

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1855.

1755.

One hundred years ago. Perhaps no person now living, has any personal recollection of the events, recorded in history, which transpired a century gone by. The few whose ages exceed a hundred, recollect little if anything except events of a private nature. Yet there were some matters of stirring interest, in 1755.

A war raged between France and Great Britain—a very different state of feeling from that now existing between those two great nations—in 1755, and was carried on mostly on this continent. The French had a chain of colonies to the north and west of the English colonies. That year, the English Gen. Monckton conquered Nova Scotia, and Sir Wm. Johnson defeated the French under Dieskau. The English failed, however, in their expeditions against Crown Point and Niagara, and in particular was the year saddened by the defeat of Gen. Braddock in his memorable expedition against Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburg.) On that occasion, the good qualities of WASHINGTON became most prominent, and had the haughty English General taken the modest advice of the "Virginia Buckskin," he would have doubtless captured Pittsburg, and destroyed the French and Indian power on that frontier, instead of finding an unhonored and almost unmarked grave in the forest.

The same year, a war existed between the republic of Holland and piratical Algiers.

In 1755, also, terrible earthquakes prevailed. Quito in South America, was destroyed, April 28th; and on the 1st of November, the city of Lisbon in Portugal was fairly shaken to the earth and buried by a tremendous wave from the sea, so that 50,000 persons are estimated to have perished. An interesting account of this earthquake may be found in *Harper's Magazine*, of a recent date.

In 1755, *Isidore Mosheim*, the ecclesiastical historian; and *Montesquieu*, the elegant writer.

In 1755, were born Gilbert Stuart, the painter; John Flaxman, the sculptor; Sarah Siddons, the actress; and Wm. Bradford, U. S. attorney general.

In 1755, the first attempt at settlement by Connecticut was made in Wyoming; renewed in 1763.

From 1750 to 1755, it is stated, various attempts were made to settle on Penns creek, now in Snyder county; and Arthur Buchanan and others did settle at Lewis-town in Mifflin county; but they were all subsequently driven away by hostile Indians. That year, was a sorrowful one for the whites in Pennsylvania, and the frontiers of all the Colonies. The sufferings and deaths, from Indian warfare, in that year, in our vicinity and elsewhere, would be an impressive contrast, if properly exhibited, to the quiet and happiness that time in its roll of one hundred years now sees exhibited on every hand.

File of Newspapers, Fifty Years Old.
We own a bound volume of "THE BALANCE and *Columbian Repository*," a weekly journal, in quarto form, published at the city of Hudson, N. Y., A. D. 1805, at \$2 per year in advance. It is a violent Federal paper, edited by Harry Crosswell, who deceased not long since as Rev. H. Crosswell, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was in this office that Edwin Crosswell, of the *Albany Argus*, graduated—here, that he imbibed his Democracy, or Republicanism, as the opponents of the Federalists called themselves. It is an interesting and able journal; behind those of the present day in the amount of its reading, and the freshness of its intelligence; but imbued with a composed and dignified spirit unlike those of our feverish times; while many of its anecdotes are, if not word for word, at least idea for idea, those passing through our newspapers. All papers in those days had their motto: that of the *Balance* was

"Hall, sacred polity, by freedom reared!
Hall, sacred freedom, when by law restrained!"

PARTIZAN LIBERALITY.—Notwithstanding the virulence of the personal and political attacks of *The Balance* against Mr. Jefferson and his administration—and notwithstanding its constant denunciations of the "Jacobins" for removing Federalists from Post Offices and other stations—it looks a little singular to see that of the list of Agents for the *Balance* more than half are Post Masters and Printers, and these among the best Post Offices and largest towns in the Union! At this day, for an Opposition newspaper to be publishing Post Masters at "good" offices as their Agents, would be a very rare occurrence, and almost sure to result in the dismissal of the P. M.; and for one Printer to act as Agent for another, as they then did, would seem to be singular indeed.—In these respects, there is not as much good feeling as there was fifty years ago.

FIRST NOTICE OF SIMON SNYDER.—Although Thomas McKean had twice been elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican party, yet about 1805 the members of the Legislature of that party

reputed him in a Legislative caucus, and recommended another man. Who that man was, we learn by the *Balance*, which copies from the *U. S. Gazette* the following paragraph:

"We have taken some pains to enable ourselves to answer with correctness various enquiries of correspondents respecting the real existence of such a man as Simon Snyder, surnamed by the revolutionists *Clodhopper*, who is said to have fallen in love with the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, and is now endeavoring to procure it for his own accommodation. Many seem to suppose that the name of Simon Snyder, Clodhopper, is merely fictitious, and has been used by the revolutionists as John Doe and Richard Roe are used by the lawyers, merely to grace their process. After diligent enquiry we are enabled to state that this opinion is erroneous. There actually is in Pennsylvania a man of the name of Simon Snyder, and he has really taken it into his head to be governor. We can further state that some of the knowing ones among the revolutionists are offering considerable bets that he will be governor!"

Such is the language in April. In October of the same year,

"It is stated in the *U. S. Gazette* that the price of shavings *Saylerites* has risen to one dollar, in consequence of the extreme length of their faces. In Philadelphia, where a majority of 1100 was claimed for Snyder, there is a majority of 207 for McKean. There are also majorities for McKean in the following counties, viz: Delaware 591, Lancaster 1500, Montgomery 437, Chester 400. In the two latter counties, majorities had been claimed for Snyder, and Lancaster was set off even.—Alas! poor Daane—alas! poor Simon!"

Disappointment was as common in those days as in ours. The Federalists helped elect McKean. But, for three terms after that, the reality of the existence of SIMON SNYDER, elected by thumping majorities, could be determined by an investigation of the "gubernatorial chair of Penn'a," with which the mystic "Clodhopper" had "fallen in love"—and an independent County, embracing the home of his manhood and his grave, perpetuates his memory.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.—The *Balance* gives the following "Prices Current at Hudson, N. Y., Saturday March 16, 1805:

D. C.	
Wheat.....	\$2 31
Rye.....	1 19
Corn.....	1 09
Oats.....	50
Butter.....	21
Cheese.....	12
Lard.....	69
Tallow.....	16
Bees Wax.....	28."

"HUDSON, June 4, 1805.—At Lisbon, latest date, flour was at 12 dolls. 50 cents—dull, with the probability of falling."

It seems from the above, that the prices of breadstuffs and provisions were higher, a half century ago, than to-day; also that the foreign market was probably proportionally as important, then, as it is now.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Correspondence of New York Tribune. LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 4, 1855.

The excitement is subsiding. The country is safe! Missouri can't whip the "nigger-thieves" and "Abolitionists" of Lawrence after all. Border-Ruffian courage and Platte county omnipotence are quoted below par. The "Saxons" of Lawrence—the descendants of the Gorths—have actually had the audacity to stand their ground before Ivanhoe's descendants the "Normans" of Missouri. Let the *Richmond Examiner* look to its theory. If Northerners are of the lineage of Gorth and the Southerners of the house of Ivanhoe, this invasion of Kansas is a lamentable proof of the degeneracy of the race who "came in with the Conqueror."

Up to the present hour, (12 o'clock, noon,) we have received rather gratifying news from Lawrence. It is as late as yesterday (Tuesday) at 10 A. M. At that time, two companies of Missourians exclusively, numbering over 300 men, were encamped at Franklin, five miles below Lawrence. A body of 150 were at Leecompton, and several hundreds were reported to be stationed at Osawkee.

Free-State men are arriving at Lawrence every hour. They are well armed at the "Yankee Town," well drilled, and commanded by experienced officers. Col. Jas. H. Lane is the leader of the Free-State forces, and his career in Mexico is a guaranty that he will make a desperate charge at the Missourians if the slightest provocation is given.

They were discussing points of law at 10 A. M. yesterday. Col. Lane sent an official message to the Missouri invaders that after 4 P. M. he would not be responsible for the conduct of his men. It was rumored that the "cowardly Yankees" intended to send a peremptory message to the Missourians, ordering them to leave Kansas immediately or prepare to fight at once. If any collision ensues there will be a desperate slaughter of Missourians.

The conduct of the Missourians contrasts most ludicrously with their talk before they left here. I heard many of them talk about "the Abolitionists," as if we were a gang of cotton-field negroes, whom it was only necessary to crack a whip at to bring into subjection. They have already found, I suspect, that a man may be a "wooly-head" without having the spirit of a slave.

Gov. Shannon's conduct on this occasion has added greatly to the indignation created by his officiating at the late (Missouri) "Law and Order" Convention. His proclamation was regarded as an *intentional* inflammatory appeal to the Missourians of the border counties. A petition to the President praying for his removal has been signed by the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Leavenworth.

The people of Lawrence have resolved to send a deputation to Washington.

P. S.—9 P. M.—A COMPROMISE MEASURE PROPOSED!—Dr. Davis has just arrived from Lawrence. A rumor prevailed there when he left, that Gov. Shannon was about to send out an order, commanding the men of Lawrence to deliver up their arms. He asked Dr. Robinson what they would do if such a demand should be made. "Well," said the doctor, "I would propose a compromise measure—keep the rifles, and give them the contents!" If such an unprecedented order is sent by Potomac Shannon, as they call the Governor, there can be little doubt that the doctor's compromise measure will be adopted.

HELP WANTED.—A copy of the *Lexington (Mo.) Express* has been received. It contains a telegraphic dispatch announcing that "The Abolitionists are threatening the lives of all Pro-Slavery men." It is dated Independence, (Missouri), and opens thus:

"We will want as many *bales of hemp* as you can spare in your county!"

The hemp, I suppose, is to hang us with. I remain as ever, a member of a party as yet unstrung. J. R.

By the afternoon (Missouri) Enquirer.

By yesterday's mail we received an extra from the office of the *Lexington Express* dated the 6th instant, 10 o'clock A. M., which contains some additional information to that published in our last dispatches from Westport. The tone and spirit of the Extra is calculated to do more harm than good. No sensible man doubted for one moment, when the citizens of Lawrence set the laws of the Territory at defiance, but Gov. Shannon would be aided by the General Government, in any way he would ask, in sustaining and enforcing the laws of the Territory; and now that President Pierce has signified his readiness to order out the United States troops, it would be more commendable on the part of the citizens of Missouri not to interfere, but let the proper authorities of the Territory, backed by the United States Government, enforce the laws!

One of the writers in the extra alluded to would have the people of Missouri take the power out of the hands of the General Government, to enforce the laws in its own Territories, and take the power in its own hands. This is wrong, and is well calculated to engender a bitter feeling in the minds of the people of the Territory, when it is much better a neighborly and good feeling should prevail.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 17.

By the politeness of a gentleman in this city, we have been shown a private letter from Leavenworth City, under date of Dec. 8, giving the following startling intelligence:

"General Richardson, a well disposed man, and of some prominence in our Territory since the excitement, has been to Lawrence and had a talk with her people. He reports that they declared that they were always, and are now ready to deliver up to the authorities any one of their number for whom those authorities had a writ; but refused, as sensible men would, to suffer one of their number to be arrested by an irresponsible mob.

"It is perfectly understood, here, that Gov. Shannon's proclamation and bluster were intended to play into the hands of Atchison, Stringfellow, and gang. Volunteer companies were raised in the border counties of Missouri, with wonderful alacrity, immediately upon its promulgation.

"The Lawrence men have nicely calculated their strength, and they hold to the belief that it will require 3000 men to take Lawrence, and even then with the loss of much blood. The Lawrence men are encamped, have experienced commanders, and are well armed to a man. They are calmly and resolutely awaiting an attack.

Col. Lane of Lawrence has sent a dispatch requesting aid from this city. He says fight is inevitable. Col. Sumner, commandant at the fort, is awaiting orders from Washington. Richardson, commandant of the militia, has been striving to bring about an amicable settlement, but Stringfellow, Easton and gang say no. Although the Lawrence men have shown a disposition to do what is right, it seems that they must fight or take the alternative of being massacred. Lawrence has at this time 800 men under most; their weapons of defence are Sharp's rifles and revolvers. It is said that the Missourians have five pieces of cannon in addition to their small arms.

"These cannon were got by them in the following manner: About 100 of them broke into the arsenal at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, secured the man in charge by tying him, took the cannon, shells, &c., on hand, and marched off to Lawrence. Col. Sumner has sent a force

to recover the arms stolen, and to protect the arsenal from further plunder. Atchison, it is said, is encamped with some 25 men, about fifteen miles from Lawrence, waiting for reinforcements. There is a report afloat that Shannon is much agitated, and is trying to advise the Missourians to go home—having at last convinced himself that this is the only way to avoid a collision. He is obliged, however, to advise with Atchison and Stringfellow, and they, I believe, require the Lawrence men to surrender their arms. This they consider as equivalent to laying down their lives, and of course they will not consent. Negotiation and compromise thus far have been fruitless. It is thought that the crisis in Kansas affairs has come at last; the fight is expected to begin to-day or tomorrow, and if so it must be a bloody one, for the Lawrence men will fight with no expectation of quarter. It is thought by the Free-State men here that the Missourians will attack this city, whether successful or not at Lawrence; they have avowed the destruction of the *Register* press and may throw it into the river, as they did the *Parkville Luminary*.

"Possibly Col. Sumner, in endeavoring to retake the arms stolen from the arsenal may bring about a collision between the United States and the border ruffians.

"In the present condition of the public mind a trifle may turn the strife into quite a different channel from that anticipated by those who originated it. To give you an idea of the excitement in this place I need only state that business is entirely suspended, and groups of men are on the streets talking about the war, as if a terrible calamity was impending which cannot be averted."

Written Hand Bills in Advertising.

The *Sunbury American*, says, we still observe occasionally, written hand-bills stuck up, advertising the sale of personal property. That such things should exist in this age of progress and general intelligence, is indeed surprising. In the early settlements, when Printing Presses were "few and far between," there was some excuse for written hand-bills. Before the art of printing was discovered, written news sheets were distributed among the people. Yet who would think of disseminating news at this day, in sheets of manuscript? And yet one is but little more absurd than the other. No man who has sufficient capacity to understand his own interests, will fail to advertise his sales or his business in the news-papers, and by printed bills, and no Executor, Administrator or Guardian should be held inexcusable in law for neglect of duty, who failed to do so.

The object of advertising is, of course to give notoriety and to attract attention. Now on an average, three-fourths of those even who can read writing, can not do so with facility, and would therefore pass a written bill without attempting to read it, and of the other fourth not one in five would take the trouble. This is not the case with printed bills. The display lines of the leading articles strike the sight, so that "he who runs may read," and whether one is inclined to or not, his attention is involuntarily attracted, and the object of the advertisement is accomplished. But it is idle to argue the subject. Every business man knows and feels the truth of what we have said—and acts accordingly.

EATING AND DRINKING.—"If you wish," said Sydney Smith, "for anything like happiness in the fifth act of life, eat and drink about one-half what you could eat and drink. Did I tell you my calculation about eating and drinking? Having ascertained the weight of what I could live upon, so as to preserve health and strength, and what I did live upon, I found that, between ten and seventy years of age, I had eaten and drunk forty-four horse wagon loads of meat and drink more than would have preserved me in life and health! The value of this mass of nourishment I considered to be worth £7,000. It occurred to me that I must, by my voracity, have starved to death fully a hundred persons."

TRUSTING INNOCENCE.—A backwoodsman, who had never seen a pair of sugar-tongs, being invited to a tea party, requested a person who unhappily sat near him to give some information respecting its use. "It is a very ingenious instrument," said the cruel wag "which has been lately invented for the purpose of blowing the nose. It is now in use in genteel society, and it is expected that the disgusting custom of using the fingers will be altogether abolished." The sugar dish was handed around, the unfortunate "lion" seized the tongs, and the polite part of the assembly were scandalized at the *outré* application of the instrument and the terrible explosion which followed.

THE FARM: The Garden—The Orchard.

[From the Dollar Newspaper.]

New England Rotations in Crops.

Believing that a knowledge of the different rotations of crops, in our various States, will be interesting, and, if rightly studied and applied, very useful in practice, allow me to call your attention to the following sketch of the New England rotations; the

sources from whence I have derived my information being the Agricultural Reports of the United States Patent Office.

1. MAINE ROTATIONS.

In Waldo county the rotation of crops mostly adopted consists of 1. Oats on a pasture ground; 2. Corn or potatoes manured; 3. Wheat, and 4. Hay and pasture from five to ten years. In Franklin county it is: 1. Oats on grass land as soon as it yields less than a ton of hay per acre; 2. Corn or potatoes manured; 3. Wheat seeded down to grass, and 4. Clover or grass for land so treated, is considered as "put through" a regular rotation of crops; and the same system prevails in Somerset county. But some farmers in each of these two last named counties sow their wheat on sward land with success. In York county the rotation pursued is: 1. Corn on a green sward, ploughed down and well manured; 2. Wheat seeded down with clover, red-top and timothy seed; 3. Clover and grass for several years, or until the rotation recommences. And this system also obtains in Penobscot county. In Washington county the rotation consists of a six years' course, to wit: 1. Pasture; 2. Oats; 3. Turnips or potatoes; 4. Wheat or barley; 5. Hay, and 6. Pasture. The wheat seldom gets any manure except what is applied to the previous crop. Timothy, clover, red-top, &c., are always seeded down with wheat or barley, and are said to take much better with these than they do with oats or rye. The most important agricultural crops of Maine are grass, hay, oats and corn, and these are largely on the increase as a food for stock, for she is applying her chief energy to the raising of cattle and dairy productions, and hence the census of 1850 shows that she is now growing considerably less of wheat, rye and barley than she did in 1840. (See Ag. Rep. 1848, p. 342, 669; 1850, p. 218, 226-31; 1851, p. 131-44; 1852, p. 117-31; and Census of 1850, p. 170-4.)

2. NEW HAMPSHIRE ROTATIONS.

In Cheshire county, the rotation pursued by old and successful farmers is: 1. Corn on a grass or clover sod heavily dunged; 2. Oats seeded down with a mixture of timothy and clover seed; 3. Clover or grass, which continues from four to six years, when the rotation recommences. In Grafton county some prefer planting potatoes on old pastures ploughed down, and then wheat, as they are sure of getting a good crop of wheat; as potatoes, in their experience, leave the ground in a fine condition for wheat. In Sullivan county there is no regular rotation of crops, for some have one system and some another, while others have none at all. But generally speaking the rotation is: 1. Potatoes or corn on a grass sod well manured and ploughed down; 2. Oats; 3. Wheat, seeded down to grass, and 4. Clover or grass from five to ten years. On Long Island, in Lake Winnipisogee, the rotation is: 1. Potatoes on grass sward; 2. Corn; 3. Wheat seeded down with clover; and 4. Clover or grass as long as it does well, say six or seven years; but some are beginning to make corn take the place of potatoes on the grass sod with much success.

New Hampshire is also, like Maine, turning her chief energy to the raising of cattle and dairy productions, as her increase of hay and cattle, and decrease of the cereal grains show when we compare her census of 1840 with that of 1850. (See Ag. Rep. 1848, p. 669; 1850, p. 409 1852, p. 149-50; 1853, p. 111-14, Census of 1850.)

3. VERMONT ROTATIONS.

In Washington county the most common rotation, so far as they have any system, is: 1. Oats; 2. Corn well manured; 3. Oats or wheat seeded down with clover and timothy, and 4. Clover or grass well-top dressed with barn-yard manure, plaster, &c.; but some prefer having: 1. Corn on a well-dunged, worn-out grass or clover sod ploughed down; 2. Spring wheat or oats seeded with clover and timothy, and 3. Clover or grass till poor enough again for ploughing; while others plant potatoes on grass sod ploughed down, and follow this crop with winter rye sown down with clover and timothy. In Rutland county the rotation is: 1. Corn or potatoes on an old grass or clover sod well manured; 2. Wheat or oats seeded down with clover and timothy mixed; 3. Clover or grass from five to seven years, top dressed with leached wood ashes, plaster and fine barn-yard manure. Some, however, make their rotation: 1. Wheat; 2. Corn or potatoes; 3. Oats; 4. Clover or grass. In Windsor county the rotation is: 1. Oats on a declining sod well-manured and top-dressed with plaster; 2. Corn heavily manured with barn-yard manures, and also with a large handful of lime, ashes and plaster mixed to each hill; 3. Oats seeded down with clover, timothy and red-top mixed, and 4. Clover or grass for six years, and annually top-dressed with fifty pounds of plaster to the acre, in the spring. In Lamoille county the rotation is: 1. Oats; 2. Corn or potatoes; 3. Wheat; 4. grass. In Franklin county the rotation is: 1. Oats, peas and potatoes; 2. Corn manured; 3. Wheat with grass seed; and 4. Grass from three to five years.

Vermont's chief agricultural crops are oats and corn, with corresponding rates of

hay and grass, as she makes the raising of cattle and dairy productions her chief business, and hence raises but small quantities of wheat, rye, barley, &c., as the census of 1850 shows. (See Ag. Rep. 1848, p. 669; 1850, p. 335-8; 1851, p. 148-62; 1852, p. 133-46.)

4. MASSACHUSETTS ROTATIONS.

In Worcester county the most common rotation seems to be: 1. Corn on a grass sod, well manured; 2. Oats with clover and timothy seed mixed; 3. Clover or grass from five to eight years without manure. But some prefer having: 1. Potatoes on grass sward; 2. Corn; 3. Oats, and 4. Grass from three to five years, and manure their grass lands with wood ashes, plaster, lime, &c. In Hampshire county the rotation with some is: 1. Corn manured in the fall, with guano or a compost of wood ashes, plaster, night soil, dove and hen dung; 2. Broom corn or potatoes for one or two years manured; 3. Rye, wheat or oats, with clover, timothy and red-top seed, and 4. Clover or grass, thus making a rotation of from four to six years. With others, again, the rotation seems to be: 1. Corn or wheat on a grass sod; 2. Broom corn well manured in the fall; 3. Oats with clover and timothy seed, and 4. Clover and grass until it produces but one ton of hay per acre, when it is ploughed up for corn again. But if the ground is too low and wet for corn, it is ploughed up immediately after hay-making in August, and top-dressed with compost manure, and sown with a peck or half bushel of timothy seed, and nicely harrowed and rolled down, and the next year it produces a crop of hay greatly improved in quantity and quality. A good many sow wheat after broom corn. In Berkshire county rotation with some seems to be: 1. Corn; 2. Oats, and 3. Clover. With others: 1. Corn; 2. Barley, and 3. Oats; and with others again: 1. Corn; 2. Spring wheat, and 3. Clover or grass. And in Bristol county it is corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, with hay.

The chief crops of Massachusetts are the same as those of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and for the same reasons. And hence she raises but small quantities of wheat, rye, barley and buckwheat, as the census of 1850 shows. (See Ag. Rep. 1847, p. 352-62; 1848, p. 609; 1849, p. 93-6; 1850, p. 196, 268-77, 429; 1851, p. 162-9; 1852, p. 150-62; 1853, p. 171.)

5. RHODE ISLAND ROTATIONS.

I am unable to state the rotation of crops adopted in this State, but I presume they are like those in the adjoining States. The principal crops of Rhode Island are corn, grass, hay, potatoes, oats and rye, for she raises but little wheat, barley and buckwheat, as the census of 1850 shows. (See Ag. Rep. 1849, p. 96-9; 1850, p. 609; 1849, p. 93-6; 1850, p. 196, 268-77, 429; 1851, p. 162-9; 1852, p. 150-62; 1853, p. 171.)

6. CONNECTICUT ROTATIONS.

In Hartford county the rotation usually pursued is: 1. Corn on a worn out or declining grass sod, deeply ploughed down and well manured with stable manure; 2. Oats with clover and timothy seed mixed, or timothy and red-top on moist soils; 3. Clover or grass from five to eight years, or as long as it does well, after which it is ploughed up for corn again. And the same rotation prevails in the counties of Tolland and New Haven. In Groton county the rotation is: 1. Corn on grass land, well manured with fish and stable dung; 2. Potatoes manured; 3. Rye or oats with clover, timothy, and red-top grass seed, and 4. Clover grass for hay for seven years, when the rotation begins again. In Windham county the rotation seems to be: 1. Corn on a green sward ploughed seven inches deep a few days before planting; 2. Oats with clover, timothy and red-top seed; 3. Clover or grass for five or six years, well manured with barn-yard manure and plaster in April and May. But some prefer having potatoes on the grass sod, and then barley instead of oats, as oats upon potato ground is found to produce a short, rusty and miserable straw. In Litchfield county the usual rotation on worn-out lands in order to renovate them is: 1. Rye sown in September and well manured with fine barn-yard manure and seeded down with from six to eight quarts of timothy seed per acre, well brushed in; 2. Clover seed sown in the ensuing April, or as soon as the frosts have disappeared, at the rate of from two to three quarts of seed per acre, and dragged in with a heavy bush or harrow, and plastered about the 1st of May, and annually thereafter, so long as the ground remains in grass, with one hundred pounds of Nova Scotia plaster per acre. And they who have tried this mode of renovating the soil, say that this, so far from injuring the rye or timothy, will decidedly improve the crop, and that lands treated in this way will, if not too closely fed off by cattle, produce a most luxuriant crop of grass for three or four years in succession, by which time the timothy will have formed a thickly-matted turf, so essential to the production of Indian corn, and that such land, with a slight manuring, will now produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. We are also assured that much plough-land, which, but a few years since, would hardly pay for its cultivation, and presenting as forbidding

an aspect as that of the worn out soils of Maryland and Virginia, has been thus most completely renovated, and will now produce sixty bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion. And John L. Yeomans, of Tolland county, informs us that he, in 1851, raised forty bushels of buckwheat on two and a half acres of pasture ground, thirty years in pasture and considered as worn out, by merely ploughing it twice, first in the spring of 1851, and then again on the 1st of July, and sowing it with two bushels of buckwheat, and that upon the same ground well ploughed and manured, and put in corn in 1852 he realized 232 bushels of corn in the cars, whose grains when shelled were equal to about 120 bushels of corn, an experiment equally worthy of remembrance. (See Ag. Rep. 1850, p. 300, 338-40, 377; 1851, p. 170-87; 1852, p. 162-7.)

These six States, to wit, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are usually styled "The New England States," because their first settlers came from England, *old* England, in Europe. And our last census, the census of 1850, shows that the chief grain crops of these States are corn and oats—that they now cultivate but little wheat, rye, buckwheat and barley, less as a general matter than they did when the census of 1840 was taken, and that they cultivate corn and oats, and grow a large amount of grass and hay, principally to feed and fatten their cattle and sheep, for they are making the raising of the dairy and wool their leading agricultural business.

In my next communication, I will give you a similar sketch of the rotation of crops adopted in the *Middle States*.

MONTOUR.
Northumberland Co., Pa., 1855.

ICE HOUSES.

There are few farms, of any size, but which will afford facilities for gathering a crop of ice during the winter; or, perhaps more properly speaking, where the occupants of which cannot obtain in the vicinity sufficient to fill a good sized ice-house. There are also few structures about a farm, that will prove more valuable to a farmer, as a matter of interest, and to his family as a matter of luxury, than an abundance of ice in the warm season. A house will cost, when its real value is considered, a very trifling amount, as it can be constructed mostly by the labor connected with the farm, with the help of a carpenter; and the filling of it is done at a season when the duties of the farm are light. All ice-houses, and especially small ones, are better constructed under ground. There should be a wooden frame-work, with double boarding all round, and with a space of some six or eight inches between, filled with tan, or cut straw well packed in; there should also be a double roof, admitting the free circulation of air between them, as well as a double door. Clean straw should be put in the bottom and along the sides, when filling with ice. The ice would keep much better if sawed in blocks of one size and packed as bricks are piled. None but pure, solid ice should be taken, if it can be obtained; and the lower the temperature is when cut, the longer the ice will keep. Even as a family comfort, no farmer should be without an ice-house, and once having it, he would find it indispensable.—*Germanston Telegraph*.

Hollow Horn Disease.

A writer in the *Boston Cultivator* gives the following as the symptoms of, and remedy for, the hollow horn disease: "The symptoms are drooping of the head and ears, lying down, turning the head over the back, towards the shoulders, as if pain in the head. This I think is a spinal disease, affecting the brain and horns. Cure.—Take a large table spoonful of sulphur, and half sufficient when warm to make it soft like paste, pour it on the top of the head at the root of the horns; take a shovel or flat piece of iron, heat it, and hold it over the head so as to let in fresh air and warm the top of the head, as much as the beast will bear; repeat once in two or three days, and here holes on the under side, two or three inches from the head, so as to let in fresh air, and let the putrid matter out if any is collected. I have never known this to fail if taken before too far gone. I have cured one cow when the top of the head was so full of matter that I opened a place above the ear which discharged more than a half pint. This was in the summer, the cow was fattened in the fall and killed; the head was all right, excepting a place at the roots of the horns about as large as a small spoon-bowl."

PLANT FROM THE BEST.—A Virginia farmer, in sending some fine corn to the Agricultural Office at Washington, says: "I have for twenty years saved for the seed the top ear of the stalks that bear two or three ears apiece, and have in this manner improved the corn." This corn is said to make a fine, white meal, and a most nutritious bread, which is much relished by the slave population of this State.

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