest degree picturesque; the canal,
which has such a look of humility amid
the general wildness that prevails around,
seems to cling to the sides of the vast
rocks out of which it has been cut; and
the whole scene, taken together, is one
more completely romantic than can be
found elsewhere in this western region.

The great bridge, of which we have
heretofore given a description, was the
admiration of the thousands assembled to
participate in the festivities, and as mon-
ster trains were whirled over it without
producing a perceptible vibration in any
part of the structure, the highest encomi-
ums were passed upon the head and the
hand of him who planned and executed
it—Col. Silas Seymour. There were
others, too, who were very properly re-
membered on the occasion. The unflin-
ging perseverance with which the board
of directors have prosecuted the work,
despite obstacles and embarrassments of
every character, is creditable alike to
their reputation as men of business, to
their public spirit, and to the confidence
they have of its becoming a good paying
stock. But chiefest of all is credit due to
Messrs. Lauman, Rockefeller & Moore,
contractors for the whole work, for the
rapidity with which it has been brought
to completion. Their long experience in
similar undertakings, ample means, mark-
ed energy of character, and the straight-
forward, prompt, business manner in which
they have carried it through, have been
visible day by day and hour by hour since
the contracts were signed which devolved
upon them the work.

It is hardly necessary for us to allude
to the celebration in detail. The engines
and cars of the company were taxed to
their utmost during the day in carrying
passengers, from east to west, to the "scene
of action." Gentlemen of distinction in
various walks of life were among its partici-
pants. The Governor of the State was
present and made two addresses that were
received with every mark of gratification.
Gentlemen identified with lines of railway
in other parts of the country were also
present. Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants,
Clergymen, Mechanics, Farmers, were well
represented. The corps Editorial and
Reportorial were on hand in full force, and
will do their full share towards letting the
country know what Western New York is
doing in the great work of developing the
resources of the State and adding to the
general stock of railroad facilities.

Chief among the events of the day was
of course the dinner. This was entrusted
to the entire supervision of Mr. T. T.
Bloome, of this city, and we express the
general sentiment of all who were its par-
takers, when we say, that in every particu-
lar it was one of the most admirably cook-
ed and capably served affairs, they had
witnessed. In addition to providing for
the wants of the great mass of people
assembled, a dinner was specially served
for the Company's invited guests, some
three or four hundred of whom sat down
at a table spread under a rude building,
hastily put up for the occasion, and there
discussed, in manner fit and seemly
delicacies that were not to be had else-
where. Equally un-
exceptionable was the "fluid" portion of
the entertainment, and the numberless
delicacies that came with it, each in pro-
per and appointed place. All passed off
decently and in order, without the occur-
rence of accident or ought to mar the gen-
eral hilarity. Before nightfall those
bound for Buffalo took leave of their
entertainers, and after nine o'clock were
at home again, all safe and comfortable.—
Buffalo Courier, 27th ult.

The late Severe Winter.—Trees.

The above is the head of an interesting
editorial in the last Farmer, and as the
view of its readers upon the subject are
solicited, I will communicate mine, hoping
that others will do likewise.

The question is asked, "Is it the in-
tensity of the cold that has killed the
trees and plants?" and after clearly show-
ing that the severity of the cold could not
have been the cause, the inquiry is made,
"to what then may be imputed such wide-
spread injury to trees?"

The fact could not have escaped the
notice of every observer, that the last au-
tumn was favorable to the growth of trees
until a late period, and that the cold
weather commenced very suddenly; conse-
quently the newly-made wood had not
sufficiently ripened for so sudden a change
of temperature; and hence in my opinion
the injury.

An acquaintance of mine early anti-
cipating bad effects from the late growing
of trees, pinched off the tops and extreme-
ties of some of his choicest and tenderest
varieties to check their growth and cause
the wood to ripen and prepare for winter;
his success was complete. I have also
previously had recourse to the same meth-
od, with beneficial results. It is more
than forty years since I have had some-
thing to do in tree culture, but have never
known the damage to trees equal to the
past winter, although once within that
period it was severe in this section, de-
stroying not only nursery trees, but in
some instances, those of six and eight
inches in diameter which had previously
made a rapid growth and consequently did
not ripen so early as those of less growth.
Some indication of injury may be noticed
by the close observer, very soon after the
sap begins to circulate. First, a very faint
yellowish shade may be discovered upon
the inner surface of the bark (as I have
noticed in examining the vitality of scions,
which increases and seems to incline to-
wards the root as the season advances. I
am satisfied that early heading back, and
covering the wounds with grafting cement,
trees whose extremities show indication
of injury, is beneficial to their health, be-
lieving that the diseased sap exerts an un-
healthy influence upon the other parts of
the tree. D. TABER—[N. E. Farmer.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The reader will perceive, by the tele-
graphic despatches in another column of
the Ledger, that Congress finally adjourned,
after a nine months' session, in which the
first part was spent in fruitless debates
upon unimportant subjects, and the last
hurried to a conclusion, in the midst of
confusion. The main appropriation bills
of the session have been passed, and sev-
eral bills of importance, were forced thro'
with much trouble. Among the latter is
the River and Harbor Bill, which appro-
priates two millions of dollars to the im-
provement of inland navigation. This
bill, as usual, was much opposed, but this
time it was successful; and the public
money could not be appropriated to a better
object. The bill for the better protection
of life on board of steamboats, is also a
law of the land. The law as it now stands,
goes into operation on the Western waters
next January, and on the others in the
succeeding March. The law will, no doubt,
require some amendments, which may be
better prepared after some experience of
its operation. It is a good first step to-
ward the right kind of legislation for the
security of the public. Another measure
which Congress has given the people, is
the cheap Newspaper Postage Law, which
has been already approved by the Presi-
dent. By this law, one cent postage is
charged upon newspapers under three
ounces in weight, on any part of the Uni-
ted States, and one-half this charge when
the postage is paid yearly or quarterly, in
advance, at the office where mailed. Why
not make the postage preparable at the
office where the newspaper is delivered?
It would certainly be much more conveni-
ent for the subscriber and publisher. It is
altogether impracticable for the newspaper
publisher to prepay the postage on all the
newspapers he sends in the mail; and the
making out of lists of prepaid subscribers
at the post-office where the newspaper is
mailed, to send to the office where it is to
be delivered, will add considerably to the
duties of the clerks in the post-office estab-
lishment, as well as to those in newspaper
publication offices. On newspapers of one
ounce and a half in weight, and circulating
in the State where published, the postage
charge will be one-half cent and one-
quarter cent per copy, according as the
postage is prepaid or not. Out of the
State, these newspapers pay the same rates
of postage as the three ounce newspapers.
The publishers of weekly newspapers may
send to each actual subscriber, within the
county where their papers are printed and
published, one copy thereof, free of postage.
Transient newspapers, if not prepaid, are
to be charged two cents per copy. The
law is to go into effect on the 30th of
the present month.—Philo. Ledger.

Sensible.

The Boston Journal records an exciting
scene which took place last Sunday after-
noon in the First Congregational Church,

North Chelsea, Rev. N. Damon, Pastor.
During the singing of the second hymn,
an enormous mad dog rushed up the aisle
and commented an attack on one of the
pews, and finally fell exhausted at the foot
of the pulpit. Of course the congrega-
tion became greatly alarmed, and a general
rush was made for the doors. The
Journal adds:

At this crisis Mr. Ephraim Pierce, a
youth of eighteen, and son of Captain
John Pierce, stepped from his place, seized
the animal by the back of the neck, and
notwithstanding several attempts to bite,
succeeded in dragging him from the house
unharmd. The doors were closed, and
the dog fled to the adjoining grave yard,
where he was subsequently shot. After
quiet was restored, the choir finished their
hymn, and Mr. Damon pronounced a ser-
mon on death. A member of the congrega-
tion had died during the previous week.
Mr. D. took occasion to illustrate one of
his points, the instinctive fear in man of
death and of dangers tending to death, by
the occurrence of the hour. He also cau-
tioned his audience against panic in sud-
den supposed or real dangers, instancing
the school disaster in New York, and the
destruction of emigrants on board the
Atlantic. He spoke of the necessity of self-
possession to the exercise of sound discre-
tion and the prompt selection of available
means of safety or remedy. He concluded
with a well-merited compliment to young
Pierce, "to whose heroism," he said, "too
much praise could not be awarded," and
by a reference to "the great source of de-
liverance and preservation in all times of
danger."

A needed Reform.

The New York Aldermen who have been
discharging every body arrested, are about
to have a stop put to their illegal opera-
tions. The District Attorney has sent a
notification to the Mayor, as the head of
the Police Force, that he should hereafter
hold Police Captains responsible for the
safe keeping of prisoners whom they may
have arrested, unless discharged by due
process of law. And in consequence of
this, the Mayor has issued strict instruc-
tions to the Captains of Police, not only
to disregard entirely all orders that may
be issued by Aldermen to discharge per-
sons from their custody, but to refuse ob-
edience to the directions of Aldermen, even
when they may come to the stations for
the purpose of holding examinations. They
are to keep their prisoners in charge
until discharged by due course of law.
This action, which will do much to arrest
the impunity with which rowdies and dis-
orderly persons have hitherto perpetrated
their outrages, is due, in good part, to
the opinion given, some weeks since, by the
District Attorney, and to the energetic
manner in which several of the Police
Captains have taken the responsibility of
acting in accordance with it.—Philo. Ledger.

The Stable.

It is a common mistake to convert the
cattle stall or stable into a laboratory of
manure. Pure air is essential to the
healthy condition of any animal. By al-
lowing manure to accumulate and remain,
the atmosphere is filled with innumerable
visible particles of ammonia, nitrogen, and
other gases, which are extremely unwhole-
some to breath and injurious to the health
of cattle. On the importance of ventila-
tion and cleanliness for the preservation
of health of domestic animals, I cannot
do better than refer to the valuable essay,
published in the first number of this
Journal, p. 10. "Fifth and moisture com-
joined with heat," says the able writer,
"are the greatest enemies of health." It
is plain, that stables can not be kept too
clean, and sweet. The sooner the filth is
removed the better. There should be a
drain to carry off from every stall what-
ever will flow as liquid. It should pass
out of that apartment. But to suffer it to
run away and be lost, is poor husbandry.
It should be arrested as soon after leaving
the stable as practicable. A manure or
compost heap should be formed near the
stable or cattle shed, where the farmer
should accumulate his stock of manure.
To this heap all the drainage of the stable,
barn-yard, and out-houses should be con-
ducted, which will supply the requisite
moisture, while sufficient heat, even in low
temperature of the atmosphere, will arise
from the fermentation.—Minn's Journal.

Every Lime is Applicable.

Every clay soil, every peaty soil, and
every soil in which vegetable fibre does
not readily decay, because that is a sign
that it contains some antiseptic acid,
which prevents decay. This is the case
in peat beds and swamps. Sandy, gravelly,
or thin soils, may be overlimed and in-
jured; because, in causing the decay of
vegetables, it sets free the ammonia, the
very substance of fertility required. To
prevent this, more food must be given for
the lime to act upon. No farmer who
knows what the action of lime is, upon
all soils, will ever do without it as an
accessory to his manure. It is a component
part of all grass grown by the farmer.
When applied to land which had not borne
for many years, it has at once restored it
to fertility for the crop. Where it has
failed once to remunerate the farmer using
it, it has proved of the greatest benefit a
hundred times.

Peter Banker, of Schenectady, N. Y.

has taken measures to secure a patent for
an improved mode of jointing boards for
roofs. He forms rebates or recesses in the
upper surface of each board, which receive
projections that are covered by caps with
screws. The high price of shingles, and
the great amount of poor saved once in the
market, will soon lead to their disuse ar-
tificially.—Scientific American.

Washes for Trees.

Almost all the alkalies have, in turn,
been used for this purpose. The trunks
of trees have been white-washed with lime,
and perhaps this is the worst practice which
has been resorted to for the destruction of
fungi and insects, and although at the
time of its application the lime is caustic
and will decompose parasitical plants, this
action lasts but for a very short time.—
The lime becomes converted into carbo-
nate of lime, fills the ultimate surfaces of
the bark, and prevents the healthy respi-
ration of the tree; therefore, trees which
have been treated with white-wash, while
they present an apparently clean surface,
are not in an entirely healthy state.

Solutions of potash, when saturated,
were found occasionally to destroy the tree,
and this gave rise to its use in the form of
soap, which will adhere for a greater length
of time, and was found to be less deleteri-
ous.

One alkali, (soda) however, may be used
with impunity, without the fear of injuring
the bark of any tree; for while it causes
the rapid decay of the dead portions of the
bark, it has no effect upon the living parts.
If the body and branches of a tree be wet-
ted with a saturated solution of a good
quantity of sal-soda, such as we have of-
ten described as Bleacher's No. 1 Soda, it
will invariably improve the health of the
tree—the inert portions of the bark will
be softened, and mosses, and other fungi,
will be decomposed—the cocoon and ova
of insects will be destroyed. During the
after growth of the tree, the decomposed
portions of the bark will be thrown off,
leaving a clean and healthy surface. No
tree can be fruitful, and improve in size
and figure, unless its bark be perfectly
clean.

The application of soda, made by dis-
solving one pound in a gallon of water, and
applied in spring and late summer, will
ensure vigor not attainable without such
means, and will do away with the neces-
sity of scraping or slitting trees to prevent
their becoming hide-bound. Such trees
as have smooth barks, may be rubbed with
a woolen cloth one week after the applica-
tion of the soda, and a shiny smooth sur-
face will be produced.

We have a few trees to which the soda
has been applied for three years in suc-
cession to the point where the branches com-
mence, and it is now evident that the por-
tion of the tree thus treated, is larger and
in finer health, than the part immediately
above it. We first saw this treatment at
the seat of Robert Rennie, Esq., Lodi,
New Jersey.—Working Farmer.

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Imperfect and Immature Fruit.

All fruit not fit for present or winter
use, should be fed to cattle, swine, or other
domestic animals, unless used for cider.
Most animals are remarkably fond of ap-
ples, especially of sweet fruit; and the hog,
somewhat peculiar in his preference, is a
great admirer of apples which are sweet or
remarkably sour. All wind-falls are good
for food for these animals, and should be
gathered up and fed to them. An old
farmer of my acquaintance, considers good
apples worth twenty-five cents a bushel for
fattening swine; but this is perhaps a high
estimate, and few farmers with us would
probably pay one-half that amount for
them, except under very peculiar circum-
stances. No farmer should allow his re-
fuse apples to remain unaccounted on the
ground beneath the trees. They are gener-
ally inhabited by worms which produce
the curculio, and ought, therefore, to be
destroyed, if not used. By allowing cat-
tle and swine to range beneath the trees,
after the valuable part of the crop has been
harvested, all these infested apples will be
"used up," and the evil alluded to limited
in its extent the following year, in the
ratio of the worms destroyed.

It is an excellent plan, indeed, to keep
a few swine in the orchard from the time
the small fruit begins to fall till the apples
are of sufficient size to render them valu-
able for use, and to turn them in again im-
mediately after the general harvest, if they
have been removed as they sometimes are,
or should be, while the fruit is ripening.
—Germanistea Telegraph.

The Farmer.

The reader will perceive, by the tele-
graphic despatches in another column of
the Ledger, that Congress finally adjourned,
after a nine months' session, in which the
first part was spent in fruitless debates
upon unimportant subjects, and the last
hurried to a conclusion, in the midst of
confusion. The main appropriation bills
of the session have been passed, and sev-
eral bills of importance, were forced thro'
with much trouble. Among the latter is
the River and Harbor Bill, which appro-
priates two millions of dollars to the im-
provement of inland navigation. This
bill, as usual, was much opposed, but this
time it was successful; and the public
money could not be appropriated to a better
object. The bill for the better protection
of life on board of steamboats, is also a
law of the land. The law as it now stands,
goes into operation on the Western waters
next January, and on the others in the
succeeding March. The law will, no doubt,
require some amendments, which may be
better prepared after some experience of
its operation. It is a good first step to-<