

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY AND NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856.

YEAR XII...WHOLE NUMBER, 622.
AT \$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Central Pennsylvania Teachers' Institute.

At the request of many Teachers and friends of Education in Union, Snyder, Northumberland and Montour counties,

A TEMPORARY NORMAL SCHOOL,

similar to those established by law in New York and other States, will be held at

LEWISBURG,

to commence on MONDAY, the 31st MARCH inst., and close Friday evening of the next week.

Prof. S. R. SWEET, of New York, the founder, and for many years successful conductor of Teachers' Institutes, has been engaged as Principal. He will be aided by eminent educators, both at home and from abroad.

The Institute will be organized into a regular school during each day, and scientific and practical instruction given in the Elementary Sounds of the English Language, Grammar, Punctuation, Composition, Geography and Mapping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, elements of the higher Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences.

READING, ENUNCIATION, and ELOCUTION, will be made a daily exercise under the charge of a distinguished Elocutionist.

The Philosophy of Instruction, and improved methods of TEACHING, will receive special attention. Thus—the rules of Arithmetic will be deduced from examples, and exercises introduced to develop skill in the solution of problems.

The Evening Sessions will be devoted to Lectures, and to the discussion of a variety of questions of great importance to Teachers and Parents, in which the members of the Institute and citizens are expected to participate.

In view of the great benefits resulting from these Normal Institutes, the citizens of Lewisburg have made arrangements to board Ladies FREE, and Gentlemen not to exceed \$4 for the session. To aid in remunerating the board of Instruction, \$1.00 Tuition will be charged.

Presuming that all the Teachers—old and young, male and female—in Union, Snyder, Northumberland, and Montour counties will avail themselves of this rare opportunity for improvement, the Committee would cordially invite Teachers from Center, Clinton, Lycoming, Columbia, and other counties, to attend the Institute; and Directors, and all other persons interested, who are not Teachers, are also invited to participate in its advantages.

Students are expected to furnish themselves with slates and pencils, and such text books as they have, and be present at the Introductory Lecture, Monday Evening, March 31.

On arriving at Lewisburg, they will record their names at BEAVER & KREMER'S Store, when they will be conducted to places of entertainment.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

D. HECKENDORN, Superintendent C. S. Union and Snyder Counties.

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LEWISBURG, Union Co., Pa., March 5, 1856.

The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1856.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Our Common Schools.

Pennsylvania has distinguished herself in the eyes of her Eastern sisters by the great advance she has lately made in the grand cause of General Education. School Superintendents and Governors make the most flattering allusions to her present high position, as one worthy of her almost limitless resources and wealth.

Hon. Victor M. Rice, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, says in his late report, that the establishment of county superintendents in that great State, was immediately followed by teachers' institutes, a normal school, and the greatest possible efforts on all hands to improve their schools, and that the results were such that Hon. Horace Mann, then secretary of the board of education of Massachusetts, spoke of the operations of the system in the following tribute of praise: "The great State of New York, by means of her county superintendents, State Normal School and otherwise, is carrying forward the work of public education more rapidly than any other State of the Union, or any other country in the world."

But, 'in an unpropitious hour,' Mr. Rice says, 'the Legislature of 1847, upon the memorial of some half dozen boards of supervisors, abolished the office of county superintendent,' a retrograde movement, 'which has been deplored by every friend of education in this and other States.'

Among the consequences are, that the State has found itself under the necessity of reviving the failing institutes by appropriations, of which the Superintendent advises an increase, with inducements to secure the attendance of all the teachers; also, that 'many of her teachers are now in Pennsylvania, where county supervision has awakened among the masses a lively interest, and turned the attention of the people in all parts of the State to the places where her children congregate for instruction.'

We are taking strides in Pennsylvania it is true, and should do better yet with a State Normal School (of which two more are wanted in New York) and a single executive secretary to administer and supervise school operations in each district, under advice and direction from the boards of directors who can not, in country places, be at once legislature, council and executive. They are too scattered, unwieldy and distant a body.

W. BOALSBURG, Pa.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—On the 10th of December last, a fire at Warren, Berks, destroyed 18 brick warehouses, 180 timber houses, and 300 bamboo dwellings. The loss, estimated at \$150,000, will fall upon European houses, principally.

The American Nominations.

We have no war to wage upon the ticket of the Philadelphia Convention—far from it. The work of "Union for the sake of the Union," so auspiciously commenced in Pennsylvania, should have been the basis of national movements touching the residential struggle.

We would not have the American party Abolitionized, or in any degree subordinate to that dangerous element; but we dare not disregard the aroused feeling in the North that demands simple justice. It is not a narrow, sectional or disunion sentiment to which we would defer—it is the growing conviction and goaded spirit which are the natural offspring of a free people, when the government is lending its best energies to spread the curse of Slavery into territory consecrated to Freedom by the plighted faith of the nation. To this sentiment we must yield or fall, and fall justly, through intestine conflicts. With a common cause and a common foe—with a common patriotism to inspire us, and with a common country to redeem, we should at least consent to be just to the great North when justice only is demanded to secure concert of action and a common victory. The Whig party was once proud and powerful. It marshaled in its noble ranks the brightest intellects of the age, and, whether in power or out of it, exerted a controlling influence in shaping the destiny of the nation. It was the true national party. Side by side with our northern statesmen stood the Clays, the Bells, the Prestons, the Crittendens, and others in support of the principle that Slavery should not be extended by the Government. But gradually it yielded to the demands of the "peculiar institution," and finally in an evil hour sought to compete with the Democracy for sectional strength, and from thence it exists only in the dim canvas of the past. Its greatness only made its wreck the more terrible and complete. And yet, with the fate of the Whig party still fresh in the recollection of all, the American party seems not to have profited by the lesson. In 1854, the American party was triumphant in every northern State, because it was clearly and unqualifiedly identified with the anti-Nebraska sentiment—not the Abolitionism—of the North, and the popular agencies which brought victory to its banner, are as potent to-day as they were then. We should not, therefore, if we could—but we dare not now forget that there is a North!

—The time is not yet for us to determine how we shall vote for President. We shall stand firm to the position assumed by the Union sentiment in Pennsylvania, and where it leads we shall follow. We have no war to wage against any ticket but the one to be presented by the Cincinnati Convention, and against that our best energies shall be directed, and in support of that opposition ticket most likely to succeed.

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The way Aikin got the Votes

Of both Democrats and Americans, when he was defeated by Banks, is revealed at last, and proves that to prevent the choice of a Republican, the "great national Democratic party" sacrificed their men and their principles, repudiated their platform, and went for a man favorable to Know Nothing principles, not a member of the Democratic party, and in favor of Dis-Union if Slavery can not rule. Such a man concentrated the Democratic and South American vote. Read the following—Ye honest Democrats, Whigs, and Americans!—and say if parties so utterly shameless and corrupt as revealed below should not be spurned by every lover of liberty!

The American Democrat states that on the morning when the plurality rule was adopted by the House, and when Mr. Aikin's chances for the Speakership were canvassed, Mr. A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, a staunch American and conservative, being reluctant to vote for Mr. Aikin without understanding his ground fully, wrote down, and carried to him in his seat, a series of interrogatories, which, with their answers, we here subjoin:

"1st. Are you hostile to the American party? and have you ever pronounced, or do you now believe, that party enemies to civil and religious liberty?"

"Answer to 1st.—To the first I answer, I never have.

"2d. Are you in favor of the Union of the States so long as it can be continued without such violation of the spirit of the Constitution as would justify revolution?"

"Answer 2d.—I am in favor of the continuance of this Union as long as the rights of all the States are preserved.

"3d. Do you belong to the Democratic organization? and do you fully endorse the course and policy of the present Administration, so far as to favor the election of the present incumbent to office again?"

"Answer 3d.—I do not, strictly speaking, belong to the Democratic party organization. I approve what I believe right, and oppose what I think wrong, in that as in all other parties.

"4th. Would you object to such a modification of the naturalization laws as would require citizens of other countries to remain here before they become citizens of this country for a decidedly longer term than at present?"

"Answer 4th.—I would not object, but would favor a material extension of the naturalization laws."

It appears by recent reports made to Congress that the number of passengers who arrived from foreign ports in the United States, during 1855, was 220,476. The year previous it was 460,474, or twice the number last year. The war in Europe has probably much to do, with the decline of emigration, so serious as to affect the shipping interests and the markets. The proscriptions against foreigners is a still more active cause. At the rate of last year's decline, there will be no necessity of passing any laws restrictive of emigration.

Let us help one another.

[The following quatrain conveys a beautiful moral, teaching us there is no sphere or circumstance in life in which we can not render each other mutual assistance. The words have been arranged to music by Prof. T. Wood, and have become exceedingly popular.—Albany Atlas.]

A man, very lame, was a little to blame
To stray far away from his humble abode;
Hot, thirsty, benumbed, and heartily tired,
He laid himself down in the road.

While thus he reclined, a man that was blind
Came by and mistook him for a stone;
"Deprived of my sight, unassisted, to-night
I shall not reach my home, I'm afraid."

"Intelligence give of the place where you live,"
Said the cripple, "perhaps I may know it;
In my road it may be, and if you'll CAN'T see
It will give me much pleasure to show it."

"Great strength you have got, which, alas! I have not,
In my legs, so fatigued every nerve is;
For the use of your back, for the eyes which you lack
My pair shall be much at your service."

Said the poor blind man: "What a wonderful plan!
Pray get on your shoulders, good brother!
I see all mankind, if they are but inclined,
MAY CONSTANTLY HELP ONE ANOTHER!"

Murdered by Inches.

We have never seen a record of a more cold-blooded and inhuman murder than the one we are about to give. It transcends in horror and inhumanity anything that has ever been perpetrated by human fiends. Indeed we could scarcely believe that we had, in this land of civilization and christianity, a class of men so steeped in crime and iniquity as to be guilty of a deed that makes the blood run cold. The "Border Ruffians" live and move and have their being by virtue of the encouragement and sympathy they derive from Pres. Pierce. But a day or so ago, he sent a message to Congress, asking for money to pay these Border Ruffians for pillaging towns and murdering innocent men and women. Murder after murder has been committed in Kansas under his sanction, and by men whom he sent their to protect and govern the Territory. How long will these transactions be permitted by a free people? But to the murder, an account of which we take from the N. Y. Times:—*Perry Co. People's Advocate.*

"Mr. E. P. Brown, of Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, formerly of Michigan, was returning from the free State election held at Easton. He had not molested a human being, but had been a candidate for the Legislature. Some forty of the Border Ruffians of Missouri overtook him within a mile of Leavenworth and dragged him to a grocery some two or three miles in the country. Here he was shamefully maltreated. But there was no mercy for him. They prepared themselves with ropes and other implements for hanging, and after sunset Friday they arranged to lead him out. Some of their party then proposed to Lynch him as a compromise, rather than hang him. This was at once approved, when the ruffian sprang upon him with hatchet, axes, knives, and clubs, piercing, chopping, mangling, kicking, MURDERING HIM BY INCHES. He immediately became senseless, from the heavy blows upon his head, and fell. He soon recovered in part, and attempted to rise and escape, but no friend attempted to assist him, and they repeated their beastly outrages till he seemed literally cut to pieces. But he was still alive, and while his blood was flowing freely for the liberty of Kansas soil they roughly seized him and tumbled him into a wagon standing near, of which he was the owner, and drove ten miles to the house of one of the party. Most of them were shamefully drunk by this time, and finding poor Brown still alive, they commenced the insolent work of dressing his wounds. But drunk as they were, their compassion was so much excited by his dying groans, that they concluded to carry him to his own family which was less than a mile distant. A most amiable and devoted wife met him at the door as he was thrown in upon the floor, but human nature was dropping its last sands. She tried to learn the cause of so distressing a death, but he had only strength to say, "They murdered me like cowsards." These were his last words. Oh! the chilling reflection that one more precious life has been sacrificed by the most abandoned and malicious band of marauders the earth affords, to preserve Kansas to freedom. The fires of an orthodox hell are too tolerable for those three damned beings whose hearts are so callous to all that is hopeful or redeeming in man. How long shall we be left alone to defend our precious rights when the demons at our doors threaten us with devastation and death? They have descended to lower depths of infamy than any civilized people of which history bears record. For never before do I remember of an instance where a people professing to enjoy the blessings of a Republican government have cut into inch pieces and tortured to death their prisoners taken in war! It is without a parallel. So glaring an event will do more than all that occurred heretofore, to win the sympathies of our friends and expose the calumny of our enemies. Until eternity begins, may history adorn the name of BROWN the martyr."

Jefferson on Restriction.

[A correspondent sends the Lancaster Examiner the following interesting and important extract of a letter from THOMAS JEFFERSON to General SMITH, dated May 3, 1818. Having spoken of spirituous liquors, &c., as an article of revenue and commerce, he adds as follows:]

"But the prostration of body and mind, which the cheapness of liquor is spreading through the mass of our citizens, now calls the attention of the Legislature on a very different principle. One of his most important duties is, as guardian of those who can not take care of themselves; such are minors, manics, gamblers and drunkards. The last, i. e., drunkards, require restrictive measures, to save them from the fatal infatuation under which he is destroying his health, his morals, his family and his usefulness to society."

Thus it will be perceived that the great Apostle of Liberty, the father of Democracy, the venerated author of the declaration of our independence, was (what some of those who at this day call themselves his disciples) call a "Fanatic," on the subject of intemperance, as well as on the slavery question.

THE OFFICER'S FUNERAL.

Hark! to the shrill trumpet calling,
Who stand by thy cold bier to-day,
Tears from each comrade are falling,
As he sits on some comrade's kind knee,
There is one who shall still pay the duty
Of tears for the true and the brave,
As when first in the bloom of her beauty
She wept o'er the dead soldier's grave.
How, Man, Noxios.

THE FARM—

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.
MARCH.

Many are apprehensive that the severe and constant cold of the winter, that must now soon yield to better influences, has killed the bloom-buds of fruit-trees, if not the trees themselves.

But the roots have been so well protected by the deep mulching of snow, and have been so free from excessive moisture, that where the trees are vigorous, and not exhausted by heavy bearing last year, a crop of fruit may fairly be expected.

A late spring, mounting the throne, unconditionally and entirely abdicated by winter, may be looked for with good hope.

It is through the roots that fruit trees mostly suffer. If they stand long in soil saturated with water, injury is sure to follow; and if severe frost occurs while they are in this condition—every vessel being surcharged with liquid—the pipes and valves, and often the entire trunk are ruptured and destroyed.

Among their earliest orchard operations are the pruning of grape vines, gooseberries and currants, and the grafting of plum and cherry trees. The pruning ought to be done in February. For grape vines near walls or in gardens, the spur system of pruning is most convenient and suitable. In close planted vineyards, where it is an object to keep the entire growth within reach, the renewal system is used. Both are described in all works on fruit culture, and as some of these are in the hands of all intelligent, enquiring, and progressive cultivators, it is unnecessary to give rules here.

Grafting of plum and cherry trees should be done on the first day or two of day in which the thermometer shows a temperature mild enough to admit of the close and air-tight application of wax—50° or upwards, not waiting till the snow is gone.

The manure for hot-beds should now be put into frames; the mould to be laid on the manure after thorough fermentation should be kept under cover. Those who would grow early salad, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, &c., will improve this mention by refreshing their memories with a look through a good work on practical gardening.

WARM BARN.

EDS. CULTIVATOR.—So much has been said upon the necessity of keeping cattle warm in winter, that it might be supposed every farmer would have his barn warm and comfortable; but as we call upon our neighboring farmers, we find many of their barns quite open, exposing their cattle to the wind and drifting snow. Many doubtless, do not know how much more it costs to winter cattle in a cold barn than in a warm one, and that, at best, they can not be made to thrive so well upon the same quality of food. The animal body acts as a furnace which must be supplied with fuel, and the greater the exposure to cold, the more fuel there must be to keep the heat.

THE HOUSE OF THE LORD.

You may sing of the beauty of mountains and dale,
Of the stately streamlets and fountains of the vale;
But the place most delightful this earth can afford
Is the place of devotion—the house of the Lord.

You may boast of the sweetness of day's early dawn,
Of the sky's softening grace when day is just gone,
But there's no other season or time can compare
With the hour of devotion—the season of prayer.

You may value the friendship of youth and of age,
And select for your comrades the noble and sage,
But the friends that most cheer me on life's rugged road
Are the friends of my Master—the children of God.

You may talk of your prospects of fame and of wealth
And the hopes that fill better the furnace of health,
But the hope of bright glory—of heavenly bliss—
Take away every other, and give me but this.

Ever hail, blessed temple, abode of my Lord!
I will turn to thee often to hear from His Word,
I will worship within thee with those whom I love,
And delight in the prospects revealed from above.

COLD WINTERS.—Dr. Noah Webster, in a book which he published in 1799, gives many important meteorological phenomena, from the earliest ages of the world, and among the rest some relative to this country.

He states that the winter of 1607-8 was the severest known for an age in America and England; that in the winter of 1641-2 "the bay at Boston was frozen so that teams and loads passed to the town from the neighboring islands; the ice extended to sea as far as the eye could reach;" that in 1696-7 loaded sleds passed from Boston to Nantucket; that in 1717 there were prodigious storms of snow, inasmuch that one hundred of Mr. Wintrop's sheep on Fisher's Island were buried to the depth of sixteen feet; that in 1779-80 "from the 25th of November to the middle of March the cold was severe and almost uninterrupted," and from the first to the twenty-fourth of January the mercury was never above zero and sometimes twenty degrees below, the mean temperature at sunrise being four degrees lower than the average. "Farmers could do little else abroad than feed their cattle and provide them with water. Almost all birds of the forest perished. Here and there only, a solitary warble was heard the next summer."

In 1835-6, in the interior of New England sleighing continued from Nov. 23 to nearly the middle of May.

That will do. The last winter was no match for the 1779-80 winter.

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Capt. Parry, when wintering in the frigid regions, found his men lost their appetite for light food, and ate clear butter and grease, with a keen relish, and without the slightest inconvenience, and that their health and comfort required these articles of food in proportion as they were exposed to the rigor of the climate.

Warmly clad travelers have found, to their great surprise, that the men in some of the northern tribes, who wear little clothing, will consume daily ten pounds of flesh, besides eating as freely of tallow candles as we do of apples. So it appears that shelter and clothing, to a certain extent, answer the purpose of food. If we apply this principle to the wintering of stock it is obvious a great saving may be made in hay. The cattle in the barn are so many furnaces that must be kept heated. If the surrounding medium is cold, there must be more fuel, or the cattle's flesh will be consumed to keep up the heat. The farmer, then, who has 20 tons of hay in a cold barn, may save at least one tenth of it, by expending a small sum in making his stables warm; and this saving he may make every year he fills his barns besides having his cattle in a much better condition in the spring.

Farmers frequently buy hay in backward springs, paying high prices, when, if they had expended one-half of the money paid for the hay in fixing up their stables, they would save buying any hay, besides having their stables warm for future use. So the objection farmers sometimes make to repairing their barns—that they are poor and in debt—is the very reason why they should repair them. If they are paying six per cent. interest on their stock, they can ill afford to lose twice as much more in keeping it. Cold barns will make a farmer poor, as well as his cattle. A merchant or mechanic would grow poor fast enough if he wasted ten per cent. of his stock. No wonder, then, farmers grow poor who waste often more than ten per cent. of all their cattle in cold, open barns. The farmer had better sell a ton or two of hay, (if he can not do without), and get some money to make his barn warm.

We have seen cold stables made quite comfortable by boarding them on the inside, three or four inches from the outside boards, and filling the intermediate space with straw. The front side of the stable should also be boarded up, leaving a space open to feed the cattle, which may be kept open or closed, according to the temperature of the weather. This is a very cheap method for those who cannot build new barns, or make thorough repairs upon old ones; and it is only necessary to have it accomplished, that the farmer should go about it. It may be done at any season of the year, in fair weather or foul. Farmers, in what manner can you more profitably invest a few dollars? You have, perhaps, a warm kitchen, and find it much less expensive providing fuel for it than for a cold one, besides being much more comfortable for your family. You will find there is as much economy in having a warm barn, as in having a warm kitchen; and although the comfort of your cattle is not to be compared with that of your family, yet it should not be forgotten. Could the dumb brutes speak, they would tell many sad tales of suffering;—yes, and they would argue, too, more feelingly than ever a stump speaker could, in favor of protection.

JOHN TURTS.

Center County Premiums.

The Committee on field crops awarded to Amos Alexander of Penn township, the premium of two dollars, for "the best one acre of corn"—having produced one hundred and eighty-two bushels of ears of corn from one acre. The certificate of the measurement was presented; but no statement of the mode of culture was furnished by Mr. Alexander, as required by the regulations of the Society.

The Committee awarded to Christian Dale, of Harris township, the premium of two dollars for "the best acre of wheat"—Mr. Dale having produced, as appeared from the accompanying certificate, on 3A. 33p., an average of 41 8-10 bushels per acre.

They also awarded to Christian Dale a premium of two dollars for the best one acre of oats, having produced them from, as appeared by accompanying certificate, 66 1/2 bushels. Mr. Dale states that he sowed the oats on corn stubble at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre.

The Committee awarded to Samuel Gilliland, of Harris township the premium of two dollars for "the best and most timely hay on one acre of ground," having produced, as appears by the accompanying certificate, upon 3A. 47p of land, eighteen tons. Mr. Gilliland's statement of the mode of cultivation is here presented:

"The manner in which the above named lot of ground was farmed is as follows:—In April, 1855, it was sowed with oats, at the same time I sown half bushel timothy seed, and one peck clover seed. The first week July, 1854, I cut about two tons hay to the acre. As soon as the hay was taken from the ground, I gave about one-half of the lot a heavy dressing of barnyard manure; the first and second weeks of July, 1855, I cut and housed 18 tons of hay. The lot was sown with plaster in the month of April of each year.

JOHN TURTS.