

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
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LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

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RECORD OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MADE AT LEWISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1856.

Time	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	State of Sky	Quantity of Precipitation
10 A.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
11 A.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
12 M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
1 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
2 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
3 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
4 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
5 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
6 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
7 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
8 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
9 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
10 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
11 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
12 M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
1 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
2 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
3 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
4 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
5 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
6 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
7 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
8 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
9 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
10 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
11 P.M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00
12 M.	30.0	32.0	W	SW	Cloudy	0.00

The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

CHANGE.—An alteration has been made in the time table of the Express train on the Catawissa road. The Express for Niagara now passes Danville at 12:23 P.M., and the Express for Philad. at 3:30 P.M. This makes the mails a little later at Milton and Lewisburg.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28.—The Legislature of Ohio in joint convention to-day re-elected Hon. BENJ. F. WADE to the United States Senate for six years. The vote stood, Wade 102, Todd 36, scattering 2. He is a Republican—BEN WADE ("he weighed and not found wanting.")

RUPP, WINGERT & Co., Harrisburg, propose issuing a monthly publication comprising "a Collection of 30,000 Names of German, Swiss, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and other Immigrants in Pennsylvania, chronologically arranged, from 1727 to 1776, the names of the ships in which they sailed, the times of their arrival in Philad., &c." The names are copied from official records, on file at Harrisburg, and comprise probably most of the ancestors of the present generation. The work is to be edited by I. D. RUPP, and afforded at \$1 per copy in advance, or \$1.50 on completion. It will be a curious collection, and may be of pecuniary value to many.

Ministers to England.

The following is a complete list of the highest ambassadors of the Union, resident at the most important Court of foreign countries, since the adoption of our Constitution:

Government Morris (N.J.) commissioner	1789
Thomas Pinckney (S.C.) full minister	1792
John Jay (N.Y.) do	1794
Rufus King (N.Y.) do	1796
James Monroe (Va.) do	1803
James Monroe and William Pinckney jointly and severally ministers	1806
William Pinckney (Mass.) full minister	1810
John Quincy Adams (Mass.) do	1815
Richard Rush (Pa.) do	1817
Rufus King (N.Y.) do	1825
Albert Gallatin (Pa.) do	1826
James Barbour (Va.) do	1828
Louis McLane (Md.) do	1829
Mr. Van Buren's nomination was rejected in the Senate by the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun, and in March, 1832, he left the mission in charge of Aaron Vail, Secretary of Legation, who continued in charge till 1836.	
Andrew Stevenson (Va.) full minister	1836
Edward Everett (Mass.) do	1841
Louis Lane (Md.) do	1845
George Bancroft (Mass.) do	1849
Abbott Lawrence (Mass.) do	1849
Joseph Reed Ingersoll (Pa.) do	1852
James Buchanan (Pa.) do	1853
George Mifflin Dallas (Pa.) do	1856

Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts have had the large shares of this lucrative and honorable office.

For the Chronicle.

KELLY TP., Feb. 29, '56.

MR. CHRONICLE: Last evening I heard that the Singing Classes under the direction of Mr. Wm. C. Painter, of Lewisburg, designed giving a concert of vocal music in the White Deer church, and being a friend of music, I hastily concluded to visit the place. I embarked on board a two-horse sleighing "convenience," and began "o'er hill and dale, through wild and wood" to my way.

The woods surrounding the church, were filled (if I am allowed the expression) with horses and sleds, and you can not imagine my surprise, when I reached the door. I took a peep into the interior of the edifice, proceesed seats for my female friends, and had it not been for the kindness of one of my brother "chips" I would have been compelled to stand all evening.

Now, although I do not consider myself a judge in musical matters, yet I confidently believe that the Lewisburg class took the laurels. They were not embarrassed during any of their exercises—appeared to manifest a greater degree of interest in what they did, and from the manner in which they poured forth their rich and soul-cheering strains, I conclude their whole soul was at work. I was completely enchanted with the manner in which the "Railroad Song" was performed.

The class from Kelly did very well in the performance of several pieces, but the other class did vastly better. Their selections were of such a nature as had a tendency to waken us up, and evinced a good taste on part of their instructor.

In conclusion, I must say that, although our ride was unpleasant, and the roads miserable, yet I considered myself amply repaid for my trouble. I found among the Lewisburg class a great many friends with whom I had a social chat during the recess, and this may probably be one reason why I am partial to the class from your place.

I congratulate Mr. Painter upon the success he has met with in both classes, and think that with such classes he need not fear to sing anywhere. "Long may he wave." Yours, THE PET.

[Since the above was in type, we received from another friend, an account of the same festive occasion, and to show how people differ in opinion, we copy one extract from the latter:]

"In most cases, both classes performed exceedingly well; but in all cases, one exceeded the other; and if I am a judge of good music, the Kelly class excelled. Most of their pieces, and especially their quartettes, were performed in a style hardly to be excelled. The class from Lewisburg also performed well, and of course tried to excel; but for musical powers and number of singers, in my estimation, the country class has the praise."

From Oregon.

We have been favored by David H. Kelly, of Kelly township, with a copy of the *Weekly Oregonian*, printed at Portland in Oregon, 5th Jan. last. It contains the Official Report of Col. James K. Kelly, describing in detail the battles with the Indians, by forces under his command, of which a fair summary was given in the *Chronicle* of 22d Feb. The *Oregonian* says:

on the war so long as a hostile Indian was in the country.

"The bodies of Capt. Bennett and Lieut. Barrows, were brought down to the Dalles. They will be taken home for burial."

The Legislature were to assemble at Salem, in accordance with the act removing the seat of government from Cornwallis to Salem, passed 15th Dec. But a Telegraphic despatch from Oregon City, dated 31st Dec., stated that the State House at Salem with all its contents, was burned to the ground on the 29th. The Library, and all the public records, were consumed. Loss, \$50,000. Cause of the fire unknown.

There is considerable political feeling in Oregon. Some of the Government party censure Gov. Curry for accepting the services of Whigs and Know Nothings in fighting the Indians; but the *Oregonian* says they give the Indians the hardest blows, while the "Democracy" make the most money out of fat contracts.

The *Oregonian* is a seven column paper, at \$5 per line in advance, \$5 for advertising 12 lines or less, 3 weeks, &c., &c.

"Do they Miss me at Home?"

—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says one.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says another.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says a third.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says a fourth.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says a fifth.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says a sixth.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says a seventh.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says an eighth.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says a ninth.
—Do they miss me at home, do they miss me? "I would not know," says a tenth.

ANSWER—YES! WE MISS THEE.

We miss thee at home—yes, we miss thee, Since the hour that we bade thee adieu; And prayers have we made thy pathway From anxious hearts, loving and true; That the Savior would guide and protect thee, As far from your loved ones you roam; And whisper, whenever thou art addressed, "We miss thee—all miss thee—at home."

SINGULAR.—During the latter part of January, some laborers on the Virginia Central Railroad, near Covington, Allegheny county, Virginia, discovered a new cave, of considerable extent, with an opening at each end. On exploring it, they found the dead body of a man, in full hunting costume, which crumbled to pieces like dry dirt, when touched. One of the persons took hold of a foot, which immediately broke from the leg. On examining the body next day, a pocket book was found containing papers, among which were seven bonds for large amounts of money, one being for \$6500 dated in the year 1823, and others dated in 1826. All of them were signed or given by old settlers of Allegheny and Bath counties. It is thought that the circumstances under which these bonds have been kept from the light, will bar the application of the statute of limitations, in which case, some very respectable persons in that region will be placed in rather embarrassing circumstances, as they will be held responsible for the bonds to the full extent of the property inherited by them, as heirs of the signers of the papers. The Greenbrier Era, which is the authority for this account, does not say whether the name of the deceased is known, nor whether any marks of violence were found.

TUNNELING THE BROAD MOUNTAIN.

The *Staunton Gazette* says that Judge Helfenstein is making the excavation of a tunnel through the Broad Mountain, the special object of his attention. He has, recently, made a trip to Europe for the purpose of raising funds, and it is hoped that he has succeeded, as we should like to see the enterprise accomplished. This tunnel would be something over three and a half miles long, but such is the nature of the mountain through which it is intended to be driven, that while the work would be progressing, sufficient coal could be taken out to pay a considerable portion of the expenses. Its excavation would be, to some extent, like driving a vast coal shaft, which would, ultimately, be used for a highway. Considering the vastness of the work, and the means of railway communication it would afford between Philadelphia and the West, it is an enterprise worthy of a master mind and a giant will.

SEQUEL TO BARNUM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—Last year Mr. Barnum, the great showman, furnished to his gullied countrymen, through the medium of his published autobiography, his key to splendid worldly success, to wit: cool, persistent, unblushing, systematized deceit—not to use a more harsh word. Many of our contemporaries at the time were of the opinion that the publication of such a work was calculated to produce the most injurious impressions upon the young, the inexperienced, and the unsettled in principles, by stimulating their desires to obtain enormous wealth, not through the enterprising channels of trade and commerce, but by the exercise of those questionable talents which made the name of Barnum known throughout the world as a showman and a millionaire.

From the revelations recently made in the New York and Connecticut papers, it would seem that there is a sequel to the autobiography which carries with it its own moral. The millionaire showman, the envied owner of the princely oriental villa of Iranistan, has been forced by his creditors to make an assignment of his property, and there are many who do not hesitate to pronounce his affairs in a bankrupt condition.

Moving of the Waters.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—A freshet commenced yesterday, in the Licking river, and the ice breaking up, unusual quantities of it were thrown into the Ohio river, breaking up the ice opposite the city, and causing great destruction among the steamboats along the levee. The steamboats Albertine, Sag Bridge, City, Grape Shot, Madonna, Salem and Yorktown, were all sunk. They were all stern wheel boats, and will probably be totally lost. There is, in addition, a number of boats injured, and a considerable number of flat boats and barges sunk. The total loss so far is estimated at \$200,000. The Ohio river has risen 8 feet in the last twelve hours, and as its waters are still increasing, further damage is anticipated.

Feb. 27.—Long Island Sound, the Potomac at Washington, and James river at Richmond, were open for navigation.

Feb. 28.—St. Louis papers stated that the Missouri was open, and boats starting for Kansas.

A western New York paper says: Neither Cayuga nor Seneca Lake has yet surrendered to the ice, but remain with their dark blue open water, like islands in an ocean of snow—their colors the deeper from their fringes of white. Last winter Seneca Lake was frozen over so hard, at the lower end, that horse races were had upon it. It is a remarkable sheet of water, and only freezes once in a century.

UNPRECEDENTED.—The St. Lawrence river, N. Y., was frozen over at the foot of State street, Ogdensburg, also from the railroad depot to the Islands, about three miles below. This is the first time within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" that the river has been frozen at the latter place.

ICY FEET.—The Passaic Falls, N. J., are completely frozen over, and where was generally a deafening noise is now complete stillness. The ice extends up to the still water, and the liquid element is not seen again until it reaches a short distance below.

THE FARM—The Garden—The Orchard.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is said that John Bush, of Brooklyn, has saved the fruit on a number of trees, the past season, by binding bunches of tansy upon them; the trees thus treated ripened to perfection; while those near by not thus protected, were entirely destroyed by cirrhio. This is an item worth remembering for the next season.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union County Agricultural Society, held at the Office of J. A. Mertz, Esq., 19th Feb. 1856.

It was Resolved, That the time for receiving Proposals for the next Annual Fair, be extended until the next regular meeting on Tuesday of May Court.

Resolved, That two hundred dollars of the balance in our Treasury be loaned for the use of the Society at not less than four per cent. interest.

L. STERNER, Rec. Sec.

1855. R. H. LAIRD, Treasurer Soc., DR.

Balance on hand from 1854 \$252 75
Memberships, from R. H. Laird and others 25 00
In Lewisburg for 1854 25 00
At Hartleton 125 00
Received of County Treasury 454 31

CR.

Paid Premiums awarded as per printed schedule \$142 75
Paid for 2 copies Farm Journal, (premiums) 6 75
Paid Byers Ammonia, for Expenses at Fair Ground— 25 00
Paid Worden & Cornelius, for printing Outdrains, Bills, and Cards, and Postage, 100 00
Paid John T. Smith and James Wilson for services rendered at the Fair in Hartleton 9 00

Balance in hands of Treasurer 282 24

\$644 21

Patent Office Seeds.

A considerable quantity of these were distributed among the members of our county agricultural society last spring, with the design of promoting the variety

and perfection of our agricultural products. It would be interesting to have it generally known if any of them have turned out really valuable, and we shall be very glad to hear and record the experience of any of our readers on the subject. We do not think it necessary to add the caution, "Don't all speak at once."

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

I read your agricultural columns every week with care and profit. Allow me for once to speak on the subject.

I often ask why Americans should be so fast to invent good things, and so slow to copy them? Now there is a practice, universal in Holland, at least, and for aught I know, in other parts of Europe, which would be a vast improvement here. It is this: Farmers, and all others living in the country, put their name over their gateway. There is not a single reason for a merchant or mechanic having a sign, or a resident in the city putting his name on his door, which is not just as strong in relation to farmers. Many a good sale would be made at a man's own door, if towns people and traders could find his residence, and much time and wear and tear saved in going to market. The cost of a tin sign on his gate post would not exceed fifty cents, or his own boys could put the name on the post itself.

THE CHINESE POTATO.—I wish to call the attention of the public to this new vegetable. Our potatoes have nearly run out. We need a new sort. This kind is described at length by Mr. Prince, of Flushing, Long Island, in the New York semi-weekly *Tribune* of Feb. 22, 1856. Get the number and read it. Mr. P. says a piece of ground ten feet long and three feet broad furnishes enough of this delightful vegetable to support an adult one year! When dried and ground it is an admirable meal. It may lie in the ground all the year and be dug as wanted. H. M.

[In regard to the foregoing communication, (which we are happy to receive) we would say that we some time since published a description and somewhat laudatory account of the vegetable spoken of. We lately read with interest the enthusiastic article of Mr. Prince, in the *Tribune*, and were quite carried away with the glorious discovery until we noticed in the advertising columns of the same paper, a benevolent notice that "Prince & Co., of Flushing, would furnish a few of the Chinese potato in tin cases (containing a half bushel or half pint) don't know," for \$5, and \$10, each, to early applicants"—or to that effect. We now give an article from that excellent paper the *Germantown Telegraph*, which sums up the pros and cons of the subject in what seems to us a judicious manner. We would add, however, that we have no doubt this potato or yam is worthy of careful trial in our country, and as poor as Editors notoriously are, we would not hesitate, if we were sure of getting a nubbin a piece, to join four others in buying a \$5 can, and so help Mr. Prince in his disinterested attempt to improve the country.]

The Chinese or Japan Potato.

Last autumn, when there was so much "hifalutin" talk in the agricultural journals, and especially in the newspapers of the day, about this wonderful vegetable discovery, which is indifferently called the *Diocorea Japonica* and the *Diocorea Batatas*—we took occasion, as we felt it our duty to do, to speak very plainly of what we believed was to be the next vegetable humbug. We were chided for this frank out-speaking, and a number of our contemporaries, in the face of our onslaught, printed very strong statements of the very extraordinary great qualities of the tuber which we so emphatically condemned—not that we attempted to deny, or now deny, that it may be an excellent vegetable in its way, and worthy of cultivation in our gardens and farms, with others; but that it would never be a substitute for the potato, which it claimed to be, and that it was not entitled to one half the attention which it was receiving, and which the producers of it for sale the ensuing spring were anxious to scatter broadcast over the country for their individual advantage.

Since we noticed it last fall, we have had additional evidence that our original opinion of the value of this tuber was correct. The *Country Gentleman*, in publishing, by request, the Patent Office report of this yam—for it is nothing else—thus speaks of it: "That it may prove a valuable acquisition is possible, but that it will supplant the potato, or equal the anticipations excited by the foreign accounts—[and he might have added the domestic accounts also.]—we have seen no reason to believe." The following from the Patent Office statement, is amusing:

"This root, it will be seen, is voluminous, rich in nutritive matter, and can be cooked in every respect like the common potato, and can even be eaten in the raw state. It also bids fair to become a source of as much profit to the cultivator, richer in fact in nutriment, and therefore is believed to be destined to render even greater service to the world."

The Homestead, an able and reliable agricultural paper, published at Hartford, Conn., takes a very common-sense view of this substitute for the potato. It quotes the following from a pamphlet on the Chinese potato:

"On the whole we may consider ourselves justified in believing, and confidently asserting, that the acquisition of this

esulent in Europe and America constitutes an era in Agriculture equalled only (if equalled indeed it be) by that which was consequent upon the introduction of the Indian Maize of our own Continent. The fact is certainly most astounding that we have remained thus long entirely ignorant of so valuable a vegetable—one which is destined soon to cover myriads of acres."

The Rev. William Cliff, the editor, then closes his notice of it as follows, which we commend to our readers who might be tempted or misled, unless set right upon the subject:

"We agree with this writer in one thing, that it is astounding that such a marvellous tuber has never before been brought to our knowledge. This will be quite apparent to every one when we state the facts in the case. It is claimed for this root, that it is the common food of China and Japan—cultivated as extensively there as the potato is with us; that it is a perfectly hardy root, not liable to be injured by frost or by rot. Of course this root must be as common in the ports of China as the potato is in our own, and must constitute a part of food of rhips' officers and crews, when they are in Chinese ports. There are certain ports of China that have been open to our commerce for about a dozen years, and our vessels have been visiting them for teas, silks, and other articles, almost every month since they were opened. These officers are men of intelligence, and quick to see the practical value of any such article, and to improve upon their knowledge.

"The third vessel that visited the port of Shanghai, brought home a lot of fowls, that have since borne that name, and we have some of the progeny of that importation in our neighborhood. Fowls, it is known, are difficult to keep alive in a six months' voyage, and any importation must be attended with great loss. Yet numerous shipments of this perishable article have been made from that day to this: an article too that cannot begin to compare in importance with the *Diocorea*, if a tithe of its good qualities are real. That, in all these years, during which the potato has been doing its worst, no shipment of this article should have been made either to Britain or the United States, is more than "a nine day's wonder." The root, too, is just the thing for a sea voyage, not liable to rot, or to be injured by the frost. Chance almost would have brought home so common an esulent, among the ship stores.

"And now it is claimed for this root, that it costs over five hundred dollars a bushel, in Europe, and is difficult to be had at that. By special favor they can be retained here at one dollar the bushel, the seller reluctant to let them go at that?"

"What article ever came from the Celestials, that promises so well for a shipment as this? They will not rot, can be purchased in China at the price of a common article of food, say one dollar a bushel, and the cost of shipment we should think would not exceed two dollars a bushel more. If this be so, or if it costs twice that amount to deliver them, how long would it be before the enterprising merchants of our large cities would have them by the ton in their storehouses.

"Of course we cannot say that all that is claimed for this novelty is not true, and that the half of its excellencies is not yet told us. The story of the *Diocorea* is as plausible as that of the *Roban*, or of the *Multiculis*. We earnestly hope it may not disappoint its friends and well-wishers so sorely as its predecessors. We advise our friends in the city not to rush into the importation of this article all at once upon our suggestion. It might increase the prospects of a famine among the Celestials, who are rarely over-stocked with food, and damage the speculation of gentlemen who have purchased in Europe at five hundred dollars a bushel. We should have more confidence in this novelty if it had come to us from its own country, instead of receiving so much nursing in France on its way hither. We hope our friends in the country will not commence a run upon the few deposits of this precious root in the cities. They might become too soon exhausted. Possess your souls in patience a little, and Chinese potatoes will soon be as plenty as Chinese hens and chickens."

Remarks on Domestic Manure.

MR. EDITOR: As much is said in relation to the scarcity of manure in the management of our farms, I have thought that it might be well to call the attention of those upon whom this deficiency appears to bear with the heaviest weight, to some of the many articles that are found to exist within the reach of every one. It is not at all surprising that to a merely superficial observer, the extent of our resources should appear, in this particular, somewhat limited. In enumerating the several materials ordinarily employed as stimulants, it will be well to commence with the more important, or those which, from their general diffusion, are in most common use. Of these, the excrement of cattle is perhaps the most valuable. When applied to soils under cultivation, it not only acts as an immediate and most salutary stimulant to vegetation, in consequence of its combined vegetable and mineral origin, but it also imparts increased energy to the mineral character of the soil, through its solvent and clorific powers. Wherever fermentable manure is applied, a most powerful chemical action takes place, which is highly promotive of fertility, by its pulverulent effects, in conjunction with the influence exerted by the gases which it liberates and sets free. Compact and closely compacted soils are rendered light and friable by the fermentation of these manures, while their decomposition

position in those of an opposite conformation, tends to increase their compressibility and capacity of retention, qualities without which no soil can be rendered fertile, or permanently productive under management. When allowed to ferment before it is applied, it becomes what is termed "short muck." In this condition it acts much more speedily, than in its crude state, but is far less durable. It is also much more easily incorporated with the soil, when broadcasted, and acts more readily and energetically when applied in conjunction with other substances. To the mind capable of penetrating the arcana of nature, and comprehending the nice economy of vegetation, this subject supplies a study of most absorbing and curious interest.

HOG MANURE, is another article of great value to the farmer. In its essence, it is more concentrated and powerful than the excrement of flock cattle, and acts with much more energy and for a longer time. In all cases, the nutritive properties of excrement are found to be in proportion to the richness of the food partaken of by the animals by which it is supplied. The food of hogs is generally much richer in nitrogenous compounds than that of any other animal kept on the farm, the hog being not only granivorous, but omnivorous, and the uses to which he is applied, requiring that he should be kept on the richest and most nutritive food.

HORSE MANURE is another valuable article used extensively in enriching lands under cultivation. From the character of its constituents, as ascertained by chemical experiments, it has been demonstrated, however, to be less valuable, in proportion to its bulk, than the solid voidings of either the ox or swine. Yet when decomposed, and reduced to short muck, by fermentation, it possesses much intrinsic value, and is highly efficient when applied to most crops, particularly those belonging to the *crucifera*. Its value is enhanced by the admixture of charcoal, gypsum and other substances capable of acting as fixers and absorbents which prevent the volatilisation of the gaseous or aereform compounds eliminated by decomposition, and which are of scarcely less value, in a manurial capacity than the earthy or mineral matters it contains. By composting it with other substances, for instance, chip manure, forest scrapings, muck, &c., a very important saving may be effected, and a most efficient compound supplied for the sustenance of all the various crops cultivated on the farm.

SHEEP MANURE.—On heavy and tenacious clays, sheep manure is highly valuable. Owing to its hot and highly fermentable nature, it is better adapted to pulverize and disintegrate the texture than perhaps any other fermentable substance or manure that is known to our agriculture. Composted with muck and good mould, with a small admixture of lime and gypsum, sheep manure is unquestionably the best and most economical aliment that can be applied to beets, carrots and Indian corn, especially on soils of a clayey texture. The ammoniac effect by its application, is more durable than that produced by stable dung, and its action upon the crops more immediate and well sustained. Where large numbers of sheep are kept, a little care in supplying suitable materials will enable one easily to augment the quantity of manure from this source from one-fourth to one-half. All that is required to effect this, is to cart in muck, loam, sods, forest scrapings, and other similar materials having a vegetable origin, and sprinkle them over the surface of the shed or yard, every week. By this alternation of voidings, liquid and solid, with the above mentioned materials, a very excellent stimulant for vegetables will be obtained, and at slight expense. As a top-dressing for lands in grain and grass, this compost is unequalled, and when spread over the surface in the autumn, is perhaps the cheapest application that can be made.

NIGHT SOIL is another invaluable manure. Owing, however, to an inveterate and insane prejudice which prevails in many minds, very little benefit is derived from its use. By cleaning out the vaults of our privies, and rendering the contents inoffensive by the use of deodorants (sulphuric acid or lime), and mixing them with mould, the full value of this important article may be economized, and made to subservise a most useful end. On garden crops it is invaluable, producing a rapid development, and crowding forward the vegetables to maturity with a vigor which characterizes no other fertilizer that can be used. Most farmers have observed its highly stimulating effects when applied to Indian corn, and the extremely dark and glossy green which it imparts to the foliage of that invaluable crop. On other plants, its invigorating action is also strikingly apparent. No farmer should permit it to be wasted. Those whose offscourings are too sensitive to allow of their exposing themselves to the odor of this article, when managed in this way, possess a conformation far too delicate for the ordinary vocations of the farmer's life.

HEX MANURE.—This is a most valuable article, and is said by those who have