

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
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RECORD OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MADE AT LEWISBURG, PA., MARCH, 1856.

DAY	RAIN-FALL		TEMPERATURE		WIND		RELATIVE HUMIDITY		STATE OF SKY	SUNSHINE	WIND-ROSE
	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.			
1	29.7	29.5	29.2	29.0	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
2	29.5	29.6	29.2	29.0	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
3	29.5	29.5	29.2	29.0	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
4	29.1	29.3	29.2	29.0	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
5	29.6	29.5	29.1	28.9	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
6	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.7	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
7	29.6	29.4	29.2	29.0	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
8	29.2	29.2	28.9	28.7	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
9	29.7	29.7	29.4	29.2	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
10	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.2	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
11	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.2	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
12	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
13	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
14	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
15	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
16	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
17	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
18	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
19	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
20	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
21	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
22	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
23	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
24	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
25	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
26	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
27	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
28	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
29	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
30	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
31	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.8	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
Mean	29.3	29.3	29.1	28.9	W	W	100	100	0	0	0
Total	29.3	29.3	29.1	28.9	W	W	100	100	0	0	0

Resolved, That we, the Teachers of Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, Lycoming and Columbia counties, in the Central Pennsylvania Teachers' Institute assembled, respectfully ask the Legislature to make such an appropriation as they in their wisdom may deem proper, for the purpose of supporting Teachers' Institutes in our respective counties.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Prof. S. R. Sweet, for the able manner in which he has conducted the exercises of the Institute; that he deserves our sympathy and aid for his untiring efforts to promote the cause of popular education throughout the country; and we hope the time will soon come when public sentiment will everywhere welcome and appreciate his efforts.

Resolved, That our cordial thanks are hereby tendered to Prof. H. D. Walker, for the active part he has taken in this Institute, and for the zeal he has manifested in the cause of popular education.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are hereby tendered to Prof. J. R. Lewis for highly interesting and instructive Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, delivered before this Institute.

Resolved, That we cordially tender our thanks to Rev. A. F. Fink for his instructive and interesting Lecture on the Phenomenon of Indian Summer.

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Resolved, That to the Committee of Arrangements, our cordial thanks are due for the active part they have taken in this Institute, and the zeal they have manifested in behalf of the cause of Common School Education.

Seeds and Seeding.
There is something in the very sight of a genuine seed store, that does us good. Even when we lived in the West and went to the country store, where the annual box of seed from the "Union Shaker Village," or the late rival box from "Landreth," was displayed, we felt a relaxation and *smell* garden long before it was time to have one. But how much more exciting and comforting is it to go into a seed establishment! True, a seed is a seed. But it is a good deal more than a seed. It has a history, and is ready for another history. A whole summer is wrapped up in that pea. A whole summer is wrought to form that bean. A whole summer spent its time about that ear of corn. It came forth small as a needle. It stood tremulous and yellow for weeks, it waxed apace in June, it rustled in July, it stood up the noblest of all grasses in August, with a many-fringed band of flowers on its lap, and with a baby ear at its breast, with silken hair hanging down uncombed yet untangled, and spotted and powdered with pollen. This is the time to wander in the corn! You are hidden at six steps. It is a roll forest. People ride past and wagons roll within a few yards of you, and you are unseeing and unseent. The wind comes in gentle puffs, and set all the plant sword leaves a-quake. Little birds that do not know that you are there fly in and alight within hand reach, but at a glance, seeing their mistake, fly as if the tassels were hot and burnt their feet! We see all that, in those barrels of Tuscarora corn, in that white flint corn, and in that yard-long ear of yellow flint.

Here are bins of peas. We shall take the Celso Nulli for our early crop, and the Champion of England for our main supply of marrowfat peas. We will add a quart each of Bishop's Long Pod and the British Queen. Do not think that we are looking simply at these little shriveled pellets. Each pea is a lens. We see through it afar into summer. There stand long rows of pea vines! They would faint shake hands with you, and hold out little clusters of sweet blossoms, the only hand which they have. We have seen the wind shaking hands with them often.

Dear beans! Here you are. Though you do come up wrong end first, after you are up, nothing can be more praiseworthy than your conduct. Here is the Lima, full of twining aspirations, for whose industry no pole is long enough, and alas, no summer either, in Berkshire county. We must turn, therefore, for the next best, to the London Hercules, that plump bean. But here are yellow, black, speckled, dun-colored, red, bush beans, the world-renowned *snap*. Beans will be honorable so long as *succotash* has one firm friend. This boon the Indians left us. Succotash is a liquid compromise between corn and beans. It is perfect when its favor is that of corn lapsing into bean, and of bean just changing into corn. In short, it is a dish whose favor represents the evanishing point of both beans and corn, toward a mystic vegetable union in some happier sphere. But to be perfect there should always be a hierophantic bit of pork, presiding over the nuptials and giving its unctuous blessing.

In those little rough and ragged shells reposes the germ of the Bassano beet, best of all early beets. The poets celebrate the early blushes of the morning. For ourselves we have a preference for the extra-early turnip beet!

Honest Cabbage! Who could believe that a mighty drumhead, or a wrinkled savory, would ever emerge from that little brown seed! Aristocratic Cauliflower!—one of the few flowers that do best in a pot.

As we look about at all the stock of garden goods, celery, cucumber, egg-plant, radish, parsnip, lettuce, we almost hear the bees hum, and hens crooning and scratching in the garden! Those pumpkin seeds swell as we look at them into great globes and lie plump and fat all over the corn-fields!

Ah, wicked Water-melons, ye lie stumbling blocks in the boys' way! If tempting to sin is itself a sin how many will be scored up against you.

And here is the brilliant Pepper. How much these little red checked cherry peppers put one in mind of equally pretty-checked maidens. Alas, yes! That there is no disputing about tastes, is true to no one more than him who has bitten a pepper-pod.

I can hear the insects buzzing over the beds of thyme, sage, summer-savory. I can imagine myself lying under apple trees in a faint afternoon of August, and smelling the fennel, the dill, the caraway, which every puff of wind brings from the garden. Here, too, is lavender and pennyroyal, saffron for children and catnep for pet cats; balm and mint for loys with a stomach-ache; sweet basil and marjoram for dainty cooks; wormwood, rue, borage, horchound, and elecampene for all sorts of ailments in all sorts of places.

What shall we say of flower-seeds? Our eyes flash with a hundred imaginary colors at the very thought of them. But enough. The flower garden at another time. We have regaled ourselves. We have cheated April. In spite of cutting

winds and frosted earth, and gardens buried deep beneath banks of snow, we have had a touch of gardening. As long as Thorburn keeps such bins and bags, and boxes of every seed that gardeners love, we shall have it in our power, by a magical power given us, to sit down and call up to our feet rows of beans, lines of peas, battalions of corn, nests of melons, wide wandering cucumbers, and sweet smelling herbs that makes flies frisk for joy, and that rouse the sober bees into antics of honied delight.—Henry Ward Beecher.

WELL DONE!—Gov. Pollock has returned, with objections, the bill to provide for the election of a Public Printer at new rates. To give our readers an idea of the vetoed bill, we beg leave to state that we were offered Twenty Thousand Dollars for a bonus, or a premium, for the State printing, in the three years contemplated by the bill, provided we could succeed in being elected the State Printer. And the best security in the State would have been given us for the performance of the work. The gentleman who made the offer, is a practical man, and knows from three years' experience just what he could make after paying the bonus to get the printing at the prices proposed in the vetoed bill.—Perry Freeman.

U. S. SENATORIAL CHANGES.—On the 4th of March, 1857, the Senatorial terms of the following gentlemen will expire: John B. Weller, of California; Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana; Chas. Sumner, of Massachusetts; Lewis Cass, of Michigan; John R. Thompson, of New Jersey; Hamilton Fish, of New York; Richard Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; Chas. T. James, of Rhode Island; Solomon Foot, of Vermont; Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. Of these, only four voted against the Missouri Compromise. The political complexion of the representation from the States noted, will depend upon the result of the elections during the present year.

Mrs. Robert Klotz.—On Saturday last, Robert Klotz, Esq., Secretary of the Free State organization of Kansas, passed through Tamaqua on a visit to his friends at Mauch Chunk. He looks very much worn and fatigued, and does not enjoy very good health at present. He represents the affairs of Kansas to be in rather a precarious condition, but fervently believes that the Free State party will finally gain a glorious triumph over its wily foes.—Tamaqua Gazette.

[Maj. Klotz was a member of the Legislature and one of the leading Democrats in the Tenth Legion.]

A NEW ACT OF ASSEMBLY.—The following act has passed both branches of the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor:

Be it enacted, &c. That the County Commissioners of the several counties in this Commonwealth shall have the power to appoint Collectors of State and County taxes, without being confined in their selection to the persons whose names may be returned by the Assessors, anything in the Act passed April 15th, 1854, entitled "An Act relating to county rates and levies," to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1856.

KANSAS AND ARKANSAS.

The Democratic Leaders oppose the admission of Kansas on the ground that her Territorial authorities, but by an independent Convention of settlers, not previously authorized by Congress, is illegal. Yet it would puzzle them to point out the page of the Statute Book, which renders illegal such a course of proceeding. There is nothing in the Constitution that requires the application to be made through Territorial authorities, or the Convention to be held under the supervision of Congress. There is no law requiring it. There is not even a Congressional usage requiring it, for States have repeatedly been admitted, upon application made in just the way that this is, and with Constitutions framed by conventions, called, held, and acting precisely like the Kansas Convention. California was—Michigan was—and so, substantially, was Texas.

If we go back only twenty years, we shall find the Democratic party insisting upon, and carrying out, the very course they now condemn. In 1836, came to Congress the application of a Territory, lying just adjacent to Kansas, resembling it in name, and forming part of the same Louisiana Purchase. No law had been passed by Congress authorizing a Convention to organize a State. On the contrary, Congress had positively refused to pass such a law. The application was not made by the Territorial authorities. Nevertheless, the Settlers' Convention framed a Constitution, presented it to Congress, and asked admission. Not a single remonstrance on the score of "illegality" was uttered on the Democratic side of the House. The subject was referred to a Committee, and in due time its Chairman, Mr. Buchanan, reported a bill, which was passed on the 15th of June, 1836, by Democratic Votes, and is now in full force. It is as follows:

"Whereas, the people of the Territory of Arkansas did, on the 30th day of January in the present year, by a Convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution and State Government, so formed, is Republican; and whereas, the number of inhabitants within the said Territory exceeds 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and the said Convention have, in their behalf, asked the Congress of the United States to admit the said Territory into the Union as a State, on the same footing as the original States.

"Be it enacted, that the State of Arkansas is hereby declared to be admitted into the Federal Union, on the same footing as the original States," &c., &c.

Here are all the qualifications required before admitting Arkansas, distinctly set forth. Which one of them does Kansas lack? Her Convention, "called and assembled for that purpose, formed for themselves a Constitution and State Government." The "Constitution and State Government, so formed, is Republican." The "number of inhabitants" is as great, or greater. The "Convention have, in their behalf, asked admission" into the Union. Everything has been done in this case that was required in that one. Why then must Kansas be rejected, under the same circumstances that Arkansas was admitted?

There is only one reason, and the Democracy own it—Arkansas had Slaves, and Kansas has (lawfully) none.—*Albany Journal.*

James Buchanan, "Pennsylvania's favorite (democratic) son," has written a letter, saying, since the Missouri Compromise is repealed, democrats must stick to it, whatever clamor is raised against it. There is modern democracy again. No matter if three-fourths of the people are opposed, stick to it and whip them in.

We were disposed to look kindly on Buchanan, but, with such principles, we would not vote for him for fence-view.—*Wilkes Barre Times.*

The Almond Tree is the first to bloom in the opening year. It is covered with its snow-white flowers in the latter part of January and toward the latter part of March displays its ripe fruit.

The Chestnut Tree! The Chestnut's embryo, laid as he From earliest south, let every soul In God's almighty name enroll. Though all around he chill and cold, Let his pure heart be warm and bold, His virtues bloom, in spotless white, Most pure and mossy's darkest night, Displaying well each heavenly grace, And signs of coming harvest trace. So let it thrive, and day by day New proofs of coming wealth display. While others bear no fruit, be we A useful, blessing, healthful tree, And flowers and fruits and fragrance too First to our God be ever due. Thus may we all from youth to age In his divine employ engage, And when our day of toil is past Glorious rest is ours at last. BETA.

Close of the Institute.

The concluding exercises of the Teacher's Institute were held in the main room of the Christian Chapel, Friday evening last, and attended by a large and apparently interested audience. A number of Reports on various branches of education, and modes of imparting knowledge, were read by the Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the Institute. A series of resolutions (to be found below) was submitted and unanimously adopted. Rev. Mr. MARR made some timely remarks on the important work of the Teacher, in imparting Christian education, and expressed the gratification of the citizens of Lewisburg who had had the pleasure of the company of the Members, in their good deportment and professional spirit. Prof. WALKER made the closing address—full of food for thought, and ably enforcing upon parents, citizens, and teachers generally, the importance of elevating the standard and expanding the capabilities of common school instruction. A collection to defray incidental expenses was then taken up, and the Institute was dissolved.—That it has begun a good work, we do not doubt; and trust that it may be carried forward to more evident and satisfactory results. Many Institutes (so-called) have been mere talking-matches—conventions—or debating societies, where all were teachers, and none pupils. The true advantage of an institute, is to teach obedience as well as science; there must be the same government as in schools. Another fact, most evident, is, that two or three days' sessions are comparatively without benefit; one or two weeks, is the shortest possible period to receive any thorough drilling in the matters investigated. Those who suppose there is a patent-right or slight-of-hand way of imparting instruction, are as much mistaken as those who suppose there may be a "royal road to learning."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.
Whereas, the prosperity of a State depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, and as this intelligence can be imparted to the masses only through the medium of Common Schools, therefore,
Resolved, That the cause of Common School education should receive the special and earnest attention of our State and National Legislatures; and that it deserves the most untiring efforts upon the part of educators, and the hearty co-operation of all.

Resolved, That the great desideratum in our system of Common Schools is a high standard of qualification, intellectual and moral, accompanied by deportment on the part of Teachers corresponding with the dignity and responsibility of the profession; and that therefore we will seek by all the means in our power to elevate the profession by elevating the standard of qualification.

Resolved, That we regard it, as both desirable and just, that the business of Teaching should rank with the other learned professions; and that Teachers' Institutes, if properly conducted, are eminently calculated to bring about this result.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the general introduction of Teachers' Institutes into our State, and that we firmly believe they will ultimately throw much light both upon the philosophy and practice of teaching, and thereby greatly advance the interests of popular education throughout the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we, the Teachers of Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, Lycoming and Columbia counties, in the Central Pennsylvania Teachers' Institute assembled, respectfully ask the Legislature to make such an appropriation as they in their wisdom may deem proper, for the purpose of supporting Teachers' Institutes in our respective counties.

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AMERICA, A CENTURY SINCE!—In 1755, the following statistical account of English subjects in the Colonies of North America, was taken from militia rolls, poll taxes, bills of mortality, governors' returns, and other authentic sources. These numbers were exclusive of the military in the pay of the crown, and the negroes:	
Halifax and Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia,	5,000
New Hampshire,	50,000
Massachusetts Bay,	220,000
Rhode Island and Providence,	35,000
Connecticut,	100,000
New York,	100,000
New Jersey,	60,000
Pennsylvania,	250,000
Maryland,	85,000
Virginia,	85,000
North Carolina,	45,000
South Carolina,	50,000
Georgia,	6,000
Total,	1,051,000

The French inhabitants in North America, exclusive of the military and the negroes, were:

Canada,	45,000
Louisiana,	7,000

Forming a total of 52,000. The English on this continent being more than twenty to one of the French.

—The same countries now contain not less than 30,000,000 of souls.

A New Song—From the Home Journal.

Thank God for pleasant weather!
Chant it, merry rills!
And clap your hands together,
Ye exulting hills!
Thank him, teeming valley!
Thank him, fruitful plain!
For the golden sunshine,
And the silver rain.

Thank God, of good the giver!
Show it, sportive breeze!
Respond, O tuneful river!
To the nodding trees.

Thank him, bud and birding!
As ye grow and sing!
Mingle in thanksgiving,
Every living thing!

Thank God, with cheerful spirit,
In a glow of love,
For what we here inherit,
And our hopes above!—
Universal Nature
Revels in her birth
When God, in pleasant weather,
Smiles upon the earth!

UNSCRIBED, JUNE, 1855. GEO. P. MORRIS.

FROM KANSAS.—We had a visit from B. W. Woodward, a young gentleman who migrated from Chester county to Kansas, a year ago, and is now among the oldest inhabitants of the city of Lawrence. He is looking in robust health, and describes things in that country as being "quite as well as could be expected." The troubles growing out of the border ruffians has abated, and he looks with confidence for peace, prosperity and a free State. He has learned to use Sharpe's rifle, and during the invasion was one of the freemen of Pennsylvania who were described as "determined to sell their lives dearly," if the worst came to the worst. Mr. W. says, the advocates of Slavery are confined to the counties bordering on Missouri, and that in the interior their number are few.—*West Chester Record.*

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M. W. CRAMER,
L. W. ANSPACH,
C. V. GUNBY,
MARY E. DEAN,
KATE K. WILEY,
HARRIET J. LOWRIE,
Committee.

THE FARM—The Garden—The Orchard.
[For the Lewisburg Chronicle.]
HOGS.
Every person, and especially every farmer, should have a correct knowledge of the different breeds of his stock, because this knowledge is necessary to enable him to distinguish and select the different breeds of animals wherever he happens to find them, and so choose those best suited for his own purposes. Now let me give you a brief sketch of the most esteemed varieties of the Hog.

CHESTER COUNTY WHITE.—This is supposed to be the old *Chester* county breed of England introduced into Chester county, Pa., by the followers of William Penn—but much improved, being a very

large, tall, long-bodied, broad-sided, neatly-shaped white hog, which for its size consumes but little food, and matures early and fattens rapidly. Its hair is long, smooth, close, and beautifully white all over its body.

BEDFORD, BEDFORDSHIRE, OR WOBURN.—This hog is called the Bedford hog after the Duke of Bedford, in England, with whom the breed originated, and Woburn after the name of the Duke's farm or country seat. It is a long, broad, and round-bodied hog, of a white color with more or less of dark blue or ash-colored spots, and short legs and thin hair. It was introduced into our country thro' a present of the breed which the Duke of Bedford sent over to Gen. Washington. And they who have had this breed in its purity, speak of it as a splendid animal, and superior to every other variety of hog. But it is doubtful whether it can now be found in its purity, either here or in England; if it can it would be well for some of our farmers to procure it.

BERKSHIRE.—This Hog, so called after the county of Berkshire, in England, where it originated, is of a sandy or reddish-brown color, interspersed with dark brown or black spots on various parts of its body. It is not so large as the Chester county white or the Bedford, but has broad sides, and a thick, compact, and well-formed body, a short snout and legs, small bones, and somewhat curly and roughish-looking hair. It has always been a favorite, both here and in England, for the excellence of its flesh, its early maturity, and fine fattening properties.

SUFFOLK IMPROVED.—The Improved Suffolk, so called after Suffolk county, in England, where it originated, is a very handsome white hog with a small head, short legs, fat cheeks, and a round, plump body, and thin, fine hair, and very hairy. It is still smaller of size than the Berkshire, but produces in the opinion of many, a pork of unsurpassable excellence. Some of the Improved Suffolks are spotted.

CHINA, OR CHINESE.—This Hog, so called because introduced here from China, is still smaller than the Improved Suffolk, is a short-tailed, wide-checked, very short-legged, thin-skinned, and round and plump-bodied hog, of a pure white or black color, but its color, when crossed with other breeds, varies from white to black and from a piebald to a sandy hue. Its flesh is exceedingly white, delicate and fine-flavored.

—There are many other varieties of the Hog, such as the Sussex, Leicester-shire, Lincolnshire, Essex, the Irish Grazer or Grass-breed, &c., but they are inferior to those just described, and therefore deserve no attention from the farmer who desires to have the best breeds.

LEISURE MOMENTS.
North'd Co, April, 1856.

[We have before us several numbers of MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, for the current year—a weekly publication of eight folio pages, devoted to agriculture, the arts and literature. It is published at Rochester, N. Y., at \$2 per single copy or \$10 for 15.

We find it an intelligent and spirited journal, worthy of the wide reputation which it enjoys as one of the leading agricultural periodicals of the day.

It would appear that at its first suggestion, several men had been experimenting the past year on the possible products of a single potato. The results, as now published, are very interesting, and we give some of them below, adding the recommendation that our readers pursue the same trial this summer in our vicinity.—ED. CHRONICLE.]

The One Potato Experiment.
In 1854, we harvested 24 bushels from one Mexican potato, cut in as many pieces as it had eyes, and some of the eyes were divided again, taking care to leave a germ on each piece, and some were not larger than a grain of corn, but produced large potatoes—yielding at the rate of 300 bushels per acre. The number of pieces in this case was 83. This experiment led to the conviction that we usually plant far too much seed, and wishing to have this idea more fully proved, I had aside a few of the best tubers for the *one potato competition*, but made the proposition too late in the season.

That the "Mexican Wild Potato" (the thoroughly tamed now) is the best table potato we have, I think many will agree. I am aware that some denounce them as coarse, watery, and very subject to rot. The former objection is from those who have been deceived, and purchased "White Mercers" for "Mexicans," which they very much resemble in outward appearance—the latter, in certain localities, is true of the Mexican as well as all other potatoes, viz., in a clay soil or even a slight mixture of clay.

Below is the product of three Mexican potatoes, planted June 4th, on sandy loam soil, which had been for five or six years previous used as a vegetable garden, not very rich, but in good condition for roots, though rather too wet. Planted in drills, 18 inches apart in the drill. Many of the eyes were cut in 4 to 6 pieces, and though small as a grain of wheat, they produced one to four good sized potatoes.

No. 1.—Weight 19 oz.—was cut in 203 pieces, and 8 oz. wasted in cutting. Product one bushel and twenty-four quarts, weighing 1024 lbs.

No. 2.—204 ounces, 217 pieces, 6 oz. waste. Product one bushel twenty-four quarts, weight 1011 lbs.

No. 3.—22 ounces, 94 pieces, no waste. Two bushels and ten quarts, weight 1214 lbs.

They were cultivated twice and hoed once, and were absolutely shamefully neglected at a time when they required the most attention, and though I am well satisfied with the product, under the circumstances, I am quite sure that under good treatment it would have been 25 per cent. more. This variety of potatoes is either early or late, according to time of planting, and when half grown are nearly as good as when fully matured.

From my own experience and observation I will venture the following opinions, which I am aware do not coincide with that of some scientific agriculturists:

1st. The less exposure to air and light the better. I would not therefore, recommend "spreading" them on the barn floor till cold weather," but bury them immediately after digging, or store them in a dark, dry, cool cellar. Better still if they could remain where they grew, till wanted for use, without freezing.

2d. They should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be properly prepared.

3d. Small potatoes are as good for seed as larger ones of the same variety.

4th. That the crop is more uniform in size from pieces of one eye, than from whole potatoes.

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