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

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## The Chronicle

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856.

- LINES WRITTEN ON PARTING WITH A FRIEND NES WEITHEN ON PARTIOSE, OF LEWISETED.

  When from cherished friends you wander,
  Doomed a stranger's land to see,
  While our absent friends you ponder
  Will you sometimes think of me?

- When the evening sun declineth, And darkness rests on tower and tree, View the evening ster which shineth, And when you view it, think on me.

- When in some sequestered spot You humbly how the willing knes, Forbid that I should be forgot, But in your prayer remember me.
- And when my earthly race is run, And I from serrow shall be free, Among my friends, will you be one Who kindly will remember me?
- Farewell, my brother; fare you well, And when these lines you chance to see, Though where I am you can not tell I hope you'll still remember me. March is said to be the most un healthy month of the year, owing to its dampness. Therefore, take especial pains

to keep your feet dry and your body

warm and sufficiently clothed at all times. GENTLE HINT .- "We believe that, after men bave done their utmost in a revival of religion, they must confess themselves unprofitable servants.' Those who are sensible of this, will not desire to see their Sumble services paraded before the public; and those who do not thus feel, can only be injured by laudation. It is hardly proper, after giving a long array of 'zealous,' and 'efficient,' and 'powerful' workmen, who have performed wonders, to close such an account with, 'To Goo be all the glory!'

Oppression.-Listen not to the everlasting Conservative, who pines and whines at every attempt to drive him from the spot where he has so lazily east his anchor. system must be settled on the right basis. to such legendary beings did the inhabit-Settle it ten times and settle it wrong, you ants of intellectual Greece and Italy pay will have the work to begin again. Be their vows, and look for blessings! By satisfied with nothing but the complete such, as the disposers of the oracle's reveenfranchisement of Humanity, and the lations, did they profess to be governed! restoration of man to the image of his God .- Henry Ward Beecher.

There is but little left for Him." - Charles-

ton Advocate.

A VETERAN HUNTER .- A venerable old man, aged seventy-five years, who has resided more than fifty years of that time on Broad Top Mountain in this county, last week paid us a visit. During his reidence on the Mountain he killed about two hundred deer, thirty wolves, twenty bears, one hundred foxes and twenty-five or thirty wild cats. He killed six wild turkeys at three single shots, and two deers at one shot with a bullet .- Huntingdon

SUCCESSFUL ELOPEMENT.-The ship Asterian, Capt. Guy, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th ultimo. On overhauling the ship, the customs searchers found a mulatto girl concealed in the boatswain's bunk, where she had to any one on board excepting the boatswain. A reward of \$500 was offered at New Orleans for the girl's apprehension.

door to door, was picked up, on Wednes- beings, was frequently resorted to. In the month that ought, in my judgment, as day night, in the Sixth Police District, beastly drunk. She was wheeled to the ver exclaim, "I would not that my mother and not from mere recollection, to be station. Upon searching the miserable was a goddess." creature, a bag containing some \$40 in gold, was found suspended from her neck. feet, the description given by the inspired we have short of hurricanes. I find, on -Philada. Sun.

York Courier publishes a list of vessels and changed the glory of the incorruptible from Europe, with the point of departure God into an image made like to corruptible and the day of sailing, showing that sixty man, and to birds and four-footed beasts we had gusts of wind of very variable ships, barks and brigs are now over due at and creeping things. Wherefore God also force, which when strongest would also be that port. Two have been at sea from gave them up to uncleanness, who changed thirty-five to forty days; thirteen from the truth of God into a lie, and worshiped forty to fifty, twenty from fifty to sixty, and served the creature more than the fourteen from sixty to seventy, four from Creator. Being filled with all unrighteseventy to eighty, four from eighty to ousness, fornication, wickedness, covetous ninety, one from ninety to one hundred, ness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder. and two over one hundred. These vessels, debate, deceit, malignity; whisperers, it is believed, are detained by the ice and backbiters, haters of God; despiteful, the late severe weather. Fourteen vessels proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, at New York since the first of February, disobedient to parents; without under report the loss of twenty-nine men, nine- standing, covenant breakers, without natteen of whom were washed overboard, and ural affection, implacable, unmerciful." ten killed by falling from the yards. The And with Rollin we add, "This apprizes severity of the cold has also caused great us how much we are indebted to Jesus suffering, and many have lost limbs by the Christ, who has rescued us from the power frost. The ice has extended over five de- of darkness, and introduced us into the grees of latitude and seven degrees of lon- wonderful light of the Gospel. Before gitude. Never before have such extensive his time, what was the real character of

#### The Bolters.

from the Know Nothing Convention, as our readers are already aware, formed a new organization, with such men as Gov. Johnston, Rob't. M. Riddle, and others at head, and called a convention to meet in New York on the 12th of June. Every indication goes to show that this morement will be consolidated with the Republican interest-as the two are identicalthus forming a strong and resistless Northern Party. Under such circumstances, what can Mr. Fillmore's friends in Pennsylvania as elsewhere, hope for, or expect, but a disgraceful defeat? That they will eceive a Waterloo defeat, in every Northern State, and "cover themselves with shame," will be clearly demonstrated after the approaching Presidential election. That they will see the blunder into which they have fallen, is devoutly to be hoped for .- Bradford Argus.

## Degradation of Polytheism.

[From a Report read by Mr. L. K. Evans before the Society for Moral & Religious Inquiry, of the University at Lewisburg, we are permitted to extract for the Caronicle the following picture of the loathcome shamelessness and folly of "Classic" Heathcuism.—En.]

Such was the mythology of the Greek and the Roman, that they suited their deities to the desires and notions of men, compared and resembled them to themselves, made them both male and female, attributed to them every human passion, liable to every misfortune, and subject to the most grievous wants. They married and reared families as do men, and daily repaired to the domicil of Jupiter, the great Olympian king, to participate in the celestial festival prepared of ambrosia and nectar; and while in assembly met, they took counsel concerning the affairs of heaven and earth, Apollo entertained them with the sweet tones of his lyre, to which the muses sang in harmonious responsive strains. The celestial gods were often represented as becoming enamored of some terrestrial mortal maid, while the goddesses were described as being smitten by the charms of some handsome, gallant youth of earth; and these sickening love tales onstitute at least one half of their religious creed. They frequently differed disputed, quarreled, and fought among themselves; and great was the strife, and desperate the conflict, and terrible the result, when the "gods" resorted to arms They could bruise, lacerate, break each other's bones, and metamorphose one another into any department of brute or vegetable creation; but their lives they could not exterminate. Among them were drunkards, gamblers, liars, thieves, harlots and devils ..... Such is a faint description of the character and disposition assigned Every abuse must be abolished. The whole to the gods of the classic nations. And

> Their gods being such, what must have been the true character of the people-s people born in total ignorance of the true God, and cradled in the superstitions of the false? Could it be expected that the code of morals with the worshiper would be any better than that ascribed to the supreme object of his worship? Nay, the heart is too deprayed to ever supercede the standard of piety. A superficial glance at the character of some of their prominent religious observances, will suffice to answer the enquiry and sicken the Christian soul. The festivals dedicated to the honor of Cylebe, the licentious Venus, and the infamous Bacchus, the Sot, were celebrated

Apostle will complete it : " Professing LONG PASSAGES OF VESSELS .- The New themselves to be wise, they became fools, fields been reported so early in the season. men, even the wisest and most upright men, those celebrated philosophers, those The true men of Freedom who bolted great politiciaus, those renowned legislators of Greece, those grave Senators of Rome: in a word, what were all the nations of the world, the most polished and the most enlightened? They were the blind worshipers of some demon, and bowed the knee before gods of gold, silver and marble. They offered incense and prayer, to statues deaf and dumb. They recognized, as gods, animals, reptiles, and even plants. They did not blush to adore an adulterous Mars, a prostitute Venus, an incestuous Juno, a Jupiter blackened by corresponds as a general average to about every kind of crime, and worthy, for that ten inches of snow. reason, to hold the first rank among the

## For the Lewisburg Chronicle. Phonography in Common Schools.

This mysterious looking, but really simtric telegraph, and is destined to be an equal and similar blessing to mankind. continually increasing number of the comon schools out of the cities.

No teacher's qualifications can be considered complete, either in reading or first, the black bug which infests smoked

It secures good enunciation of all the true source of the wretched reading so common in our schools. It also criticises closely the pronunciation of every word

It is the best possible exercise for the hand of the young writer or draughtsman : and by alternating with lessons in the or-dinary copies, prevents them from being practised to death' as they often are thro heir monotony and consequent weariness

It cultivates the ear, the thought, the intellect and the memory, and creates a familiarity with words; thus having the effects attributed to a study of the dead

It interferes with no other study; but, contrariwise, aids them.

It is so simple that a teacher can in few weeks prepare himself to give instructions which children of eight years can receive as well as adults, or better.

The cost is little. The teacher can suply himself fully with the means of acquiition for one dollar, and furnish the Phonetic Department of his library handsomely for less than five dollars, including Storr's Phonetic Dictionary (\$3.50). He should possess Wright's Analytical Or-

thography (25c.), A. S. Barnes & Co., N. The scholar requires but blackboard and slate for first year; a Reader (25c.) for the next term; and a Manual (60c. for subsequent instruction. Enquire of B. Pitman, Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. W .- BOALSBURG.

[For the Lewisburg Chronicle.] MESSRS. EDITORS : " A Calm" inquires what I call "a 'strong wind,' and 'a very strong wind," remarking that " according to the table there was scarcely any strong wind, and never any storm, or with performances the most notoriously even very strong wind at all," during Febloathesome. Even the priests acted like ruary. I answer, that but six numbers madmen, howling like starving wolves, are used to express all possible degrees of and shricking as if suffering the most force of the wind. Of these the highest intense agony, while the multitude, like a is applicable only to those very violent man who was begging cold victuals from the most shameful, the sacrifice of human and at those hours we had no wind during which he paid. view of all this, well might the wise obser. formed at the time the wind was blowing, placed in the class of very strong winds, which is designed for the most violent gales If the picture thus drawn be still imperconsulting my journal, that I have twice appealed. during the month marked the wind as 5, namely, on the 12th, at 10 A. M., and on the 18th, at the same hour. On the 17th,

The statement that, " according to the table there was scarcely any strong wind," is an error. The wind is marked 4 on I.) Echo. seven days of the month, namely, the 1st, 11th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 23d and 25th, one further to be observed, that when the range of the thermometer is very low, the wind is not very often violent.

The wind is marked in six degree agree with an extended system of simultaneous observations, made under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, by about 300 observers, scattered throughout the United States and Canada. Some changes have quite recently been agreed on in the mode of registering, and in some other respects; and the records of these observations are hereafter to be transmitted to the Patent Office, and some of the results incorporated into the Agricultural Reports. One of these changes gives ten degrees for the force of the wind. adopt them after the present month.

To the second question, " Did not on inch of water fall in the form of snow du ring all last month?" I answer, No. We had a great deal of snow in January, and it remained on the ground, but not much fell in February. One inch of snow water

Allow me to take this opportunity of correcting a typographical blunder that gods. See what our fathers, and we, ourselves, should have been, had not the light occurs twice in the Record for February. of the Gospel dissipated our darkness. The instrument which indicates the Each story in fable, every circumstance in amount of moisture present in the air is the life of the gods, ought at once to fill us called the "Psychnometer," and not with confusion, admiration and gratitude." "Psychometer."

### Keeping Furs in Summer.

About the 1st of April, or on the approach of warm weather, lightly whip, le, beautiful and invaluable art, had its comb and brush your furs till they are birth at about the same period as the elec- perfectly free from dust, sprinkle them with a little spirits of any kind and wrap them in clean linen. Put them in a tight It is taught in the High and Grammar box or drawer, and keep the air from them Schools of Philadelphia, New York, Bos- as much as possible. In this situation ton, and other cities, and in a large and they may remain ten or fifteen days, when they ought to be examined and the whipping, combing and brushing repeated. The insects most destructive to furs, are

writing, unless he has acquired a familiar- meats, &c. It appears and deposits eggs ity with the principles and practice of the early in the spring. This kind of moth art. Its introduction into schools, and dses not eat the fur, but preys altogether practice by scholars at an early age, is on the skin. Next the small ash colored commended by the following essential miller, which produces the moth that destroys all kinds of woolen stuffs, and may be seen hovering about the candle on a separate sounds of the language, the ne- summer evening. This kind particularly glect of which is very general and is the preys upon and destroys the furs, and ought to be most guarded against, also the mite, which are very numerous. They appear like dust, and are scarcely perceptible to the paked eye. They subsist upon and destroy the fibrous membrane which attaches the fur to the skin. Hence the exception, but so are those we procure y prejudicial, for no insects fly about in he air, it not only affords them an opportunity of getting in and breeding, but the warmth of the sun nourishes and supports hem, and at the same time spoils the color and destroys the life and beauty of the

skins-may be preserved by beating them well in the spring, and heading them up n an air tight spirit cask, which had been recently emptied. Especial care must always be taken to have furs, woolens, &c., clean and free from insects when put up for the season—and no means are adequate to the preservation of furs that are badly dressed and not cleansed of the natural A TROY FURRIER.

#### St. Patrick's Birth-Day.

On the 8th day of March it was, some people say,

Now the first faction fight in ould Ireland, they my, Was all on account of St. Patrick's birth-day; Some fought for the Sth—for the 9th more would di Some fought for the Sth—for the 5th more would die,
And who wouldn't see right, sure they blackened his eye
At last both the factions so positive grew
That they sace had a birth-day—so then Pat had Two—
Till Father Mulcahey, who showed them their sins,
Sald no one could have two birth-days but a TWING!

Says he, "B'ys! don't be fighting for 8 or for 9; If he wasn't a twins, sure our history would show Then they had a nice time, which completed their and we keep up the practice from that day to this

LIQUOR IN RHODE ISLAND.-Wm. S. ry was arraigned before Justice Sheftumultuous confusion. Roman matrons ded but seldom. To account for the abdanced before the consecrated altars, the inhuman gladiators performed their hellish kept in mind that the force of the wind is ted. He confessed his guilt, and was fined AN IMPOSTOR BEGGAR.—An Irish wegyrations, and worst of all, the ceremony indicated only at the hours of observation, \$20 and costs, amounting to about \$25,

Silas Beverly was brought before Justice Knight, of this town, yesterday, on charge of being a common seller of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the law. He was adjudged guilty, and fined \$20 and costs, and ten days' imprisonment. He

morning, for Kingston jail .- Westerly (R. soft .- Lewisburg Chron.

Suppering .- The bark Amelia, Lieut. Werden, left Port au Prince for the U. S. fourth of the whole number of days. It is on the 1st Dec., but began to leak, and in addition was left a wreck by a storm. A barrel of damaged rice and bread was all the provisions they had, except the RATS, which were abundant, and on which with ice they were kept from starving 22 days, when they were found by the British ship Ida, and taken into St. Thomas, after being at sea 62 days. [J. Geddes Maxwell we suppose was on board the Amelia.]

Oliver Glazier,a Revolutionary pension er, died in Northboro', Mass., February 5th, at the advanced age of 93 years. Mr Glazier entered the army at the age of 16. and served in New Jersey, Rhode Island and at West Point. He leaves eight children, thirty-six grand children, eighty-one which is I think an improvement. I shall great grand children, and two great great grand shildren.

> The other day, our little boy saw "colored lady," for the first time; after contemplating the strange phenomenon moment, with his little hands behind him. he went up to her, and looking into her face, exclaimed, with a countenance indiscribable, "Why don't you wash you?"

Foxes, in Chester county, the Village Record says, have been quite numero the past winter and many a hen-roost has suffered by them. Owing to the severe weather and the long spell of sleighing the amusement of fox-hunting has been but little indulged in.

of last year, a remarkable and interesting erop; for, unless they get a good growth hygienie circumstance is made known, namely, that not a single death from small- checked, and onions are by this means fropox occurred during that period. This is quently not larger than chestnuts. justly considered as striking evidence of the care taken by the faculty to procure healthy vaccine matter.

A French paper, seeing Mr. Banks styled a "Black Republican," gravely stated that the Americans had chosen as Speaker of the H. of R., "a colored man," and that the South deemed it highly offensive act.

#### THE FARM ---The Garden---The Orchard.

Patent Office Seeds.

MESSES. EDITORS :- In answer to you call for information about Patent Office Seeds, I would say for one that after having made a faithful trial of those which

come within the Horticultural province, I found none worthy of special commenda tion. True, the seeds were good, without serice of sunning and airing furs is high- from any respectable dealer in the article; and, as it regards varieties, they were of the eld approved sorts, or worse. The as-paragus and Sca Kale, of course, can not have been tried in one year. The carrots, both the St. James and the Short Red, were earlier, especially the latter, than the Long Orange, but much smaller, and with me they have not kept as well. On the whole, I think we are fairly indebted to Government for several papers of seeds which we should have had to purchase if he had not given them to us, and which I suppose he must have paid for out of his own pocket. What a benevolent gentleman, to send such loads of them over the country, to people whom he never saw, and who have not the least claim on him! If it were not for looking a gift horse in the mouth, we might perhaps conceive of some more useful way in which the cost of them could be expended; but good is done as it is, and when we think how busy Government must be in keeping Great Britain off from us, and extending the blessings of Slavery, and comenting the Union, I feel that a poor agriculturist, especially a Northern one, representing only one of the subordinate interests of the country, may well say, smallest favors, thankfully re-EXPERIMENTES. ceived !

We know not when one could find a tion on Spring Work for the Garden, in Mr. SAUNDERS, of Germantown, in the seed a bed of 40 square feet. less convenient one which is liable to the ground has been disturbed in warm dry weather. We attribute the evil, thereoften falls on the yet damp bed, finishing it into a mortar, which hardens according-Harvy C. Richmond and Chas. H. Card, ly. If we could dig our ground so as to were also, at the same time, charged with have the surface dry thoroughly before a greenhouse, grapery, or even a spare frame selling intoxicating liquors in violation of rain, we should probably avoid much of law. They were adjudged guilty, and or- the trouble, but as this can not always be, dered to pay a fine of \$20 and costs, and the next best thing is to prepare the soil to be imprisoned ten days. They left in well, and then rely on the mulching, recharge of officers Olney and Collins, this commended by Mr. Saunders, to keep it crop. The corn should be put out in the

## Garden Hints for March.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—This is prove bially a busy month in gardens; much, however, depends upon the state of the weather and the soil. The principal crops should be put in as early as possible. A the only difference between failure and success. Those, therefore, who have duly attended to the draining and scrating of the soil, will now reap the advantages of they can crop the ground, as there is no gain in cropping before the soil is in a fit condition. Clayer loams require especial care : if they are tramped upon or disturbed while wet, the ground will not recover its friability during the season, but will remain lumpy and crack open in fissures during the dry weather, to the great injury of the plants growing in it.

Manute that is applied to early crops should be well decomposed, that its action may be concentrated and immediately offective. Premising that the ground has previously been deeply turned over, the manure should only be lightly dug in: for early peas, born carrots, paraley, onions, &c., this is a good method; but for crops that have to withstand the droughts of summer, the manure should be put in the bottom of the trench, not less than a foot

Among other things requiring earliest attention may be mentio ed salsify, onions, persnips, spinach, tarnipe, beate, persley, peas and potatoes; the two former must be your time, your money, and your temper. soil eggs for four shillings spices.

According to the Berlin obituary lists sown early to get anything like a proper before warm weather, they are severely

All garden crops should be grown should never be employed in the preparation of ground for seed. This as a rule.

growth to the roots of plants.

them with a depth of soil about equal to of carefully conducted, well arranged, de their own thickness. This cannot always tailed experiments, there is nothing so be strictly done but it should be aimed at much to be desired as a bringing out of

as near as possible. Much difficulty frequently occurs in ces of practical men. And we can ved at the exact moment, the crop will king; let it be entirely a conven chaff. A slight sprinkling over the drills

allowed to remain. I know of no superior mode of harvesting Indian corn, whether method to insure a speedy germination and growth of small seeds, such as celery, carrots, &c. Even should the weather prove time to plow sward land for corn, and a thousand other things were men differ, will good crop of young plants may thus be soon find that the loss of a dinner will be ndered certain. For early crops the old adage of "sow

thick and thin quick" is very appropriate. One pint of peas will sow a row of 60 feet; more comprehensive summary of instruc- feet; beans, one pint will plant 150 feet of a row; and half an ounce of cabbage. the same compass, than the following from brocoli, cauliflowers, and their allies, will

March No. of the Horticulturist. We Those who have wet, late soils to work should demur, however, to his prohibition on, will find it a great advantage in their proved through its influence, and are conof the rake; for while we realise the dif- early grops of peas and beans to plant them fident that none of the members of that ficulty which he points out, we know of on the surface, and throw a little soil over body regret the time and trouble invested

New plantations of asparagus, rhubarb, equal objection. We suppose many have and horseradish may be made now. The noticed that the baking of the surface does soil should be trenched eighteen inches not take place, to the same extent, after deep, and heavily manured. The former is most readily cultivated when planted in rows three feet apart, plant six inches fore, to the fact that in spring, the rain apart. Two year old plants should be used, or sow seed and thin out as they ad-

Those who have the convenience of a may forward a few dozen pots of sweet corn, peas, or dwarf beans. By doing so, a dish or two of these vegetables may be had several days in advance of the regular ground when about a foot high, the peas and beans when grown three inches. Sow the peas thickly over the surface of the pots, and, when planting them out, separate them gently in the drill. They should be staked at once, which will protect them from frosty nights. The above is the most convenient method of forwarding peas. It few days' delay at this time is frequently is necessary that all crops thus forwarded should be thoroughly inured to the weather, by exposure several days before final

transplanting.

FLOWER GARDEN.—To have a good distheir foresight, in the facility with which play of flowers during next summer, dig five or six inches of manure eighteen in thes deep in the flower beds. If the ground is trenched over and the poor soil brought to the surface, so much the better. The surface soil being poor will throw the plants into flower at once, and this flowering property will be maintained as warm weather increases, on account of the roots coming in contact with the manure below.

GENERAL REMARKS.—This is a season when many are stocking their vegetable, fruit and flower gardens; a little advice may not be out of place. Be careful, then, of your purchases; buy nothing that is second-rate, and do not bunt after bargains places, and every small opening effectually at attotion stores. The best of everything takes up no more room than the worst. Deal with respectable established nursery-men and seedsmen, men who have reputa-page of the draintions to preserve. Make out your lists be- The Albany (NY.) Knickerbocker says: forehand, and, while you cannot trust your own judgement, get the advice of some

FARMERS' CLUBS. Among the best instrumentalities to

awaken interest in the improvement of our modes of cultivation, there are none that stand higher than the one named at the head of this article. A few words as the benefits of compulsory vaccination, and the drill system; it is otherwise impossible to the uses of these associations and their to do them full justice in culture. A rake mode of action, may not be thrown away. Every farmer has peculiarities in his management of each branch of his calling, and Exceptions may be made in particular for every one of his peculiarities, if he is cases; but very much injury results from a sensible man, he has a reason that to the prevailing system of breaking and ra- him is abundantly satisfactory. He is king the ground until it is as fine as pow- confident that if his neighbor would but der. Our heavy rains beat such soils into follow his mode of cultivating a crop or a mortar consistency, and the sun bakes it rearing an animal, he would be greatly into a hard crust, through which young benefited, and eminently more successful plants cannot penetrate. Equally injuri- than he is to follow his own. While his ous is that old system, which is yet fre- neighbor believes precisely the same in requently recommended, to trample in seeds gard to him. Let these two men, with The great feature in cultivation is to half a dozen others who hold all shades of keep the soil loose, more especially on the opinion on the points where the two differ, surface, as it retards evaporation of con- meet to discuss the mooted questions, and tained moisture, and admits the unimpeded there are a hundred chances to one that access of the various agents of vegetable the opinions and practice of every man in the room would be modified and improved. With regard to the depth that needs In the present unsatisfactory condition of hould be covered, it is a safe rule to cover agricultural science, next to a long series opinions, and a comparison of the practiraising young crops in strong soils, from ceive of no means so well calculated to do their liability to bake on the surface, as it as a pleasant neighborhood gathering of alluded to above. A slight covering of farmers of an evening, to talk over the hay or short grass prevents the formation modes of practice pursued by them indiof this crust, and enables the tender plants vidually in reference to some particular to get through the surface; but, unless subject to which the evening is devoted. carefully watched, and the covering remo. There need be no formality or speech marun a risk of destruction from its being meeting, and a record kept of the mode shaded and drawn up tender. The best advocated by each person, in order to give material that I have ever used is wheat some value and perpetuity to the discus-

Our word for it, a dozen farmers in any from its nature, offers no resistance to the future growth of plants. Of course, it is to cut it to the ground or to cut the stalks and leave it to ripen on the hill ; the best time to plow sward land for corn, and a preferred to missing the meeting of the

Aud no dozen men can get together and pass one evening in two weeks through the winter and discuss questions upon which for late crops the same quantity will sow they are all well informed, without giving 100 feet. Carrot, one ounce will sow a and getting more useful knowledge than row of 150 feet long; parsnip, half an they suppose; every one of them will find ounce 150 feet; Spinach, one ounce 120 his views more or less changed, or will have the satisfaction of seeing that his neighbor has changed his and his practice. We have seen the working of an institution of this sort, and can instance individual and aggregate practice wonderfully imin the Farmer's Club.

The mode of management is very simple-an organisation for order requires merely a President, V. President, Clerk, and Treasurer, a tax just sufficient to heat and light the room used and no more; a subject is chosen to be discussed at the next meeting, and two men or four, who are supposed to think a little upon the matter, to break ground in the discussion. One of these men at the meeting gives his opinions upon the matter in hand sitting down, and with no sort of formality,-if any one differs with him he states his opinion and objections; the courtesy that maintains good order prevents confusion but there will be plenty of warm debats and strong advocacy of individual views. We earnestly commend this matter to our readers. Clubs will confer a favor if they will send us reports of their discussions ; we shall be glad to publish any that possess general interest. Those who have experienced the advantages of an institution of this sort, will advance the interest of progressive agriculture, if they will furnish a detail of the workings of their own institutions, the subjects discussed, and the benefits derived .- The Homestead.

How to MAKE A HORSE CARRY HIS TAIL STRAIGHT .- I had a very fine colt, that carried his tail on one side, and was continually throwing it over the driving line, when to cure him of this habit, I braided a loop in his tail and tied it with a string to the trace on the same side on which he carried it, and when he found it was tied he would pull on it, when I would let him up a little gradually on the string until at length he came to carry his tail perfectly straight -Boston Cultivator.

ROOTS OF TREES IN PIPE DRAINS .-Where drains have to be laid nous the roots of trees, it is important that they should be well bedded in coment, at those closed. Whenever the water can get in the roots also will find their way, and eventually cause much trouble in the stop-

-"A first class Shangbai cock will cat as much as a borse. In consequence, it is not experienced friend on whom you can rely. not profitable to grow Shanghais, unless By doing so you will save your ground, you can buy oats for ten coute a bushel ar