LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

Collectors.

The following persons have been appointed by the Commissioners as Collectors for the different districts of Union county:

Buffaloe—Samuel Baus.
Lewisburg—Andrew Kennedy.
White Deer—David Meekley.
Mifflinburg—Andrew B. Gotschall.
Kelly—Joel Bilger.
Penn—Jacob Erdley.
Chapman—Christian Kerstetter.
Schingrove—Jeremiah Crause.
Beaver—Reuben Kloss.
Franklin—Israel Bachman.
Centre—Daniel Schaner.
Limestone—Thomas V. Barber.
Hartley—John D. Smith.
West Buffaloe—O. P. Katherman.
East Buffaloe—Benjamin Weingardner.
Kelly—William Nagel.
West Beaver—Simon Kerstetter.
Union—Joseph Engel.
Jackson—Michael Oldt.
New Berlin—Dr. Jacob Horlacher.
Washington—Ludwig Arbogast.
Perry—John Krebs.

DISGUSTING BRUTALITY.—A short time ago, there met on Long Island about 2400 two-legged beings who claim to be men every election day, but who were then collected to see one of the more noble and kind brutes—a horse—driven twenty miles in a certain time. The horse ran several miles, but about the 12th mile gave way, having lost a shoe, and marking every step with its blood! The scoundrel owner of course lost his bet, and if he had been served the way he served his beast the lesson would have been a good one to the world.

New Orleans Morals

"The resident citizens of New Orleans are more and more disgusted with the profanation of the Sabbath, by non-resident actors, showmen, concert singers, and the whole tribe of traveling artists, who, on entering our city, convert the day of rest into a day of dissipation and gain. They bring discredit upon us by opening these temptations to the thousands of strangers, who like themselves, have little regard for the Sabbath, except were law forbids their converting its hours to the purposes of their profession.

Be it known to all these, that while we of New Orleans are willing to see and admire their varied talents and acquirements on the ordinary working days of the week, that we are determined to shut up all places of public amusement on the Sabbath, and let them govern themselves accordingly. Our exchanges will do the residents of New Orleans good service by giving publicity to this determination. We much mistake the character of the present Council if such a movement be not seen before the ides of January next."

—We copy the above from the New Orleans *Creole*, with this remark: New Orleans, in making the Sabbath a day of amusement, is only true to its former foreign and popish character; and that the growing regard for the sanctity of the Lord's day, marks the progress of American Protestantism. In short, this Sabbath-keeping disposition is a part and parcel of that "fanaticism" against which the "un-[illegible]" so gloriously battled in Virginia, on the 4th ultimo. How is the Sabbath kept in Boston, as compared with Paris? How is it kept in Edinburg, as compared with Rome? Who desecrate the Sabbath in Cincinnati? Is it the fanatical Know-Nothing Yankees? or is it the rationalistic lager-beer Dutch?

Singular Enterprise.

A company of Norwegians are engaged at San Francisco in collecting cast-off boots and shoes. The manner of conducting the business is as follows:—Agents are employed to take into custody all discarded subjects of the genus boot. The physical condition of the article is comparatively of little consequence; neither is it considered important to take into account its relations of fellowship, and the sole receives no consideration, whatever may be the state of its hopelessness.

The next operation consists in cutting the thread of the boots existence, which being accomplished, and a little greasing, the valuable remains are made into packages to be shipped to Europe. It is stated that the value of boot-legs gathered and prepared by this establishment during the period of six months, amounts to upwards of $3,000. In many parts of Europe, old boot-legs may be readily sold at fifty cents per pair.

How true it is that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.—The comparative danger of standing on the platforms of railroad cars, is shown by the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, by which it appears that over twelve million passengers were carried over sixteen of their main railroads during the last year. Out of this immense number, but twelve were killed, and of these twelve, eleven were standing on the platform. Travellers should remember this fact, and keep their seats in the cars.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

TO MISS ANGIE .....

BY ——

How lovely all the fields are clad,
With robes of green, and flowers so gay;
And yet these hearts of ours feel sad,
Because, so soon, they pass away.

If spring would linger all the year,
And flowers bud and bloom each day,
These hearts would still more sad appear,
Because, they did not pass away.

There is a place beyond the tomb,
There spring unceasingly abides;
Where flowers immortal, always bloom;
Where joy and grief no heart divides.

Lewisburg, June, 1855.

Natural History of the Locust.

The following information concerning the habits of the seventeen years locust, given by a writer in the Boston Advertiser, will be found interesting at the present time. In calling attention to it, we would suggest to students of natural history the propriety of making accurate observations of these curious insects, during their present appearance:

The locust's favorite resort is that of a copse of young and rather thin oak wood, where the soil is rather soft and light.—They are first discovered in the ground near the surface, in the form of a large grub or worm, and a quarter of an inch in diameter. Where or in what mode they pass through the chrysalis state, and become fully invested with wings and other members, I do not know; but they are soon found in vast numbers, and in a full chorus of sonorous voices, among the branches of the small trees. They have a distinctly marked W found on the back. In this stage of their lives they do not seem to feed. On opening one, the body appears to be a mere hollow shell, without any feeding or digesting organs. They continue in this state, I believe, about six weeks or two months.

Shortly before their disappearance, many of the small twigs of the young oaks appear to be girdled and partially cut off, and hang suspended from the extremity of the branches. The leaves turn red as when touched by frost in Autumn. On examination these twigs appear to be sawed about two-thirds off and girdled, so that the circulation of sap being cut off, it soon dies, and probably falls to the ground during the ensuing winter by the action of wind, rain and snow.

The general belief is, that by a curious and remarkable instinct, the insect is led to deposit its eggs in some secure mode upon these small twigs, and then thus partially to sever them from the parent stock, so that by their fall the eggs shall be borne gently and safely to the ground, into whose bosom they are in some form received and cherished, to reappear in the form of full-grown locusts, after the lapse of seventeen years. I am not aware that this fact of the deposit of eggs upon the falling twig has been verified by actual observation, it is one of the points which require careful examination.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The last European steamer brings us fuller accounts of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. A Naples correspondent, under date of May 10th, writes:

"The lava has now advanced ten miles from its source, and is doing terrible damage. Last night I went to the scene of most stirring interest after an interval of two days. How changed the neighborhood in two days! Where I walked on Sunday night was now a sea of fire. The side road by which I had come down into the main stream from Pollena and Massa di Somme was now full of blackened coke. The houses on the borders of the village had fallen in—in one thirty poor people lived; a small chapel was swallowed up, a gentleman's villa, and a sad extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed another stream was branching off to San Sebastiano. We had hoped to have crossed it, and ascended the cascade again, but it was no longer possible; for as one says, speaking of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out; the fire here had begun to enter the burial ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a well.

"On the opposite side of the stream were the King and all the royal family. The banks on either side were thronged with curious and anxious multitudes, whose faces were lighted up with the blaze of hundreds of torches, and with the more resplendent flame of the rapidly descending lava. Since the morning it had moved a mile. It was like a vast river of glowing coke. As it moved on the tens of thousands of lamps rolled and tumbled one over the other, crackling and grinding, and grating; and when from the very face of it a large lump fell off, the appearance was that of an iron furnace when the iron is being drawn. To make the resemblance more complete, at such times men darted forward with long poles, taken from the neighboring vineyards, and pulled out great masses of lava, in which they embedded money for sale.

"There was a spot beneath my feet, where a fall of mason work had been built to break the violence of the winter floods; to this spot all eyes were directed. The fiery river would fall over it in an hour; as yet it was distant from it seventy yards perhaps. Gradually it rose in height, and swelled out its vast proportions, and then vast masses fell off and rolled forward; then it swelled again as fresh matter came pressing down behind, and so it broke, and on it rolled again and again till it had arrived at the very edge. There was a general buzz and murmur of voices. The royal family stood opposite to me, intermingled with the crowd, looking on with intense anxiety. At last it broke, not hurriedly, still with a certain show of majesty.

"At first a few small lumps fell down; then poured over a pure liquid of metal, like thick treacle, clinging sometimes mass to mass, from its glutinous character, and last of all tumbled over gigantic lumps of scoriæ. Then on it moved once more in its silent, regular course, swelling up and spreading over the vineyards on either side. The expectation is that the lava, should the eruption continue, will flow down to the Ponte Maddaloni, and into the sea. So grand and so destructive an eruption has not been known for many years, and even now we can not tell how or when it will terminate. The mountain is literally seamed with lava, and many fear a violent explosion as the final scene of the tragedy."

State Bonds held by Foreigners.

Senator Brodhead, of this State, it will be remembered, had a resolution passed by the Senate last winter, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable a statement of the aggregate amount of Federal, State, City, County, Railway, Canal and Corporation stocks, or other evidences of debt, held in Europe, or other foreign countries, on the 30th June, 1853, so far as the same can be ascertained, &c. In obedience to that resolution, the Secretary has transmitted the information called for, as far as he succeeded in obtaining any, in tables, marked from A to K, inclusive. A vast amount of statistical information is thus communicated on an important subject, and we would like very much to give a synopsis of the whole if our limited space would admit us to do so; but as that is impossible, we content ourselves with a brief statement of the most important features of the document. From it, we learn that the aggregate amount of Federal stock outstanding on the 30th of June, 1853, was $58,265,517, and that the amount estimated to have been held by foreigners at that time was $27,000,000. The amount of State bonds outstanding at the period above named, and amount held by foreigners as far as the same can be ascertained, is set down in table B, thus:

State.	Bonds Outstanding.	Held by Foreigners.
Maine,	$171,500	None.
New Hampshire,	74,899	do
Vermont,	None.	do
Massachusetts,	6,415,00	4,000,000
Rhode Island,	None.	None.
Connecticut,	do	do
New York,	21,993,838	6,758,700
New Jersey,	None.	None.
Pennsylvania,	40,021,445	26,581,671
Delaware,	None.	None.
Maryland,	15,356,124	8,537,917
Virginia,	12,089,382	3,075,909
North Carolina,	2,224,000	
South Carolina,	1,925,893	937,777
Georgia,	2,802,472	72,000
Florida.	None.	None.
Alabama.	4,497,000	4,397,666
Louisiana,	9,589,207	8,000,000
Arkansas,	2,488,839	No return.
Mississippi	7,271,907	do
Tennessee,	3,363,856	do
Kentucky,	6,571,297	do
Missouri,	802,00	40,000
Illinois,	17,000,000	Not known.
Indiana,	7,712,850	2,570,960
Ohio,	15,512,549	7,750,000
Michigan,	2,389,550	Not known.
Wisconsin,	100,000	None.
Iowa,	88,000	do
Texas,	5,341,628	195,907
California,	2,997,488	Not known.

This makes an aggregate of $190,718,221 of State bonds outstanding June 30th 1853, of which, $72,931,507 were then held by foreigners. Kentucky is marked as having made no return, but the Cashier of the Bank of America, in reply to a letter of inquiry, states the amount of bonds of that State held by foreigners to be $1,200,000.

In regard to other States, from which no returns were obtained, Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, state, in reply to a letter of inquiry, that—

"It will be difficult for us to say where the State securities are held, whether in Europe or this country, yet we can near it sufficiently so, perhaps, for your purposes: 1st. As to the debt of Georgia, fully three-fourths of it is held in Europe. 2d. Tennessee, over one half in Europe. 3d. Michigan, more than two-thirds held in Europe, chiefly in Holland. 4th North Carolina, mostly held in Europe, or at least over one-half. 5th. Alabama, more than two-thirds held abroad. 6th. Kentucky, about one-half held abroad. 7th. Mississippi, all held abroad, mostly in Holland. 8th. Illinois, three-fourths held abroad. 9th. Ohio, two-thirds held abroad. 10th. Indiana, fully three-fourths held abroad. 11th. California, mostly held in this country."

These statements justify the conclusion that the total amount of State bonds held by foreigners is not less than ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN MILLIONS, without counting the Territorial bonds of Florida, amounting to several millions, or the arrears of interest due by Florida, Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi.

Some fellow spells Tennessee 10 a C.

Earthquake in Simoda.

The North China *Herald Extraordinary* has been favored from a private source with the following extracts of a letter from an officer of the United States steamer Powhattan:

"The island of Niphon, in which Simoda is situated, was visited on the 23d December, by a severe Earthquake, which was most disastrous in its effects. The city of Ohoseca, one of the largest in the Empire, was completely laid waste. Jeddo, itself, suffered considerably, but has since suffered more seriously from the effects of an extensive conflagration. The town of Simoda, on our arrival, presented a complete scene of desolation and ruin. After the shock of the earthquake, the sea commenced bubbling up as it were, along the shore, and then receded with great rapidity, and soon returned with such increased volume as to flood the whole town to the depth of six or seven feet, sweeping away houses, bridges, and temples, and piling them up in a mass of ruin.

"Five times during the day did the sea advance and recede in this manner, spreading desolation far and wide. The largest junks in the harbor were driven from one to two miles above high water mark, where he saw them lying high and dry. About two hundred of the poor inhabitants lost their lives by the overflow, the remainder saving themselves by fleeing to the mountains with which the town is surrounded.

"The Russian frigate Diana, having Vice Admiral Pontiatine on board, was lying in the harbor at the time, engaged in finishing up the treaty they had made with the Japanese. Immediately after the shock was felt, the water in the harbor became convulsed to such a degree in eddies and whirlpools, that in the space of thirty minutes she swung entirely round forty-three times, twisting her chains up into knots. So rapid was the motion that the people on board could not keep their feet and all were made giddy. When the sea receded it left the frigate in eight feet water on her side, when her usual draft was over twenty-one feet. On the return, it is stated, the water rose five fathoms above its ordinary level.

"On its again receding, four feet only of water remained, so that they saw the stocks of their anchor above the water. The heaving of the bottom of the bay was then so violent that the frigate—although as I said, in only four feet of water—was moved bodily past her anchor. The officers momentarily expected that the bay would become an outlet of the subterranean fires, and that they would be engulphed in it. When the frigate again floated they saw her kneel and rudder, which had been wrenched off, floating alongside, and the ship filling with water. By getting sails under her, they managed to get her afloat, and the next day, things having become quiet once more, they hauled her into deeper water. Occasional shocks of earthquake still continued to be felt, but none were attended with serious consequences.

"After repairing damages as well as they could, and having rigged a temporary rudder, and the weather becoming fine, they attempted to take the ship around to another bay, where she would be less exposed, and they would complete repairs (Simoda being badly adapted for such a purpose:) but when within seven miles of their harbor a gale sprung up—the hundred Japanese boats that were towing them (not, however, till they had got out the officers and crew,) and shortly after the gallant ship sunk in deep water, the officers and men saving only the clothes they stood in. Notwithstanding all their misfortunes and the dangers through which they passed, the only lost one man, and he was accidentally killed by being jammed by one of the guns which had gone adrift.'

WAR DECLARED BY THE INDIANS OF THE FRONTIER.—The Platte (Mo.) *Argus* extra, under date from St. Joseph, May 10, P. M., says:

Col. Vaughn, Indian agent from Fort Pierre, arrived in town yesterday evening. He states that the Indians on the plains are in a very unsettled condition; in fact assuming a hostile attitude. The Black Feet, Appaches and Sioux; Manacunques, Sansare and Yanctuos, banded in a mighty host, and scoffing existing treaties, have unburied the hatchet, and bid defiance to the powers that be. These tribes combined with the Brulays and Ogalallies of the Platte, numbering at a small calculation three thousand warriors, have thrown up fortifications on Draming Ball, at the source of Grand River, and are not only ready but anxious to meet any force that Government may send against them!—emboldened by the ease with which they massacred our soldiers in the late skirmishes, and remarking the terror ever since manifested by the whites in their necessary intercourse with them, and a scoffing at the power of the United States to discharge them of their stronghold? The Asinaboines Riccarries, Coratres and Mandatnes, having the fear of the new regiments before their eyes, have told their agent, Col. Vaughn, in council, that they will not only aid and abet, but furnish material assistance in subduing their refractory brethren.

A Frenchman in Trouble.

Bell Smith, whoever she (or he) may be, is a keen observer of human nature, and has the faculty of communicating her thoughts to paper in a very captivating style. We are tempted to give one of Bell's descriptions. Among her fellow-passengers across the Atlantic is a Mrs. T., a celebrated German female traveler, and a little Frenchman. Of the latter she says:

"Speaking of national peculiarities, our little Frenchman seems to think, from the experience he gave, that we had abundance. He had tried his intellect in speculating in lands. He began by purchasing on paper, ten thousand acres in Illinois, and, furnished with a portable saw mill and armed with his title deeds, and a little army of clerks, clergyman, and servants, he set out in search of his domain.

"Ma foi, I cannot find him; I look tree, five, ten day; all say dis no your land. Ver mad dat I look; but I find him; I make von grand discovery. They all be vat you call squattair; dey be all ze time. I get my papier, I say you von dam squattair, brigand—pig, you go. Sacre, he takes de rifle vat shoot von leetle squirrel more zan dne mile, and I go—go over so fass. I nevare stop till I arrive at Cincinnat. I see von judge, all se judge; dey say ver sorry, ver sorry; but vot care I for ze sorry? I am mad, brake man—broke into leetle pieces of despair. I consider ze grand Republique von grand humbug. But von judge say, You see Monsieur——, un brave homme—he will get you out of all care. Well, so he did, in grand victorie—a grand triumphe.

"How? we asked anxiously.

"Oh! dis Monsieur be von grand advocat. He know more trick zan all dis country. He say your title it is good, your land it is good. Ah! but ze dam squattair, I say. Nevare mind ze squattair, I say; your title it is good, your land it is good; we will sell him. I so delight, I jump ever so high, like von buck. Monsieur ze advocate, make von vat you call, map of ze subdivision of all ze color of ze rainbow; it have ze church, ze saw-mill, ze court-house, but it have no squattair; and we sell—we sell ever so fres; ze lots go like ze hot cake, and I gets my money, and I gets nine, ten thousand dollars more.

"On our expressing some doubt as to the morality of his proceeding, he added hastily:

"No, no; ver morle, ver good. Ze man as buy, go viz rifle, too, and ze dam squattair run like ze debble. It is vat you call ze diamond cut diamond."

IRISH PAUPER EMIGRATION.—Henry Keenan, Esq., U. S. Consul at Cork, Ireland, writes to Mayor Wood, under date of May 9th, as follows: "The emigration or transportation of passengers and convicts from foreign countries to the United States, is worthy of serious attention. I shall not fail to co-operate with you, and our authorities in this matter as you suggest. It strikes me, an effectual stop can be put to this unjust system, if Congress, in its contemplated law, will require of emigrants or passengers, to procure a certificate from the nearest United States Consul to their European residence of their not being paupers or convicts, but able-bodied, respectable persons, capable of maintaining themselves. This could be accomplished with little trouble and expense to the emigrant, by submission to examination by the Consul."

Young man, you're wanted. A woman wants you. Don't forget her. No matter if you are poor. Don't wait to be rich; if you do, ten to one if you are fit to be married at all, to any body that is fit to be married. Marry while you are young, and struggle up together.—*Ex.*

But mark, young man, the woman don't want you, if she is to divide your affections with a cigar, spittoon, or a whiskey-jug. Neither does she want you, if you can't take care of her, and any little attendants, which are pretty certain to follow. Neither does she want you simply because you are a man, the definition of which apt to be—an animal that wears bifurcated garments on his lower limbs, a quarter-section of stovepipe on his head, swears like a pirate, and is given to filthy practices generally. She wants you for a companion, a helpmate—she wants you if you have a noble spirit—she wants you if you have learned to regulate your passions and appetites—in short, she wants you if you are made an image of God, and not in the likeness of a beast. If you are strong in good purpose, firm in resistance to evil, pure in thought and action, as you require her to be, and without which inward and outward purity, neither of you are fitted for husband and wife—if you love virtue and abhor vice; if you are gentlemanly forbearing and kind, and not loud-talking, exacting and brutal, then young man, that woman wants you—that fair, modest, cheerful, bright-looking frank spoken woman, we mean, who fills your ideal of maiden and wife—it is she, wants you; if is she that has been waiting for you; marry her when you like, whether you are rich or poor; we'll trust you both on the conditions named without further security.—*Hunterdon Gazette.*

Country Papers.

We have been for many years in the habit of reading several newspapers printed in rural towns in different States—a habit which we would commend to all desirous of keeping up a general and comprehensive view of society at large and its influences. It is a mistake to imagine that all the talent extent is monopolized by our cities, and a still greater error to suppose that the latter with their selfish, though great energies, and with their admixture of foreign population and education can show the stranger what the heart of the American people really is. Those who are capable of making the necessary allowances, of forgetting the drawbacks to which many country editor is liable, and of which many a city editor never dreamed, will find in our American press as compared with that of other countries, a degree of originality and common sense which holds out the fairest hope for years to come, and that we have little reason to fear that the spring of originality which gives life to our national character will ever be dried up. The straightforward earnestness with which the American country press discusses important political or other questions, and the shrewdness which it displays in bringing them directly home to its readers, form a subject of invariable commendation to those intelligent Europeans who have had opportunities for observation. Last and perhaps least, though not less attractive to many, the American country press can collectively lay claim to more dry humor than any one who has not examined the subject is aware of. There is more real original wit evolved by the American press in one day than can be found in all the collective newspapers of Europe for one year, and the very great proportion of this is from the country.—*Philad. Bulletin.*

Liquor Excitement in Portland.

PORTLAND, June 2.—Mayor Neal Dow, in anticipation of the action of the City Councils, made a purchase of $1600 worth of liquor for the city agency. The liquor remained on his hands, several citizens entered a complaint under the law, and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the liquor. The Mayor called a special meeting of the Aldermen, this afternoon, when it was voted to purchase it for the city. The affair has occasioned a great excitement, and there is much anxiety to know how the matter will determine.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PORTLAND, June 3.—At 10 o'clock last night a noisy mob assembled about the building used as the city liquor agency, and attempted to break in for the purpose of destroying the liquor stored there. The police attempted to preserve the peace, but the mob becoming more threatening, two military companies were called out to enforce order. These precautions, it was hoped would deter the mob, but at a late hour they broke into the building, when the military drew up opposite, fired a volley, killing Ephraim Robbins, of Bastport, and wounding several others, some severely.

A squad of the rifle guard followed up the volley by the charge upon the mob with bayonets, which caused a rapid dispersion. One old gentleman, who is said to have been quietly on his way home, received a severe bayonet wound during this charge. A few arrests were made by the military, when the mob entirely dispersed, and peace appears to be restored, though an intense excitement prevails. Another man is reported to have since died of his wounds.

The Lion's Fear of Man.

Lichtenstien says that the African hunters avail themselves of the circumstance that the lion does not spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, when he lies crouching upon the ground, gathering himself for the effort. The hunters, he says, make a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at his head with most perfect certainty. He adds that if a person has the misfortune to meet a lion, his only hope of safety is to stand perfectly still, even though the animal crouches to make a spring—that spring will be hazarded if the man has only nerve enough to remain motionless as a statue, and look steadily at the lion. The animal hesitates, rises slowly, retreats some steps, looking earnestly about him, lies down, again retreats, till having thus by degrees got quite out of what he seems to feel as the magic circle of man's influence, he takes flight in the utmost haste.

"There is a woman at the bottom of every mischief," said Joe.

"Yes," replied Charley, "when I used to get into mischief my mother was at the bottom of me."

A poor Irishman, who applied for a license to sell ardent spirits, being questioned by the Board of Excise as to his moral fitness for the trust, replied—"Ah, indeed, it is not much character a man needs to sell the same."

Byron's tomb is in danger of disappearing under the hammers of tourists.

We have intelligence of fresh outrages in Kansas. A young lawyer named Phillips was seized at Leavenworth by a party of Missourians, carried to Weston, Mo., his head shaved, his face blackened, then ridden on a rail through the town, accompanied by hideous music, and put up at auction and sold by a negro. The mob was still unable to make him leave the territory; and when he was released his brother took him back to Leavenworth. The Washington Union publishes a series of resolutions, adopted by the members of the Kansas Legislature, who received certificates from Governor Reeder. They declared that they will disregard the supplementary elections, and admit the candidates whom the Governor refused certificates.

THE FARM:

The Garden---The Orchard.

The New Digging Machine.

This machine was put in operation at our place on the 27th and 28th of April, and a large concourse of spectators from different parts of the United States, were present to view its operation.

We shall avoid particulars as to construction, etc., for the present, and merely state the effects produced, briefly. The soil was found to be disturbed to a depth of sixteen inches, the upper eight inches being rendered as fine as if passed through a course sieve, while the part below was so disintegrated as to resemble spaded earth, sufficiently dry to fall to pieces. The width operated upon was equal to four furrows when made at that depth, as the width of sixteen inches plowing would necessarily be twelve inches or less, and the width of the track of this machine varying from three to four feet at the will of the operator, depending upon the distance between the rows of spades.

In ordinary soils, this machine may be moved by the same team that would be required to move the ordinary surface plow to the depth of 10 inches.

In heavy wet, or clayey soils, such as the one in which it was tried, two teams may be necessary as would be the case with 10 inch plowing. Even in this heavy soil, one would sink ankle deep when walking where the machine had traveled.

It is not necessary for the driver to walk behind the machine as with the plow. He may walk along side the teams and no second person is required. The machine maintains its position fitting itself to the sinuosities of the surface of the ground.

When either of the spades strikes a stone which is too large to slip, the machine is lifted over such stone, the next spade entering the ground beyond the stone, and throwing it out to the rear.

Weeds or brush may be thrown on the machine by arms full, or soil may be thrown upon its top, and among its parts in any quantity while it is in motion; its tendencies being all outward its progress can not be interfered with, as it cleanses itself thoroughly at every revolution.

Three sizes are now completed. They all disturb the soil to the same depth, the only variation being in the proportion of the top soil, which may be reversed or mixed. This in use will of course include a depth at which the soil is become darkened in color, leaving the sub-soil disturbed in its place, without being elevated, thus securing all the advantages for atmospheric influences, and rendering the sub-soil suitable for future elevation.

This machine is not suited for the disturbance of sod ground, but it may be used in all other cases. It is true, that it may be used for the purpose of digging an old sod. The grass would be torn apart, and mixed thoroughly through the soil, but where the object is to get rid of the grass this would hardly be desirable treatment; as some of the roots in their intimate admixture would be near enough the surface to grow again. If however, a sod be reversed for a sufficient time to destroy its vitality, even by a sward plow, the digger may then be applied for the further deepening of the soil, and the intimate admixture, and disintegration of the old sod.

It may be so arranged, when required, as to act like a harrow and plow combined, without any of the disadvantages of compacting the soil as with the harrow; for it will then disturb the ground to a depth of 16 inches, digging and stirring the surface for one, two, three, or four inches, as may be required, mixing the seed thoroughly, and at the depth desired, as when used for the putting in of grain crops, thus enabling the farmer to sow his grain on the surface of unplowed ground, and securing its entire preparation, including the covering of the seed at a single operation.—*Working Farmer.*

CATTLE STARVING.—In Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, it is stated, cattle, sheep and hogs have been dying, during the past four weeks, by hundreds, from sheer starvation and disease, produced by scanty food, and the severe and protracted cold of the past winter.

Alabama promises a great wheat crop the coming harvest.