# CHRONICEE LEWISBURG

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## The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1856.

LF The following we find in the Evangelical Messenger-the organ of the Albright Methodists-edited by the venerable Jons DREISDACH. It hits the nail on the head.

#### Ministers and Politics.

During the past year or so, no one can have failed to notice the vindictive assaults of the Nebraska orators, upon the clergy, generally, for the reason that they raised their voices against the great iniquity in- attendance, as arranged, was 132. volved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Nothing was too extreme to be said about them-nothing too false or absurd. But as soon as a minister was found volunteering a defence of slavery, it was all right that he should preach politics. The letters of the Rev. Mr. Brockenridge have been published with approval by nearly all the Nebraska papers in the country. We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a tour of several months in one of the slave States, that the ministers there are in the constant habit of preaching polities, and that their sermons are published in the political papers just as so much other political matter ald be. But we do not see them rebuked in any way, for the reason that they advocate and uphold the 'peculiar institution.'
We commend these facts to those who are so much 'stirred up' because a Northern preacher occasionaly speaks for Freedom. -Daily Democrat.

they happen to be on the wrong side !

Thomas W. Bannen, of Ohio, settled in Kaneas with his family, and exerted his lawful influence in good faith towards making a Free State. While riding along the highway, he was shot dead by some cowardly ruffians the fatal ball it is believed, coming from the gun of a Slavery bully, (in the pay of the Government.) named Class. No attempt has been made to arrest or punish him by law, as such efforts would be useless

### THE BURIAL OF BARBER.

Br Jone G. Warrins....(National Era.) Bear him, comrades, to his grave; Never over one more brave Shall the prairie grasses weep, In the ages yet to come, When the millions in our room, What we row in tears, shall reap.

Bear him up the icy hill, ith the Kansas frozen still As his noble heart, below; And the land he came to till With a freeman's thews and will, And his poor hut roofed with snow!

One more look of that dread face, Of his murder's ghastly trace ! One more kiss, ch, widowed one! Lay your left hands on his brow, Lift your right hands up, and vow That his work shall yet be done!

Patience, friends ! The eye of God Watches, lidless, day and night; And the dead man in his shroud, And the widow weeping load, And our hearts, are all in sight.

Every deadly threat that swells Vith the roar of gambling hells, Every brutal jest and jeer, Of the cruel heart of man, Though but whispered, He can hear!

You in suffering, they in crime, Wait the just award of time. Wait the vengeance that is due; Not in vain a heart shall break, Not a tear for Freedom's sake Fall unheeded : Gon is TRUE!

While the flag with stars bedecked Threatens where it should protect, And the Law shakes hand with Crime, Match your patience to your fate, And abide the better time !

Patience, friends! The human heart Everywhere shall take your part, Everywhere for you shall pray; On your side are nature's laws, And God's life is in the cause That you suffer for to-day.

Well to suffer, is divine; Well to suffer, is divine; Pass the watchword down the line, Pass the countersign-" Espura Not to him who rashly dares, But to him who nobly bears, Is the victor's garland sure-

Frozen earth to frozen breast, Lay our slain one down to rest; Lay bim down in hope and faith, And above the broken sod, Once again, to Freedom's God,

Pledge vourselves for life or death-That the State whose walls ye lay In your blood and tears, to-day, Shall be free from bonds of shame, And your goodly land untrod By the feet of Slavery, shod

With cursing as with flame Plant the Buckeye on his grave, For the hunter of the slave In its shadow can not rest;

And let martyr-mound and tree Be your pledge and guaranty Of the freedom of the West!

"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD."-Last week, the Court in Philad'a fined seven landlords, viz. James C.Smith, John H. Sheredin, Wm. Shinn, R.G.Simkins, Tho's Butz, James Elliot, and Wm. Carrels, Jr., Fifty Dollars each, and sentenced each of them to undergo an impris- the country by the unjust and sectional onment of Thirty Days, for selling liquor on Sunday. They are all "respectable" men, and as such were taken to Prison in carriages! Judge Kelly, however, thought eracy of Slave States formed out of terriviolating the law, and attempted to run a tilt with it. As the law has now been found stronger than liquor, it is believed hereafter be sold on Sunday.

### American, Whig & Republican Union State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1856.

The Pennsylvania Convention, composed of representatives of the Whig, American, and Republican parties, met in the hall of the House of Representatives at 12, M., when JOHN COVODE, M.C. from Westm'd county, was appointed Chairman pro tem., and Messrs. Beatty, Funk, and Ingham, Secretaries. The number of Delegates in

Committees to report Officers, and on contested Seats, were appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

AMERNOON SESSION The Committee reported the following, who were unanimously elected Officers of the Convention :

President-G. J. BALL, of Erie. Vice Presidents-H. Jones Brooke, Wm. Stewart, Dr J. Wright, T.E. Franklin, Josiah Copley, E. Beatty, C.T. Jones, Andw Carns,
J.F. Linderman, Jona. Knight, Hy Johnson,
Sami Royer, L. L. M'Guffin, D.C. Boal, R.

evil. P.M'Dowell, Wm. Jessup, J. M.Oliphant, Tho.J. Power, J.B.M' Annally.

Secretaries-E. M. Pherson, J. M. Rein-hart, J.W. T. M'Allister, J. N. M'Donald, Mercur, Tho.C.Steel.

Mr. BALL, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He was one of those who had The Democrat might have noticed also joined in the call for the Convention. He the fact, in the same connection, that the bad signed it after anxious deliberation, pro-slavery letters of Dr. Longstreet, of the believing that the public mind was prepa-Church South, written to Dr. Winans, some red for such a step; that the different time since, are now being re-published ex- elements would select their delegates from tensively in the Southern papers, as evid- the earnest class of their friends, and send ences of the aid and comfort furnished by them here to unite upon some practicable preachers and doctors of divinity, of that basis to give effect to the power we possess. genus, to Slavery. Southerners neveraccuse He referred to the American, Republican, preachers of preaching politics, only when and Whig parties, and their distinctive characteristics, and closed with an earnest and effective appeal in support of a candid union of the parties.

> The contested seats were disposed of. A committed of one from each Senatorrial district was then appointed, to report

Nominations were then made for the different Offices to be filled at the October election, when 17 gentlemen, from different parts of the State, were proposed for Canal Commissioner, 13 for Auditor General and 13 for Surveyor General.

EVENING SESSION.

By request, Judge Jessup of Susquebanus county, addressed the Convention, followed by Gen. Williamson of Huntingdon.

Judge Wilmot, of Bradford, was called up, and, though expressing a desire not to speak, addressed the Convention briefly. He spoke of Slavery and its aggressions. He had no desire to interfere with slavery of Westmoreland, Howard, and Dr. Gazwhere it existed, but was opposed to its zam of Pittsburg, passed unanimously: candidates nominated should have hearty support.

Mr. M'Calmont, from committee, reported the following, which were taken up sion, amended and adopted as follows:

RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The freemen of Pennsylva nia, opposed to the National Administration, are divided into political organizations, holding, on some questions of governmental policy, divers opinions; yet it is believed that a large majority of the freemen of this State are agreed upon the momentous issues forced upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; by the undisguised policy of the National Administration to impose, by violence and fraud, Slavery upon Kansas, contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the inhabitants; and by its unjust, illiberal and Anti-American preference in the appointment of men of foreign birth over those born upon the soil, to offices of trust and honor, as well as in the distribution of its patronage:

is the only bond that can unite effectively bonest men in political action : Therefore,

Resolved. That, animated by the spirit of concession, we will cordially unite in the support of the candidates to be nomiof those principles upon which we are mu- and an old line Whig.

tually agreed. Resolved, That the present National Administration, by the exercise of an unwarrantable influence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, at the instance of their places might be filled by inefficient and corrupt partizans; by refusing to protect the freemen of Kansas in the enjoyment of the rights designed to be secured maintainance of laws for the protection of the people and the honor of the country— has justly forfeited all claim to the confidence and respect of the people of this

Commonwealth. Resolved, That we will use all horors. ble means to check the evils inflicted upon measures adopted by the present National Administration, brought about by the exereise of its patronage; that we are utterly opposed to the admission into the Confedtheir "respectability" an aggravation, inas- tory once consecrated to Freedom; and much as they well knew that they were also to the extension of Slavery into any

territories of the United States now Free. Resolved, That we cordially disapprove of the interference of foreign influence of every kind in our civil and religious affairs; that in Philadelphia, at least no, liquor will and are equally hostile to the interference

States in the affairs of other nations, regarding any such interference as unwise, and in conflict with the recommendation of Washington's Farewell Address, which in-

eign nations.

Resolved, That we regard the panderings of any party to foreign influence as fraught with manifold evils to the country, threatening the stability of our institutions and endangering the morals of the people east upon our shores from the hospitals and prisons of Europe.

Resolved, That as American liberty depends for its preservation on the intellitempts, by whomsoever made, or from trials of many a city pastorate. whatever quarter instigated, to destroy such a beneficent system by perverting it to secturian purposes, or opposing its pro-gress and extension, because it is not the instrument of inculcating any particular

Resolved, That the respect and confidence of this Convention and the people of this Commonwealth are due to the present Chief Magistrate of the State and to the members of his Administration, for the integrity, purity of purpose and sterling patriotism manifested in their official conduct, and we heartily commend them to the support of every citizen who values the honor and interests of the State, and can appreciate the virtues of devoted and faithful public servants.

THURSDAY, March 27. After a number of nominees had been withdrawn, the Convention this morning proceeded to vote directly for a candidate

for Auditor General, as follows : 7 | Walborn 91 | Evans Sankey Phelps 3 M'Conkey 2 Waterhouse Foust

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong county, having received a majority of all the votes, was unanimously declared the

nominee for Auditor General. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. 88 | Cobean 6 Brown Shedaker

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,

Snively

the nominee for that office. CANAL COMMISSIONER. 78 | Williamson 5 | Power 20 | Lloyd Martin

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York county, was declared the nomince. On motion of Mr. Wills of Adams, tained by Gen. Small of Philad., Covede

extension. He hoped the Convention | Resolved, That the ticket just nominated would harmonize every interest, and the be unanimously declared the ticket of this support of all persons opposed to the present National Administration, at the elec-

tion on the 2d Tuesday of October next. The Chair then announced a State Cen-

from each Senatorial District, viz : J. R. Flanigen, Jacob Dock, Henry L. Benner, O P Coroman, C. Thompson Jones, W. H. Slingluff, H. Jones Brooks, Daniel R. Clymer, Henry T. Darlington, Peter Martin, Geo. D. Hoffman, C. F. Muench, B. S. Hagenouch, Chas. P. Waller, David frowns down upon the humble and poor willis, Abraham Norry, E. Beatty, David disciple of Jesus of Nazareth. Hither, Wm. Jessup, Gen. Ashley M. Hills, Wm. Stewart, John W. Horne, Michael Weyand, A. H. Miler, T. L. Shields, Thomas MillerJ r., Wm. H. Koontz, Philip Clover, Israel Gutelius, Robert Stitt, and Robt.

nated by this Convention, upon the basis Republican; Mr. Cochran from the East, Here, then, is real worship. This is the leave the vessel, and she went to sea, and Northern, Middle and Western States, as

a solid, invincible column in opposition to audience-room above? the so called Democracy, are worthy of to them by the Constitution and laws of emulation in the States of New York and the United States-thereby showing itself Ohio, and we trust that they will go and powerful for mischief, but feeble in the do likewise. Americans, Republicans and Old Line Whigs can by coalescing in State contests, easily sweep the Sham Democracy before them like chaff before the wind We congratulate the members of the late Union Convention, upon the harmony which marked its proceedings, and the consolidated opposition to the National Administration on the cheering prospect of carrying Pennsylvania next Fall by overwhelming majorities. We will indeed, have "Union for the sake of the Union."

Quaint old Fuller says "Let him who intendent of Penitentiary. expects one class of society to prosper in of the government or people of the United can smile while the other is pinched." Parks, cx Jailor.

-Reading Journal.

#### A Refuge for Pure Worship.

[President WAYLAND, in a series of articles in the New York Examiner on the Principle culcates, with emphatic earnestness, the and Practices of certain Churches, gives the propriety of avoiding the adoption of any following discriminating facts, which admit policy which might involve us in unprofit- of a very wide application :)

able and dangerous controversies with for--I have stated briefly some of the temptations which beset the path of the minister of a fashionable congregation. What human virtue can be expected to resist such insidious and continued pressure? We complain that ministers are by a contact with the paupers and felons not faithful, and yet we surround them with conditions that would render faithfulness almost a miracle. I hesitate not to say, that a man who would welcome gence of the people, universal education is the fagot or scaffold, rather than deny his the first duty of the State, and that all at- Lord, might succumb under the moral

> When I say succumb, I beg to be understood. I do not mean that a good man, under such circumstances, would deny the faith, or become vicious in charbe strange if his life did not witness a ceaseless struggle between his conscience and his practice. He knows that if he should preach the gospel in its simplicity. and tell men their duty and their danger with all plainness, the congregation would be amazed, and either he would, by the grace of God, change them, or they would very soon change their minister. He would generally resort to a middle course, and preach, not to convert souls, but to build up his "society." He would preach religious truth, but preach it in so general a manner, unfolding the doctrine, but applying it to no one, that the whole congregation would believe it, but not an individual would ever turn it to any practical moral purpose. His sermons would be addressed in reality to neither saints nor sinners, but to some imaginary class of class nor the other. No one is converted by his preaching; in fact, it is not expected the church are made from the Sabbath school and the Bible class, where a few men and women, unknown to the world, and it may be, unknown to the leading the minds of the young. So far as his minution. Subbath services are concerned, the minis-

way, and this seems all that he can expect [Notwithstanding the above described to attract notice. to accomplish. But beset as is the pastor by these discouragements, there is yet one place toseparately, and after full and free discus- tral Committee of thirty-three, being one evening of some week day, he meets his forms for the congregation the worship of C. Boal, John Penn Jones, P. T. Maus, while their fellow Subbath worshipers are

#### Selected for the Lewisburg Chronicle. Facts and Figures.

REAL EFFECTS OF THE PROHIBITORY LI-QUOR LAW IN NEW YORK STATE. The following is an exact copy from the ail and police dockets of a few cities and counties, certified by their respective jailors and police officers.

The number committed to the Cayuga county jail from July 6 to December 31. 1854, compared with the same time in 1855 is 85 to 59-decrease in favor of the law 26. J. T. Knapp, Jailor.

same time 138 to 103-decrease in favor Tribune says : of the law 35. Augustus Norton, Super-

Seneca county jail stands 75 to 28, which distress, try whether one side of his face -decrease in favor of the law 47. Thos. | lar slaver, and in her hold, which runs season's hay, we should like to

Ontario county jail stands 89 to 45; 600 negroes. A large quantity of rice, ecrease in favor of the law, 44. W. C. beans and pilot bread was on board. Her

Edmondston, Turnkey. The number of committals to the Albany ted in each year is 1,974 to 1,278; decrease in favor of the law, 696.

J. T. Cuddeback, Police Justice. Police record of Auburn stands for the

less than half what it was under the old license system. The police record of Rochester shows

,552 committals during the period specified in 1854, to 740 for the same period in 1855-decrease in favor of the law 812, less than half what it was under the old system. S. W. D. Moore, Police Justice. The record of Utica for four months previous to the 6th of July, compared with

four months succeeding, stands 165 to 80decrease 85, being less than half the crime committed before. J. H. Bostwick, Po--The whole number of committals re-

corded from the 6th of July to the 31st of December 1854, is 4,960, to 2,898 during the same months in 1855-making a total decrease in favor of the law of 2,062.

The yearly increase of crime is [commonly] about one tenth, which added to 4,960 gives 5,460, the number that would have been committed had nothing prevented. But instead of 5,460 we only have 2,898, a falling off 2,562 in less than six portion of the hay made in 1855 is of in. the plant is used fresh from the garden. months-but a fraction more than half what ferior quality. Clover hay seems to be it would have been under the old license more generally defective in quality than

Again, the number committed to the Police Office of Rochester, from the 6th which originates mainly from mildew and to the 31st of July, 1854, was 261, for mustiness. Already we hear of horses this same time in 1855 it was only 61, and suffering in their respiratory organs from 19 of these for drunkenness, leaving it dusty hay. Other proofs of the inferiority 261 to 42, a decrease in 26 days of 219, of last summer's crop of hay we have obmoral agents, belonging neither to the one showing only one sixth as much crime as served, as, for example, that animals fed under the old law.

-only one-eighth. In many places the causing slavering in both horses, oxen, press home the claims of the gospel upon easily accounts for this unprecedented di- to be getting very thin in flesh. As they this admonition at our expense. Fruits

ter sinks down into settled hopelessness, much pains to collect, and the story they large yard, they did not come under the Our black raspberries, particularly, are a and consoles himself with reflections upon tell is one of interest to all. If mistakes inspection of the person having the care great acquisition to our winter table." the importance of the pulpit to the gener- have occurred in the figures, we shall has- of them sufficiently near to admit of his al condition of the community, its conserten to correct them. We have on hand noticing, what indeed was not at all sus-

happy effects, the Court of Appeals of the

preparing for the concert, the assembly, the THE SLAVER MARY E. SMITH, recent- much of it was injured by repeated wet- day. I tried it cooked and raw, wet and opera, or the theatre, the saints resort to ly captured and taken into Bahla, with a tings. hold communion with their Saviour. Here cargo of slaves on board, many of whom the minister of Christ can breathe freely. died from suffocation, was fitted out at fed to stock of all kinds is at all as gene-Here he can pour out his heart in suppli- Boston last August. The parties were rally prevalent as we suppose it must be The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Officers and Members of the hearer sympathizes. Here he can speak attempted to arrest them, but they went the unfavorable weather about haying time, Legislature, for their kindness in granting the language of Canaan, and he feels that down the harbor in the night, with a steam every one who has any regard for the the use of the Hall: when the Convention every hearer understands it. Here, with tug. She was pursued and boarded, but health, comfort, or good condition of his And Whereas, Agreement in principle adjourned with three hearty cheers for his whole soul, in the exercise of a lively the pilot who had her in charge refused to creatures will watch closely and endeavor faith, he can urge men to repent and be- bring her to, on the ground that the Dep- to determine whether or not those which The ticket gives great satisfaction. Mr. lieve, for he knows that those still unre- uty Marshal had no authority to stop the are fed entirely or principally upon hay Phelps is from the West, and an Ameri- generate, who come within this circle, are vessel. Having no sufficient force to back are keeping in good condition. If horses, can; Mr. Laporte from the North, and a inquiring what they must do to be saved. him, the Deputy Marshal was obliged to cattle, cows, and sheep suffer all over the real Sabbath of the soul. Here the piety we now have the results of her then inten- they have done to an observable extent in The harmonious manner in which the of saints is fed with manna from above. ded voyage. Subsequently the pilot was one neighborhood, then some remedy or proceedings of this Convention have pass- Here the lamp of Christian piety is fed tried before the District Court, Judge substitute must be devised. Some, in the ed off, augurs in the approaching State with the oil from the sanctuary. It is Sprague, for resisting the Marshal, in vicinity referred to, have given up feeding campaign, a victory for the opponents of thus that religion is kept alive in our taking the vessel to sea, but was acquited, hay, and have substituted for it chopped selfish and sectional politicians; by the re- the present general administration. The magnificent churches. Were it not for on the ruling of the Judge, that the pilot or chaffed straw with an addition of bran, moval of honest and competent men from unanimity of sentiment, and care which this, they would all sink, and be engulfed was not bound to stop the vessel in order meal, or other ground feed. We are still think so, if good, rich milk is wanted. has been taken in the selection of a State in formalism and wordliness. O why to enable the officer to make the arrest of strongly of opinion that sheep and all other ticket to harmonize all interests, and form | could not the vestry be removed to the the captain and mate. The Boston Post | stock will require more good shelter, more the law may justly punish all engaged in to, they will get poor or do worse. the perpetration of this atrocity.-Public

Slaver Captured at New York.

The Schooner Falmouth, seized at New

250 tons, painted black, with a red fillet without a single injurious shower. clear fore and aft, could stow away 500 or them on the subject .- L

and lumber for a slave deck. Two im- cess, so much in vogue, last summer of Watch House for the time above designa- mense coppers were also on board, toge- sealing up green fruits, &c., in cans. We ther with a number of spoons and dishes. may add that our own experience is about Police record of Syracuse stands 778 to stored with lint and castor oil enough for out right, except peaches in the glass jars. 515; decrease in favor of the law, 263. an army. A large number of cans of pre- and they were partially stewed before putserved meat were found, together with ting in. Even tomatoes, which were prespirits and wines, a coop full of chickens served so well in former years, in Chamsame time 104 to 50; decrease 54-being and four young grunters. From every pagne bottles, were unlike fresh fruit. The package and barrel all direction marks, as Ohio Cultivator says of it: well as other signs which could lead to the contents being traced to the store where they were purchased, or the person to

whom they were sent, were carefully era-

sed. Indeed, nothing could be found on

board, so far as we could see, which indi-

cated who owned her, or where she was

he was soon followed by the Marshals with the crew handcuffed, on their way to the King's County Prison.' It is also stated by the same journal that not less than thirty vessels are fitted out for the African slave trade at that port

every year.

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

Hay of 1855 Inferior.

From what has come under our persons observation, and from accounts of what has been observed by others, we are led to suppose it highly probable that a large proother kinds, and is, more than it usually is, affected with mildew, and the dust on it do not keep in as good condition as For this same time in the months of they should do, or have done in previous The record of the Syracuse Penitentiary of hay, especially that containing clover, were not put into the stable, but allowed preserved in the old fashioned way, in Such are the facts which we have taken to sleep under a shed and run in a pretty scaled glass bottles, come out much better.

Whatever may be the cause of this in- and sincerely State of New York has by a majority de. feriority in the quality of the hay provided without objection. Will those most expecision-two dissenting-declared the Pro- for this winter's use, it deserves the attenwards which he looks with hope. It is hibitory Law unconstitutional, in that it tion of all who are using fodder of this in the matter? the plain, humble vestry, where, on the destroyed "property," and in one or two kind, in order that some preventive or "In the fall of 1852, I began to feed other merely technical respects, while ad- cure be discovered. The cause is the't three farrow cows for the purpose of supbrethren and sisters, who are praying and mitting the power of the Legislature to by some to be the flashiness of the grass plying a milkman in this vicinity with waiting for the salvation of Israel. Here enact a prohibitory law. Efforts are being when cut for hay in consequence of the milk for market. I had a few sugar beets no organ distracts the attention, nor per- made to enact a law which shall avoid excessive rains of last spring and summer. and turnips with which I begun, and, as I these alleged unconstitutional features, but In some districts also, and probably in a designed the farrow cows for the butcher God. Here no architectural magnificence the session is so far advanced that its pas- great many, hay was very imperfectly in the spring, I commenced giving them cured in consequence of rains and showery meal from corn and burley, some ten bushweather. Much of it was put in barn or els old grain; then corn meal alone, in-How the North helps Slavery. stack that was not sufficiently dry; and creasing till they eat one peck each per

If this inferiority of the bay now being hopes that the vessel will be sent to Bos- care, and more grain during this winter, ton with the captain, mate and crew, that than they usually do. If not well looked

We clip the above from the Country Gentleman. It is quite likely that the hay throughout the Southwest is affected by the same causes. We should expect to York on the charge of having been fitted find it less nourishing, and not so well comparatively free from stones, the post out for the slave trade, is a beautiful clip- cured generally, as that of the preceding hole borer should be used, such as used per, of about 200 tons measurement, and season, because the growth was more pro- when boring the soil when setting telearrived at New York on the 7th inst., from tracted by rains, which also in many cases graph posts. This borer is 12 or 14 inch-Baltimore. She was sold immediately af- fell upon the cut grass. The crop of 1854 er diameter, and may be of any size. The ter arriving, by Capt. Warren, her owner, had sufficient rain to get a good start in portion of earth removed does not disturb for \$3,500, which was paid, cash down, in the early part of the season, and the drouth the surrounding soil. After inserting the Onondaga county jail stands for the gold, by parties to him unknown. The which set in before harvest, while it post, fill the space between it and the unchecked over-luxuriance, also concentrated disturbed soil with small stones-then pour "The schooner is a rakish schooner of the juices, and the crop was gotten up in a grout made of one part Rosendale or

around the base of her bulwarks. She is If any of our correspondents have ob- or gravel; in four days this hearthe highest degree, while the other is in shows a falling off two-thirds of the crime fitted up with all the appliances of a regu-

Fruits in Sealed Cans.

We find the following in two reliable hold was stowed full of casks of firewood, journals, respecting the result of the pro-The medicine chest, from Milhau's, was the same-not a solitary thing has come

" Putting up fruits in scaled cans, was extensively practised last fall. Many people are now enjoying the luxury of fresh peaches, tomatoes, and the like, much to their health and comfort. With the latest improvements in cans and canning, this is easily attainable in many sorts of fruits bound. After giving the necessary in-structions, Mr. McKeon went ashore, where and vegetables. Owing to the unusual wetness of last season, the fruit was very watery and unfit for late keeping, but our peaches and tomatoes open as nice as can be expected. Some people tried to seal up green corn, but as far as we know, failed in every instance to keep it good. We must try some more scientific plan to keep this dainty dish. Others have had a more sad experience in canning Bhubarb or Pie Plant, which contains so much oxalic seid, that on being used from the cans has nearly been the death of whole families. Keeping in this way seems to give more virulence to its poisonous qualities,

which are comparatively harmless when Let this matter be looked to." To this, the Rural (Maine) Intelligencer

"This caution is timely. Plants or fruits that contain oxalic acid will become other vegetables, may by standing too long in metallic vessels. We filled our cans

with green peas, beaus and corn, prepared with exact care, according to the directions. On opening a can of peas the other day, for the first time, there were something in that any one will be. The additions to July the committals to the Seneca county years, upon a like quantity. Upon quite both the smell and taste so odious, that jail, stand 13 to 2-only one sixth again. a number of farms, we learn, the feeding we cast them from us very speedily. The beans and corn proved less offensive, but stands for July 1854, 32 to 4 in July 1855 has been abandoned on account of its neither was a dish that any who surrounded our table would desire to cat. The members of the church and society, in sim- law was regarded for the month of July, and cows. Some colts which had been but whole, in our experience, was a decided Bradford county, was thereupon declared plicity and godly sincerity, prayerfully and the sale entirely abandoned—which for a short time fed on hay, were noticed failure, and others may have the benefit of

Corn Meal for Milch Cows.

The following, from the Rural New vative influence in politics, its value in the record of each month, separate, certi- pected, that they were affected very severe- Forker, is somewhat at variance with the the support of our liberties, and in the fied by the official signatures, the autographs ly with slavering. At length one of them generally received opinions of dairy-men preservation of our republican institutions. of which can be seen at our office at any standing near the well, waiting for a in our neighborhood. We are far, how-He believes that he is doing good in this time. - Rochester Daily Tribune, March 7. drink, made such a puddle of slaver as ever, from disputing the asserted fact that corn meal is a good food for mileh cows.

dry, mixed with cut fodder, composed of hav, straw and corn stalks cut up together, varying the amount of each as convenience might suggest, (as I think all animals require a variety.)

"Now for the result. The cows increased in milk, giving more on the above feed than they had done on grass during summer. Contrary to my expectations, they did not improve very fast in flesh on the food given, and I was obliged to dry them up early in March, to get them fit for the shambles. My cows that were coming in in the spring, had two quarts corn meal each per day, and they also gave milk liberally. The milk being sold daily, gave an excellent opportunity for testing he amount given at the time. I made up my mind that corn meal was the best for It has been tried considerably in this vicinity, with the same results as here given. I fed cut feed, but I do not think that would vary results; with me, if the cows get their daily allowance, I get the returns. Farmers, please try it, and and report the J. TALCOTT.'

Instead of digging post holes, in soi's hydraulic cement, with two parts of sand