

# LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.

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## LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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## God and Liberty.

[EDWARD EVERETT, made a brilliant  
speech at the Plymouth Rock Anniversary,  
from which we copy the following.]

There are two Master Ideas great of  
the spiritual images enthroned in the mind  
of man, the only ones comparatively  
speaking, which deserve a name among  
men, springs of all the grand beneficent  
movements of modern times, by whose in-  
fluence the settlement of New England  
may be rationally explained. You have  
anticipated me, descendants of the Pil-  
grims, these Great Ideas of God and Lib-  
erty. It was these that inspired our  
Fathers, by these that their weakness was  
clothed with power, that their simplicity  
was transmuted to wisdom; by these that  
the great miracle of their enterprise was  
wrought.

I am aware that to ascribe such a result,  
even in part, to the influence of religion,  
will sound like weakness and superstition  
in this material age; an age at once ex-  
tremely skeptical and supremely credulous  
which is ready to believe in everything  
spiritual rather than God, and admits all  
miracles but the interposition of his provid-  
ence; an age which supposes it a thing  
of every day's occurrence to evoke from  
their awful rest the spirits of the great and  
good, and relies that master intellects,  
which while they lived—obscured with  
these organs of sense—ravished the ears  
with "tongues of men," and have now  
cast off "this muddy vesture of decay,"  
and gone where they speak with "the  
tongues of angels," can yet find no me-  
dium of communication from the eternal  
world but wretched inarticulate rattlings  
and clatterings, which pot-house clowns  
would be ashamed to use in their inter-  
course with each other—as if our matchless  
Choate, for instance, who has just electri-  
fied the land with a burst of eloquence not  
easily paralleled in the line of time, if sent  
with a message from a higher stage of be-  
ing, would come skulking and rapping  
behind the wainscot, instead of coming in  
robes of light, with a voice like the music  
of the spheres; an age, I say, that be-  
lieves all this, and yet doubts and sneers  
at the wonder-working fervors of earnest  
men, swayed by the all-powerful influence  
of sincere faith.

It believes, yes, in the middle of the  
nineteenth century it believes that you  
can have the attraction of gravitation,  
which holds the universe together, suspen-  
ded by a showman for a dollar, who will  
make a table dance round the room by an  
act of volition, (forgetful of the fact that  
if the law of gravitation were suspended  
for the twinkling of an eye, by any other  
Power than that which ordained it, every  
planet which walks in the firmament, yea,  
all the starry suns, centres of the countless  
systems unseen of mortal eyes, which fill  
the unfathomed depths of the heavens,  
would crumble back to chaos,) but it can  
be seen in the Pilgrims nothing but a  
handful of narrow-minded bigots, driven  
by discontent from the Old World to the  
New; and can find nothing in the majestic  
process by which United America has been  
established as a grand temple of religions  
and civil liberty—a general refuge for hu-  
manity—but a chapter in political history,  
which neither requires nor admits explana-  
tion.

Mr. President, this may sound like phi-  
losophy, but it is the philosophy of the  
Sadducee. It quenches the brightest glory  
of our nature. The Pilgrims were actua-  
ted by that principle, which (as I have  
just said) has given the first impulse to all  
the great movements of the modern world  
—I mean profound religious faith. They  
had the frailties of humanity. This ex-  
alted principle itself was combined with  
human weaknesses. It was mingled with  
the prejudices and errors of age and  
country, and sect; it was habitually  
gloomy; it was sometimes intolerant; but  
it was reverent, sincere, all-controlling.  
It did not influence, it possessed the soul.  
It steered the heart to the delights of life;  
it raised the frame above bodily weakness;  
it enabled the humble to brave the frowns  
of power; it triumphed over cold, and  
hunger, the prison and the scaffold; it  
taught uneducated men to speak with per-  
suasive fervor; it gave manly strength and  
courage to tender and delicate women.  
In the admirable letter of Robinson and  
Brewster—whom I call great men, Mr.

President—written to Sir Edwyn Sandys  
in 1617—whom, they pathetically say,  
"under God, above all persons and things  
in the world we rely upon"—among the  
suggestions which they make to encourage  
him to further their undertaking is this:  
"We do verily believe and trust that  
the Lord is with us, unto whom and whose  
service we have given ourselves in many  
trials, and that he will graciously prosper  
our endeavors, according to the simplicity  
of our hearts."

The men who can utter these words with  
sincerity, and who have embarked in a just  
cause, have already succeeded. They may  
not gather the fruit, but they have planted  
the seed; others may build, but they have  
planted the seed; others may build, but  
they have laid the foundation. This is  
the spirit which in all ages has wrought  
the moral miracles of humanity; which  
rebuked and overturned the elegant cor-  
ruption of the classical polytheism, as it  
did the darker and fiercer rites of Thor  
and Woden, which drove back the false  
and licentious crescent into Asia, and held  
Europe together through the night of the  
middle ages; which limited neither to  
country, communion or sex, despite of hu-  
man weaknesses and errors, in the missions  
of Paraguay, and the missions of the  
Sandwich Islands, in Winthrop, in Penn,  
and in Wesley; in Eliza Seton and Mary  
Ware, has accomplished the beneficent  
wonders of Christian faith and love.

But, sir, our fathers embraced that second  
grand idea of Civic Liberty, with not  
less fervor than the first. It was a kindred  
fruit of the same stock. They cherished  
it with a zeal not less intense and resolu-  
te. This is a topic for a column, rather  
than for the closing sentence of a speech  
at the dinner table. I will only say that  
the highest authorities in English history,  
Hume, Hallam, Macaulay—neither of them  
influenced by sympathy with the  
Puritans, concur in the opinion that Eng-  
land was indebted to them for the preser-  
vation of her liberties in that most critical  
epoch of her national existence, when the  
absolute authority and constitutional govern-  
ment, was decided forever.

In coming to this country our fathers  
most certainly contemplated not merely a  
safe retreat beyond the sea, where they  
could worship God according to the dictates  
of their own consciences, but a local gov-  
ernment founded on popular choice. That  
their foresight stretched onward through  
the successive stages of colonial and pro-  
vincial government, which resulted in the  
establishment of a great republican con-  
federacy, it would be extravagant to pre-  
tend—but from the primitive and vener-  
able compact signed on board the Mayflower  
while she yet nestled in the embrace of  
Provincetown Harbor, after her desolate  
voyage, like a weary child at evening in  
his mother's arms, through every document  
and manifesto which bears on the question  
there is a distinct indication of a purpose  
to establish a civil government on the basis  
of republican equality and popular choice.

In a word, Mr. President, their political  
code united religion and liberty, morals  
and law, and it differed from the wild li-  
cense which breaks away from these res-  
traints, as the well guided railway engine,  
instinct with its mechanic life, conducted  
by a bold but skillful and prudent hand,  
and propelled in safety along its destina-  
tion, with glowing axle along its iron  
grooves, differs from the same engine when  
its speed is rashly urged beyond the point  
of safety, or when driven by criminal reck-  
lessness or murderous neglect, it leaps  
madly from the track, and plunges with its  
shrinking train into the jaws of destruc-  
tion.

CHOLERA IN SWEDEN.—The cholera is  
raging in Sweden, particularly at Zalmar,  
in the island of Gottland, and at Abo, in  
Finland. At Copenhagen, in Denmark, the  
disease is making wonderful progress, and  
the public is much alarmed, for it is the  
first time that the cholera has made its ap-  
pearance in the country. The King in-  
stead of leaving city for his country resi-  
dence, has remained to encourage his sub-  
jects. This magnanimous courage is much  
appreciated by the Danes.

The sale of the main line of the public  
works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg,  
is beginning to engross a large share of the  
attention of the tax-payers of our Com-  
monwealth. The question is in no way  
connected with politics—it is one of deep  
interest to every man in the State, and  
must be met sooner or later. A writer in  
a recent number of the *Ledger* reviews the  
subject at length, and adduces facts to sup-  
port his position in favor of a sale.

Geo. F. Alberti, who was pardoned out  
of the penitentiary by Gov. Bigler, has  
been regularly engaged at his old trade of  
kidnapping and hunting fugitive slaves  
since his release. He was concerned in  
the late slave scrape in Philadelphia, and  
we learn that he heads a band of profes-  
sional slave stealers.

## Gentility.

BY TOMMY TEWKSBURY.

Gentle it is to have soft hands,  
But not gentle to work on lands;  
Gentle it is to lie abed,  
But not gentle to earn your bread;  
Gentle it is to cringe and bow,  
But not gentle to sew and plow;  
Gentle it is to play the beau,  
But not gentle to reap and mow;  
Gentle it is to keep a gig,  
But not gentle to hoe and dig;  
Gentle it is in trade to fail,  
But not gentle to swing a flail;  
Gentle it is to play the fool,  
But not gentle to keep a school;  
Gentle it is to cheat the tailor,  
But not gentle to be a sailor;  
Gentle it is to fight a duel,  
But not gentle to cut your fuel;  
Gentle it is to each rich cake,  
But not gentle to ome and bake;  
Gentle it is to wear the blues;  
But not gentle to wear thick shoes;  
Gentle it is to roll in wealth,  
But not gentle to have good health;  
Gentle it is to cut a friend,  
But not gentle your clothes to mend;  
Gentle it is to make a show,  
But not gentle poor folks to know;  
Gentle it is to run away,  
But not gentle at home to stay;  
Gentle it is to smirk and smile,  
But not gentle to shun all guile;  
Gentle it is to be a knave,  
But not gentle your cash to save;  
Gentle it is to make a bet,  
But not gentle to pay a debt;  
Gentle it is to play at dice,  
But not gentle to take advice;  
Gentle it is to curse and swear,  
But not gentle plain clothes to wear;  
Gentle it is to know a lord,  
But not gentle to pay your board;  
Gentle it is to skip and hop,  
But not gentle to keep a shop;  
Gentle it is to waste your life,  
But not gentle to love your wife.

I cannot tell what I may do,  
Or what sad scenes may yet pass through;  
I may perchance turn deaf and blind,  
The pity of all human kind,  
I may perhaps be doomed to beg,  
Or hop about upon leg;  
Or even may I come to steal,  
But may I never be gentled!  
Come joy or sorrow, weat or woe,  
Oh, may I never get that low.

## Japan.

A German, named Gerstaecker, has re-  
cently published the result of a five years'  
journey around the world, in which he  
gives the following traveler's gossip respect-  
ing Batavia and Japan:

The "toko" is, it seems, the name of  
the sale or store opened at Batavia on the  
arrival of the Japan ship. The goods are  
offered for three months, being first ex-  
hibited by the Governor and ladies of the  
court, then eagerly bought up by the fash-  
ion of the town, when the remnant is event-  
ually sent to Holland. The goods consist  
of the famous varnished wares, bronzes  
and porcelain, silks, playthings, &c. The  
varnish is poorly imitated by the Chinese.  
"It is so extraordinarily composed, that it  
allows boiling water on its surface without  
injury; the tea-cups made of wood, and  
covered with it, are fitted for use accord-  
ingly." The craps shawls are beautifully  
woven and colored: in three days not one  
of them was left. Indeed, "hundreds have  
hard time at Batavia when the Japanese  
ship arrives." The whole commerce of  
Java is an exchange of goods; no money  
received.

The Emperor of Japan is an independ-  
ent sovereign; accepting no presents. The  
King of Holland sent him a gift, which  
he declined; answering quite indignantly,  
"if he, the Emperor of Japan, made a  
present to the King of Holland, he could  
do so, for he was the Emperor of Japan;  
but this being quite another thing, he  
would not accept it. To show His Excel-  
lency, the Governor of the Indies, his  
continual grace, he sends him annually  
one dozen of thick wadded gowns, very  
useful for a climate like Batavia, which are  
put up at auction just as regularly as they  
are received."

The Dutch at Decima, (a small island,  
or part of the main island of Nippon, con-  
nected by a bridge not to be passed with-  
out authority,) are made comfortable by  
the Japanese authorities. "Those who  
are stationed at Decima, as well as those  
who come over there with the annual ves-  
sel, get, while they stay, a wife each, for  
which he has to pay a certain rent annu-  
ally; but if he leaves the station, he must  
also leave his Japanese spouse; and if she  
have children, they are Japanese, and not  
permitted to follow the father."

Mr. Gerstaecker became acquainted with  
Dr. Mohnike, who had passed three years  
at Decima, and was one of the Ambassa-  
dors sent to Jeddo on the pilgrimage  
which takes place triennially. He is sur-  
e Dr. M. could tell a great deal "if the

Dutch Government would allow him to  
write about such things." That person-  
age, however, showed him some books and  
prints smuggled out of the country, for  
the Japanese are very jealous of such ex-  
portations. "Numerous persons were ex-  
ecuted after another German, Seybold,  
who had been in the service of the Dutch  
Government at Decima, and collected a  
great many such forbidden things on the  
isly, had left Japan."

Mr. Gerstaecker thinks the Emperor  
will refuse to receive the American ex-  
pedition; "or if he does grant them an in-  
terview, he will dismiss them again with-  
out even promises." If the Americans  
do force an entrance upon some point, and  
do not take the whole island, they will be  
walled up in a short time, and permitted  
to see very little of their neighbors. Still  
the islands are too small to resist for any  
length of time renewed attacks; and his  
Majesty will have to yield first his coun-  
try and then his crown, just about as wil-  
lingly as the California Indians, or Sikhs,  
or Australian blacks; or, in fact, all other  
countries overrun by strangers and ene-  
mies.

## Barnum's Rule for Success in Business.

[In answer to a letter from a friend, re-  
questing how he gained his riches, and how  
to make money, Barnum remarks:]

"Advertise your business. Do not hide  
your light under a bushel. Whatever  
your occupation or calling may be, if it  
needs support from the public, advertise it  
thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape  
or other, that will arrest public attention.  
I freely confess that what success I have  
had in my life may fairly be attributed  
more to the public press than to nearly all  
other causes combined. There may possi-  
bly be occupations that do not require ad-  
vertising, but I cannot well conceive what  
they are. Men in business will sometimes  
tell you that they have tried advertising,  
and that it did not pay. This is only  
when advertising is done sparingly and  
grudgingly. Homeopathic doses of ad-  
vertising will not pay, perhaps—it is like  
half a portion of physic—making the pa-  
tient sick, but eliciting nothing. Adm-  
inister liberally, and the cure will be sure  
and permanent. Some say "they cannot  
afford to advertise;" they mistake—they  
cannot afford not to advertise. In this  
country, where everybody reads the news-  
papers, the man who does not see that these are the cheap-  
est and best mediums through which he  
can speak to the public, where he is to  
find his customers. Put on the appear-  
ance of business, and generally the reality  
will follow. The farmer plants his seed,  
and while he is sleeping his corn and po-  
tatoes are growing. So with advertising.  
While you are eating or sleeping, or con-  
versing with one set of customers, your  
advertisement is being read by hundreds  
and thousands of persons who never saw  
you, nor heard of your business, and never  
would, had it not been for your adver-  
tisement appearing in the newspapers.—  
The business men of this country do not,  
as a general thing, begin to appreciate the  
advantages of advertising thoroughly.—  
Occasionally the public are aroused at  
witnessing the success of a Swain, a Bran-  
drett, a Townsend, a Genin, or a Root,  
and express astonishment at the rapidity  
with which these gentlemen acquire for-  
tunes, not reflecting that the same path is  
open to all who dare pursue it. But, it  
needs nerve and faith—the former to en-  
able you to launch out thousands on the  
uncertain waters of the future; the latter  
to teach you that, after many days, it shall  
surely return, bringing a hundred or a  
thousand fold to him who appreciates the  
advantages of printers' ink, properly ap-  
plied."

A debating society somewhere near sun-  
set, lately discussed this question: "Is a  
swine six months old, a pig or a hog?"  
The question was argued at great length  
and with "marked ability," but the argu-  
ments on both sides were so near equal in  
point of force and ingenuity, that the  
President was desired to decide the ques-  
tion, which he did in the following words:  
"It is the opinion of the chair, gentlemen,  
that the animal's a good chunk of a shoat."

Dr. Nott, President of Union College,  
has been 49 years at the head of the In-  
stitution, and at the dinner of the Alumni,  
Hon. Wm. Taylor, of New York, remind-  
ed his fellow graduates that next year was  
the fiftieth of Dr. Nott's occupancy of the  
chair. He suggested the commemoration  
of this semi-centennial Presidency, in some  
suitable manner. The suggestion was  
warmly received and responded to, and a  
Committee appointed to carry it out.

The Pacific Railroad was opened a few  
days since, from St. Louis to Franklin Coun-  
ty, a distance of forty miles. The affair  
was celebrated with due pomp. A party  
of six hundred guests, occupying sixteen  
cars, participated in the festivities.

## Choate's Eulogy on Webster.

All the mammoth dailies from the East  
came loaded with the Eulogy recently  
pronounced in the College Chapel at Han-  
over, New Hampshire, on Daniel Webster.  
It was doubtless a splendid affair. Some  
idea of its quality may be formed from the  
closing paragraph:

"But I arrest this argument of eulogy.  
My heart goes back into the coffin there  
with him; and I would pause. I went—  
it is a day or two since—alone to see again  
the home he so passionately loved; the  
chamber where he died; the grave in which  
they laid him, all habited as when  
his look drew audience, still as night or  
summer's noontide air, till the heavens be  
no more. In all that spacious, varied and  
calm scene, all things to the eye looked, at  
first unchanged—the books in the library  
—the portraits—the table at which he  
wrote—the scientific culture of the land  
—the course of agricultural occupation—  
the coming in of harvest, fruit of the  
seed his hand had scattered—the animals  
and implements of husbandry—the trees  
planted by him in lines, in copses, in  
orchards, by thousands—the seat under  
the noble old elm, on which he used to sit  
to feel the south-west wind at evening, or  
hear the breakings of the sea, or the not  
less audible music of the starry heavens  
—all seemed at first unchanged. The sun  
of a bright day, from which, however,  
something of the fervors of midsummer  
was wanting, fell temperately on them all;  
gleamed on the long line of ocean; filled  
the air on all sides with the utterance of  
life. Some of those, whom on earth he  
loved best, were there—the great mind  
seemed still to preside—the great presence  
to be with you—you might expect to hear  
again the rich and playful tones, the old  
hospitality. Yet, a moment more, and all  
the scene took on the aspect of one great  
monument, inscribed with his name and  
sacred to his memory. And such it shall  
be in all the future of America! The  
sense of desolation and loneliness and  
darkness, with which you see it now, will  
pass away—the sharp recent grief of love  
and friendship will become soothed—men  
will repair thither, as they commemorate  
the great days of history, the same glance  
shall take in, and the emotions, shall greet  
the Harbor of the Pilgrims and the Tomb  
of Webster."

## Opening of Trade with Japan.

We have been surprised at the confi-  
dence felt by some of the officers of the  
Japan expedition, that they should suc-  
ceed in effecting a commercial arrange-  
ment with that country, hitherto closed to  
the commerce of Christendom, except Hol-  
land, and to the latter under many restric-  
tions. Perhaps the annexed paragraph  
from a California paper, will throw some  
light upon the subject:

A business transaction took place a few  
days since that is likely to be productive  
of important results in the history of the  
commercial world. A purchase of 100,  
000 pounds of rice was made by one of  
our most respectable Chinese merchants,  
which he proposed to ship to Japan on  
board the ship Hamilton, which is now  
under Chinese colors—having been pur-  
chased from her American owners by two  
wealthy Chinese merchants. The Chinese  
have long been on trading terms with the  
Japanese, and their vessels are allowed to  
enter their ports and trade. The under-  
taking is a novel one, and in the event of  
its succeeding, it would not require the  
forethought of a prophet, to predict a very  
sudden increase in the mercantile marine  
in China; which would soon be able to  
show as handsome a fleet of clippers as  
any nation in the world. It would not be  
strange were it to happen that the open-  
ing of the ports of Japan should be  
brought about by the Chinese who have  
settled in California. Indeed we are  
strongly inclined to the belief that such  
will be the case; and that the world will  
yet have to acknowledge themselves in-  
debted to California for it all. The powerful  
changes going on throughout the world—  
the result of the gold discoveries—are  
every day becoming more and more appa-  
rent, and it would not be presumptuous to  
suppose that the ports of Japan would be  
as free to the world before three years, as  
those of China now.

CHINESE LANGUAGE.—Who would have  
thought sixty years ago that the laws of  
one of the States of the Union would have  
to be published in English and Chinese,  
for general circulation? Yet it is so.—  
The ninth section of an act passed by the  
California Legislature, for the collection  
of foreign miners' tax, has to be printed  
in the Chinese language, for the infor-  
mation of more than thirty thousand Chinese  
in the new State. Tongk Achich, a Chi-  
naman, certifies that the translation is  
"faithful and good."

A sum exceeding \$10,000 has been sub-  
scribed towards the erection of Water  
Works in Hollidaysburg.

## The Taking of Nankin—the Horrors of War.

A letter from Canton, under date of  
May 2, says that it would be difficult to  
describe all the barbarities and horrors per-  
petrated at the taking of Nankin. Of the  
Tartar garrison, more than 20,000 includ-  
ing the families of the soldiers, women  
and children, were either put to the sword  
or committed suicide, it being a point of  
honor with that singular people, to perish  
rather than to yield. Every one of the  
priests, whether of the Buddhist or Taoist  
religion, and who were very numerous  
there was massacred. Their numbers  
could not have been less than 1,500 or 2,  
000, while those killed in the assault, the  
mening of the wall, and the entry of the re-  
bels, are said to amount to over 20,000  
men. Very many families were comple-  
tely annihilated by suicide. The streets  
were so blocked up with dead bodies, that  
in passing from point to point the com-  
munications burst open doors of houses, private as  
well as public, and threw them inside as  
the Chinese expressed it, as they had been  
logs of wood. The insurgents had no wish  
to proceed to such extremities, nor have  
they shown any cruelty towards the Chinese  
people, priests excepted, unless in cases,  
where they had co-operated with the Impe-  
rial troops. At Nankin, in consequence of  
the magnitude of the garrison, and a con-  
sequent resistance, many shared a fate  
which they otherwise, and in other places,  
would not have suffered.

For a year past, the yellow fever has  
been raging with great violence on the  
coast of South America and in a number  
of the West India islands. At the Island  
of Hayti, probably not less than one hun-  
dred American officers and seamen have  
died, besides a large number of the inhabi-  
tants. At Jamaica, Demerara, Antigua,  
&c., it has been very fatal. The West  
India English fleet has lost many seamen  
and several valuable officers, of the disor-  
der. In one case, a British steamer lost  
seventy-five men. In Cuba the cholera  
and yellow fever together, have carried off  
thousands. On the coast of South Amer-  
ica, Rio Janeiro has been visited, the Brit-  
ish Consul, among others, falling a victim  
to the dreadful disorder. At Bahai, also  
it has been quite fatal, and at last it has  
reached New Orleans. It is suggested that  
the precautionary measure of purging the  
Northern cities of all missions, should be  
adopted at once.

The following practical directions will  
be found useful by farmers in preparing  
for Fall work, lifting stoves, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARM JOURNAL:  
A contrivance of one of my neighbors  
I set on cart wheels for the above purpose,  
I thought might be of service to some of  
your readers; if so, please insert in the  
Journal.

Get four pieces of scantling, three by  
five inches, and about three feet long, and  
pin them together in a square form; let  
the back cross piece be on the top of the  
two side pieces, and the front cross piece  
under them; let the two hind pins run  
through to the extent of three or four  
inches, so that they may correspond and  
enter what we call the eyes of the axle,  
which are placed to fasten the bed on by  
two locks. The front cross piece should  
have two pins running down the middle to  
straddle the tongue, then the frame will  
be kept in its place.

Now get a gum stick for the windlass,  
from six to eight inches in diameter, and  
a little longer than the width of the frame,  
take it to a turner's and get it rounded  
and a journal at each end; bore a few holes  
through it to insert crowbars to hoist by,  
and put a hook in for the chain, and it is  
ready to be placed on the frame. It should  
be put as near the axle as possible.

It appears to me to be a very simple  
affair, which any farmer can make, and be  
easily put on and taken off, and be ren-  
dered quite useful.

One man can raise a stone which will  
be load enough for two yoke of oxen.  
London Britain, Chester Co. J. S.

PLAYING TRUANT.—We never knew a  
boy in the habit of playing truant, and  
wasting the golden hours of youth, to be-  
come a great distinguished man. Most  
often the idler of early life is the laggard in  
the world's race. Truly happy is the boy  
whom parental or friendly care saves from  
this alluring danger of youthful days. The  
reason why truancy is so serious an evil is  
not the loss of a day or two at school now  
and then, or any other immediate or direct  
consequence of it, it is because it is the  
beginning of a long course of sin; it leads  
to bad company and to deception, and to  
vicious habits; it stops the progress of  
preparation for the duties of life, burdens  
the heart, and opens the door for every  
temptation and sin, which if not closed,  
must bring the poor victim to ruin. These  
are what constitute its dangers.

New York has contributed \$20,000 in  
aid of the sick and dying at New Orleans.

## Fashionable Sins.

Among the most fashionable, and for  
the least of crimes or peccadilloes,  
which are daily committed in society—  
and by those too, who in other respects  
are almost free from spot or blemish—is  
that of talking, and talking about other  
people's affairs. In this disgraceful and  
mischievous employment, some seem to be  
more engaged than in any other pursuit  
of life—that of laying up a treasure in  
another, better world not excepted.—  
Among those, I do not mean to include  
those whose leaders pass in scandal and  
malice, whose breath pervades over the face  
of society like a sweeping tornado, pro-  
strating everything which happens to be in  
its progress; but I mean those petty re-  
latives who deal out marvellous stories,  
conjectures, and surmises in small quanti-  
ties—like the peddlers who, too poor to pay  
rent for a shop, travel about the town and  
bring their two penny commodities to your  
own doors. I mean those people who seem  
to have a mint in their own imaginations,  
where they can coin such small change as  
best suits their purpose, and manufacture  
such tales as they think may excite a lit-  
tle wonder in the hearer and entitle them  
to the praise of being their first propagator.  
By such folly and reprehensible indulgence,  
they often wound, deeply wound, the char-  
acters and feelings of those persons in  
whose welfare they are so busily en-  
gaged.

## DISCOVERIES IN IRON WORKING.

The *National Intelligencer* says that an im-  
portant announcement in England, and  
which is exciting great attention, is a de-  
velopment of new principles in iron met-  
allurgy. The general opinion of those  
who are competent to judge, says the  
*Mining Journal*, is that the inventions and  
discoveries referred to will open an entirely  
new era in the manufacture of iron, not  
only with regard to its various multiplica-  
tions, but to the construction and arrange-  
ment of apparatus also. Immense quanti-  
ties of very valuable ore have lately been  
discovered in Northamptonshire, also in  
Yorkshire and the west of England, with-  
in easy reach of the iron masters of Mon-  
mouthshire and South Wales. If half  
these rumors be correct, the iron trade  
will indeed be revolutionized.

A Paris letter says:—A few days ago  
a gentleman said aloud on the Boulevards  
to a friend, "He's a brigand! a thief! an  
assassin!" A policeman was down upon  
him in a moment: "Sir, you are speaking  
of the Emperor: 'I arrest you!' Here  
is another sample of police doings. Peo-  
ple in the provinces are much occupied  
with the phenomenon of turning tables,  
and what is more, of tables that answer  
questions put to them. M. Louis Pujot,  
one of the amusees, having asked a table  
if Bonaparte would fall soon, the table  
took to thumping the floor furiously with  
its feet by way of replying "Yes! yes!  
yes! M. Louis Pujot has been arrested:  
the table ought also to have been arrested  
as his accomplice."

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.  
—At the exercises of Yale College on the  
27th ult., preliminary to the commence-  
ment, Prof. Silliman, Sen., announced his  
resignation of the chair of Chemistry and  
Geology in that institution. In doing so  
Prof. S. said: "This step is not taken be-  
cause of the infirmities of age, for I can  
say that my eye is not dim nor my natural  
force abated; but because I deem it wise  
to retire while I can go out of the camp  
with colors flying."

Executions, and especially public execu-  
tions are sufficiently revolting, but the case  
of Connor who was sentenced to be hung  
on Friday last in Baltimore was positively  
atrocious. In testing the rope with a weight  
of 1000 lbs. some of the strands it is sup-  
posed, were broken. When the drop fell,  
to the horror of all present, the rope broke,  
and the man fell to the ground. After  
some time he was replaced, and a second  
time underwent the dread sentence of the  
law, this time to its full extent.

There is now a surplus of within a frac-  
tion of \$22,000,000 in the Treasury, not-  
withstanding the Secretary is redeeming  
United States stocks, and otherwise paying  
the public debt as fast as the law to that  
end will allow him. Thus it appears that  
the government revenues are increasing so  
rapidly that the public debt is being fast  
extinguished without materially decreasing  
the amount of cash on hand.

Peach wagons are to be seen almost every  
hour in the day passing our office, laden  
with most delicious fruit. There is no fruit  
more wholesome than peaches from healthy  
trees, but beware of those from decaying  
ones. Dysentery is not the most easy  
mode of dying. We should about as leave  
cat of an ox which was killed to prevent  
its dying of the murrain, as to eat peaches  
from a tree dying with the yellow.

Then don't forget thy neighbor's  
peaches.

Then don't forget thy neighbor's  
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