CHRONICI LEWISBURG

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

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The Chronicle. European Correspondence. | I still remember how my heart kindled with indignation when I first read Dickens'

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1856.

To the Editors of the Lewisburg Chronicle; Messus. Entrons : We looked in your last paper for a proper rebuke of the premeditated paper for a proper rebuke of the premeditated insult of the "Argus" to those who attended the gathering in University Hall in condemnation of the recent outrages by the Slave Power upon the infant State of Kansas, and upon the person of the truly H.n. C. Summer. But we were disappointed in our expectation, and therefore ask for a short space to express the contract of the property of the completency of the contract of the property of the completency of the contract of the c our opinions thre' your columns. The Argus individuals, can not "see themselves as stated that Some malicious persons circulated others are them?" England has corrected the story that there would be a nigger show at the Hill. This as a matter of course was not which her political physicians can not heal, correct." Well, sirs, the phrase used is without doubt used reproachfully, and if "not correct," (the people concerned very naturally inquir why was it endorsed by publication? If it had been uttered only orally and privately by "some malicious persons," what must they be who three days afterwards publish an admitted unitgth and send it on the wings of wind through the public press! If it be "ma-licious" to invent, what must it be to give currency to, a faise, opprobrious charge! We are inclined to believe that the "malicious" quists, who made the very statement which they deliberately promulgate! Or, if it were ever unered, either as a joke or maintously, it need not be repeated, when known not to be inventors of the stunid sturms were ventrilo true; and hence we charge that the responsi-bility is not shifted upon an unknown 'scape-goat, but is incurred by those who endorse it by putting it in print for an evident purpose. Having participated in said meeting (which

by the way was far the most orderly and imposing political demonstration ever witnessed in our community.) we beg leave to add that it was no enigger show," but that the actors and spectators were at least as white—both in and spectators were at reast as white—both in character and complexion—as either of the gentlemen who spread the miserable charge. We saw no "nigger" there, unless those be thus designated who year by year carry out the wishes of the Slave Power, apologize for Op-pression, and are so hide-bound by party fetters that they care not indulge one generous impulse or breathe a wish for the freedom of our brother man everywhere. We, however did see the beloved Governor of our good old liberty-loving Commonwealth, and we did hear his spontaneous and noble defence of those rights for which our fathers struggled and suffered. We did see presiding over the meeting the honored head of our University, assisted by gentlemen who have honorably represented our country in the halls of the General Assembly, in the State Senate, and on the floor of We saw the educated Professors, with their families, and most of the Students, there. We did see the Ladies of the Female Institute, and in addition five or six hundr outpany from a neighboring town played an eighboring town played an eighboring town played a ship bottom of the Majesty on high for protection of goldance in these troublous times. A speech of surpassing power was delivered in both natural and constitutional of White Free-Penn'a and elsewhere in their lawful and lau-Penn'a and elsewhere in their lawful and sau-dable efforts to found a Free State upon the broad and fertile plains of the Kaw, where miggerism' should never vex or curse them. These were the actors—these the spectators.

to the utterance of a "malicious story" when it is a falsehood and designedly a slin!! Educrs, that we should not judge the whole South by the conduct of Mr. Brooks. Howeflagitious act; and we may therefore truly say

The only "nigger show" was in the editoria columns of the Argus, whose gratuitous insul-

was to a people who have ever been generous

influence has Party Featty, when it prompts

One word as to the resolutions adopted by the meeting. The Editors say they preiterate to his credit, for it requires a far the sentiments of the Republican party." We some calibre to endure such a loss. but if it accords with those resolutions it will receive the cordial assent of all the Northern Whigs and of tens of thousands of Northern flush and vigor of health far beyond the Would it be asking too much of information of their numerous readers MANY.

we might pay attention to many more and beer are entitled to some of the praise. subjects than we can find room for in our England is in temperance where the Unimiscellaneous sheet. We dislike contro- ted States were twenty years ago. The versies, and since our local contests were bar is the most prominent thing in all the British Government, most unworthy of so decided have endeavored to avoid them. hotels. You can seldom dine without The expression which arouses our corres- having glasses beside your plate, and being pondent, did not surprise us-in fact, we asked what you wish to drink, taking it for Dissenters. It is little in keeping with are surprised at nothing in that sheet since granted that every person will drink some her professed zeal for freedom of conscience it declared the Chronicle a "professedly kind of liquor. Almost every botel has a at home and abroad. England has perpe-NEUTRAL paper." "Nigger-worshiping" room furnished with tables and pipes, trated enough religious coercions and cruis its synonym for liberty-loving. Where where you can find a group during all U.S. troops can not be had to "crush out" hours of the day, quaffing their favorite tical illustrations of their enormity and freemen-where the pistol and gutta per- beverage in copious potions. In making folly. Though she has long since abancha canes can not be used to frown down friends, especially among commercial and doned the fiendish policy of Henry VIII, freedom of speech-THERE epithets and legal gentlemen, a person is constantly that inclination of all that is detestable in degrading comparisons like the above will assailed by the bottle. The lower classes human nature, she still deliberately retains be used, plantation-fashion, by those who carry the bottle with them, and in travel- a vestige of the old stigma, at which comopenly boast of their political affinity with ing on the cars they would sometimes urge ingages will point the finger of abhorrence slave-owners and slave-drivers! "Rebels" me, with an importunity worthy of a better auc scorn. and similar degrading epithets were em- cause, to "take a little." Drinking here I have just been here long enough to and expense by bauling it thither from Flatbush, ployed by the friends of King George in is not only connived at but approved of by learn that the street arrangements of Lon-

by the South-it is true we know of no their skill and habit in the art of drinking ing interpreted, you know, means that per- ing an enormons sum, to procure the right

to identify them with the sober Kepublican called it a weeping sky. Surely its lach- the filth and vileness flourishing there, he sual for one of these houses to load on an party; but when it fairly gives the party's rymal nerves must be very excitable, for it will require some nerve to attempt it a average one vessel per day carrying frethrow all the blame of the civil war upon ary emotions, to the great discomfort of decent and desirable a metropolis as Lewthe Free State settlers !

[Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.]

LONDON, May 23, 1856. The English, like the Americans, are somewhat given to national vanity. They diseases which all the virtues of her unrivaled Magna Charta can not reach. She has abolished African slavery in her territories, while she gives to her Irish peasantry only the semblance of freedom, and permits petty tyrants to lord it over her most generous and loyal subjects with We unblushing cruelty. With a national debt of nearly a thousand millions of pounds only sore that extorts from them an occasional groan. Still, Great Britain is one of

the greatest countries in the world-great

in her mineral, moral and intellectual

present power, and has the prospect of a

great and brilliant future.

English country-scenery is surpassingly beautiful. The earth's surface is mostly slightly undulating, the fields are enclosed with rank, bushy hedges, along which trees are growing in a sort of careless order, imparting to the landscape a sort of grovelike appearance. The merry month of May can make the homeliest country look happy, but England needs not its vernal orna ments; in such a scenery, even bleak December must have its charms. Whilst in Ireland a farmer's life seems the most undesirable, here it is the very picture of Irish land-owners live in England. They let their immense farms to speculators, who of the most intelligent and accomplished Ladies of the town and vicinity. We saw Clergymen, Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, men who carn their daily bread by their daily toil, who aged with the meeting. A respectable a Buffaloe Valley farmer would scruple to pen his cattle. All the rents are sent to the landlords in England, thus draining the money from the country, and subjecting it to a periodical impoverishing promanly style and sustained by incontrovertible ing it to a periodical impoverishing pro-documentary evidence, advocating the rights cess. But in England it is far otherwise. Here, their very appearance is an eloquent reflection of their prosperity. Florid, oval, sleek-looking gentlemen, fac-similes of English country 'squires, whose faces speak good wishes to everybody, and whose bodily dimensions are an honor to the soil that supports them. Men that will leave their mark in any crowd. In Ireland, farmers being solely upheld by bayonets. What have a meagre, pitiful appearance, approa-, ever may be the condition of others, it is ching more nearly to the shape of a line, the symbol of a rod. Here they approach ver plausible this may appear as a general stance. To be sure, some of them complain attion, it can not be urged in the present of hard times. One whom I met, regretted him thus far; the Southern newspapers, pub- the conduct of American farmers, who glut lic meetings, and even Governors appland his the British market with their corn. He the did but act out Stavery despotism, and said he had lost a thousand dollars a year for the last two years. But even this was to his credit, for it requires a farmer of

The English generally look remarkably healthy. Both sexes seem to retain the noon of life. Whether this be owing to good habits, good climate, good living, or all together, I am unable clearly to ascer-Remarks .- If we had two daily papers, tain. With the sterner sex, I think wine

Buchanan paper which condemns him; The diet of the English is, generally, severance will take a man over London. of way along the shore. but it is right to say that several religious more simple than with us, and withal The lovely metropolis of Buffalo Valley | Near this railroad depot, there is a large and independent journals, and also haif a abundantly nutrient. They have not such makes no such exerbitant demands on its six-story grain depot or forwarding house, dezen American journals, have had the an endless diversity of dishes, and live not visitors. There, if you wish to see a of which kind there are about twenty in courage to join Senator Crittenden and so much on the frothy exuberance of pas-Col. Benton in denouncing the dastard. tries and desserts. Their climate is more two and you have him. But here a man uppermost story by means of steam eleva-"Many" will have "a good time" indu- uniform, not subject to those frequent and must be fortunated he can reach a friend's tors, and is there weighed, before it is cing the Argus to copy any Republican sudden transitions of heat and cold which in less than four or five miles, and then shipped, on scales espable of weighing five declaration of principles and aims. It may often operate so fatally on the human not find him. After being joited about in bundred bushels at a time. Some idea continue to retail the wild rant of Garris system. Their sky possesses a remarkable a cab, and crawling through narrow windonian ultra Abolitionists, and falsely try facility to rain. Some one has aptly ing alleys to cross-streets confronting all this city from the fact that it is not unuviews, we shall also expect to find in it rains often when there is no perceptible second time. But then, it would of course quently about 16,000 bushels each. some news from Kaneas which does not cause, and without the slightest prelimin- be very silly to expect London to be as

unsuspecting travelers.

I still remember how my heart kindled description of the extensive and filthy use of tobacco in America. I then thought his picture an exaggeration, verging on falsehood, but I am now inclined to think that he was not very far from the mark. Tobacco is used with greater moderation in this country. Very few chew. In Scotland and Ireland, they snuff most im moderately. I saw a man take a pinch while sitting at the communion table, and an eminent Scottish divine consulted his box on the pulpit during service. The box and the pipe are used to stimulate convivial intercourse. Even among the better classes in Ireland, they still pass around the pipe of peace. Sometimes while a group converses together, some one will equip his smoking utensil and pass it

around, each one taking a whiff in his turn.

In Scotland the box performs the same so-

cial office. As Burns has it,

"The luntin pipe, an' sme shin mill Are handed round wil right guid will." The English are proverbial for their ex clusiveness. The Scotch and Irish are very accessible, but these are constitution ally unsociable. I met with happy exceptions, but these are not very numerous These are non-conductors for the interchange of social sympathies. You can resources, great in her history, great in her ride with them in the same car for a whole day, as you would with so many Egyptian mummies whose organs of speech had been palsied by the hand of death for 2000 years. No cartlely use to try them. Their social apathy is impregnable. Occasionally you will meet one around whom flows a sort of mysterious dread inspiring atmosphere, that makes you feel uncomfortable in his presence, and breathe more easily as soon as you get out of it. In walking through the streets of Windsor I was repeatedly reminded of the characters in Shakspear's "Merry Wives of Windsor." I met with Fallstaffs that seemed to corindependence and comfort. Nearly all the respond precisely with the original "Sir John," bundles of lustful self-indulgence, bloated, blubbering beer spunges, whom their merry friends of the other sex might easily have rolled into the river. They grow indigenous all over England.

Great Britain, on the whole, seems be a happily governed country, Ireland always excepted. The difficulty with all good governments is to keep the golden mean, governing neither too little nor too much, for one is just as bad as the other. Governing power is the ballast of the ship of State; where there is too much, there can be no healthy progress; where there is too little, the ship is in danger of being dashed to pieces, to the destruction of its

It has become fashionable for Americans to speak of all European powers as certainly not true of England. Her sub jects don't need bayonets, and they would be great fools to provoke them. Why these Englishmen discuss their rights as freemen, and denounce oppression, in their parks and parlors, publicly and privately, in a truly democratic style. If Parliament encroaches upon their rights, it is soon driven to a penitent retreat by meetings and memorials, which it is wise enough to respect. The Press is untrammelled. The periodicals abound with talent and critical acumen. They dissect the actions of public men with unsparing rigor, and hold them up to public execration or favor. The rights of suffrage are of course somewhat limited. Only those posessing a certain amount of property can vote, but this is so small that few comparatively are

The most discreditable feature of the great a nation, is that which imposes the support of the Established Church upon cltics to furnish the whole world with prac-

isburg.

Rust of Arkansaw.

Coward of the Capitol! Giant body-stunted soul! Breaker of all honest law! Back, we say, to Arkansaw! Oh, what valor, to waylay That pale scholar, worn and gray! Was it not a hero's deed To make the printer's temple bleed! There's a greater power than yours: Muscle rots, but thought endures; There's a hand that will redress-Tis the power of the Press, And it stands above the law, Blush and cower-'tis but just, For your State is stained with Rust!

New Western Correspondence

spondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle. CHICAGO, Ill., June 6, 1856.

DEAR CHRONICLE-Chicago is truly an enterprising and flourishing city-a regular specimen of Young America's go-aheadativeness-and may, we think, be justly connected with it appears to have gone up as it were by magic. But a few years business of every kind is carried onvery little known to any others than the ering palaces of the wealthy-could then a hundred thousand inhabitants.

with such astonishing rapidity, that per- and an intelligent society. ous, who came hither not long ago with hard labor or shrewd management on their tions. Among such we find the early farsands; in fact, there are not a few in Chicago who can boast their million ; and Shakepeare for description. altogether there are more wealthy men in which eight years ago sold for three or four theman fooled a party of bystanders pretty

from \$1500 to \$3000 per foot !

Chicago river, at its entrance into lake Michigan, upon a plain sufficiently elevated to prevent its being overflowed, the streets are laid out at right angles, running and are from two to five miles long, afford- and the population of each State in 1780. ing a most beautiful sight from one end towards the other. They are generally and their several dates. very wide; in many instances are adorned with small grass plats and shaded with rows of trees placed between the side-walks New Hampshire, and the streets, and in most cases the houses are so built as to allow room for planting trees and shrubbery in front of them, thus serving very much to beautify New Jersey, the city. Being situated on so level plain Pennsylvania, and on comparatively low ground, the city would naturally appear to be rather unhealthy on account of the stagnant water in the streets and gutters, but this is about being remedied by their raising the streets by filling them up, and by digging sewers and drains.

I started out this morning to see the 'clephants' of the place, and went first to the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, a building of vast extent and astonishing dimensions, surpassing everything of the kind I had ever beheld. It is built of large blocks of stone, called Athens marble, (from the place where it is obtained,) which very much resembles marble, is easily worked, and is very dura- the six now Slave States, together. Mr. lars or columns, which would be very frothy chullitions of the South Carolinians, bars firmly and wonderfully arranged. The | a brutal assault for telling the TRUTH. building was erected at great cost upon ground some distance from the main shore which has been "made" at immense labor '76, precisely in the spirit they are by the the mass of professing Christians. But don are an enormous tax upon the energy here runs a considerable distance on the friends of Pierce, Douglas & Co. in '56. | withal, I have not met with many persons and patience of a curious traveler. But, lake upon piles driven in, the Company As to the endorsement of Bully Brooks perceptibly drunk, which may be owing to "perseverantia omnia vincit;" which be- not having been able, at least without pay-

The next buildings of importance visi NATHAN. Exchange, Court House, and the Rich- eice Mr. Evans, dec'd.

mond House, the last one just being built of Athens marble, which, in this instance is almost equal in appearance to the finest imported marble.

We also visited the old Barracks, or fortifications, consisting of a brick magazine and three or four log buildings, erected, about the year 1812, for the protection of the settlers against the English and Indians, one of which was, subsequently to the war, used as a government Land office, but more recently was occupied as a boarding house. These, we were sorry to see, were about being torn away in order to make room for the extension of a street and the widening of the river at that place. There were several cannon and cannon carriages remaining in these buildings, which appeared as if they had seen but few, if any battles.

We had thought of giving you some description of this giant city of the west, styled the Magic City, for everything but that is impossible, as it would be to give you a correct idea of the surprising energy and astonishing prosperity of its ago this spot, where now so extensive a inhabitants. Already have the people of Chicago all the comforts and enjoyments where now all is burry, activity and con- of our eastern cities, and everything else fusion-was one wide extended prairie, that could be desired. They are well supplied with schools and churches-their prired men; here, where now stand these vate residences, especially those along Michprincely mansions-these magnificent, tow- igan Avenue, would grace any of our American cities-their hotels, such as the be seen but the few scattered cabins of the Fremont and the Richmond Houses, are daring pioneers; in short, the little village | equal to any in the land-their manufacof eighteen or twenty years ago is now the turing establishments are pre-eminently beautiful and prosperous city of ninety or extensive-their traveling facilities are numerous-and they have all the advan-Property here has increased in value tages of an able "editorial community"

At the rate of growth and prosperity no greater expectation than that of gain- at which Chicago is now advancing, it is ing the means of support for their families difficult to say what she may yet become, find themselves suddenly become immense- however, certain it is that at no distant y wealthy; and this, not through any day she can justly claim the name of "the New York of the West." Hes and own part, but their wealth having been cial advantages are far superior to any of forced upon them, in a manner, in conse- our inland cities; there are said to be quence of the increase in value of the lands fourteen main, and upwards of thirty branch they were at first compelled to take up in railroads approaching her and pouring order to pursue their respective occupa- their tribute into her lap; and the farming region on her west, northwest, and mers, dairy-men, brewers,and many others southwest, is almost boundless in extent, worth their tens and hundreds of thou- exceedingly fertile, and so beautiful that it would tax the intellectual abilities of a

This noon we had a very severe bail this than in any other city of its size and storm of about fifteen minutes' continupopulation in the United States. As ex- ance, during which time hail stones fell of amples of this increase in the value of the size of common walnuts, or perhaps of lands, we were to-day shown numerous lots a greater size. During the storm a genhundred dollars each, and now are worth badly by taking from a pitcher a lump of ice almost as large as his fist, and making

The city is situated on both sides of the them believe it had fallen from above. Truly yours, &c. Belected for the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Interesting Statistics, 1. The number of Soldiers furnished by 2. Principle battles of the Revolution,

I. REVOLUTIONARY STATES.

Supplied Pop. in 1780. 141,891 12,497 67,097 475,257 5.908 69.110 288,141 81.959 Connecticut, 840,120 17,781 10.726 25,678 States now Free 171,616 2.386 Delaware. 3.812 Maryland, 26,678 Virginia, North Carolina. 7,463 249,073 South Carolina, 2,589 82,518 Georgia, 1,565,560 49.345 220,991 3,448.881

Free State Soldiers average 1 to 11 of pop. Massachusetts had 1 to 7 do Siave States, average 1 to 32 do South Carolina, had 1 to 38 do Massachusetts ALONE had 17,000 more Patriots in the Revolution than At-L

II. BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION. April, June, Bunker Hills August, December Trenton. January, Princeton. August, September, October, Brandywine, June, August, March, Monmouth. Rhode Island Briar Creek. July, Stony Point, August, Camden, Cowpens. Guilford, Eutan Springs, of Cornwallis at York. town, October, 1781, closed the war;

The South furnished a much larger proportion of Officers than of Soldiers, and in most of the battles at the South were Troops from the North and East.

Wm. Overfield Jr. of Easton is appoint

THE FARM ---

The Garden---The Orchard. For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Chickens.

As every farmer and poultry-raiser ought have a clear idea of the best varieties of the Chicken, let me give you a sketch of them, beginning with the largest.

The CHITTAGONGS are the largest variety of the chicken tribe yet known, and of a greyish white or striped color. Their flesh is rather coarse and dark, and serves of full grown fowls being enough for an best for soup. They are good egg-layers, ordinary family) and renew it every year but unsteady and poor batchers.

The SHANGHAIS are nearly as large as layers as young ones. the Chittagongs, but are of a yellow er red or reddish-yellow color. They are also good layers as well as batchers.

The Chittagonge and Shanghais are called so after certain places in Asia from whence they were imported into Europe sary for their comfort and health. and America and how far to our advantage will soon appear.

The Donning chicken, so called after perfection, was originally of a white or yellowish white color, but is now, through repeated crossings, found of all colors. It is a long and large bodied, short-legged, and handsome variety, with five claws or better. toes on each foot, and two spurs on each leg of the male or cock. It is a great layer of large eggs, and yields a fine flesh of or inclining towards a yellowish color.

The POLAND variety, so called after Poa deep and plump-bodied fowl of a shining feathers on the head of both the cock and the hen. It fattens easily, and lays an abundance of large eggs, and yields a fesh similar in quality or rather superior to that sometimes called "everlasting layers" on count of the great number of eggs which they lay and their disinclination to sit and hatch eggs, for they are apt to leave the hatching of their eggs to hens of other

The DUTCH variety, so called after the Dutch in Europe with whom it originated, is smaller of size than the Poland but has still longer plumes, so large indeed that their feathers ought to be cropped or cut off occasionally or they will get into their eyes and blind them. The Dutch breed are also famous egg-layers.

The ENGLISH OR COMMON DUNGHILL fowl is of a middle size, and a white or yellow and sometimes grayfsh or dark color, being the result of crosses between our European or American breeds, and some regard it as the hardlest and most useful of all varieties, as it lays eggs freely, and fattens easily, and when permitted to have plenty of air and exercise yields a flesh which is, in the opinion of many, the chicken meats. Their eggs are of medium size. The dark-colored fowls are said to be the hardiest and best of this variety, as the pure white dung hill fowl is the weakest and lays the fewest eggs.

The GAME fowl is of an erect and rather small and slender form, and of a rich, showy color, particularly the male or cock, the prevailing color of the male being dark red, but it is often dark-grey, mealy-grey or red-dun. This variety lays small and fine flavored eggs, and yields a flesh that is beautifully white and of superior richness of flavor. But it is difficult to rear this breed on account of their pugnacious disposition, which causes them to fight and hunt each other almost as soon as they are out of the shell and feathered. And bad boys and men encourage this mischievous disposition. How true the sayings the plants supplied bountifully and at all of Scripture, "It is as sport to a fool to do The BANTAM so called because it came

from the kingdom of Bantam in Asia, is the smallest of all the chicken tribes, and is remarkable for its grotesque appearance and being generally covered with feathers down to its toes, and of a pure white or If there are vacancies in the rows already ble; and the roof is supported not by pil- Sumnen was right in his rebuke of the black or naulteen color. It yields a delicate fiesh and its bens are good layers and much in the way, but by enormous iron and no wonder they could only answer by nurses, and hence are useful to hatch the flowers, tomatoes, etc., can now be pereggs of other hens, and also of partridges formed quite readily. It will be found and pheasants:

chicken, but those just described are con- thus obtained enabling them to better 1776 sidered the best and most profitable. The 1776 Chittagongs and Shanghais were so popu- all vegetables are to be replanted, should 1776 lar for a few years past, especially in our Eastern States, as to have given rise to a dry enough to pulverize freely through very great excitement in their favor, called the agency of the spade. "the Hen Fever." But the farmers of those States are now complaing of its effects, for they tell us that the Chittagongs and Shaughnis lay far fewer eggs than the same number of our old and common hens used to do, so that many families have not only raised these new breeds bill. at an expense of several dollars a pound, but have even been obliged to buy eggs worm's nests-eradicate the grass and for their own family use. And hence our weeds that may be growing around the old varieties, such as the Dorkings, Po- roots of young trees and your reward shall landers and Common Dunghill, are coming be "fruit in due season." Watchtulues rapidly into favor again, as they are found is required until the fruit ripeus. not only to lay more eggs, but fornish a finer and richer flesh than the Chittagongs and Shanghais -so that the Chittagongs ticaulises, had their day. Our own varie- presumed to all Shanghain.

ties of the chicken may, doubtless, be muck improved in size, beauty and excellences by judicious cross-breeding and management. And if this be done, their posessor need not envy his fanciful neighbor whose heavier purse may enable him to purchase Chittagonge and Shanghais at enormous

In conclusion I would observe, be care-

1. That you do not keep if you live in town, too large a stock on hand, (a dozen or second year, as old hens are not as good

2. That you have but one rooster for every dozen hens, and supply his place with a young rooster, say every third year.

3. That you clean and whitewash their roosts at least twice a year,as this is neges-

4. That they have plenty of pure fresh water to drink, and a sufficiency of lime, burnt bones, charcoal, ashes, sand, and the town of Dorking in the county of Sur- gravel to eat, as these are necessary to correy in England, where it abounds in great rect acidity of the stomach and form the shells of their eggs.

5. That you give them an occasional supply of animal food after the insect season is over, as this will make them law

6. That you do not feed them too much or strongly, or they will get too fat to lay, in fact so fat as to die.

7. That in fattening one or more seperated from the rest for this purpose, vou land in Europe, the place of its origin, is change their food every other day, be that food corn meal, oats, buckwheat, barley, black color, with a tuft or crown of white corn, boiled potatoes, or whatever it may. 8. That none but fresh eggs are put

under your hens for hatching. 9. That your hens are set batching early in the season, as the early broads of the Dorking. The Poland hens are will, if well taken care of generally de the

> best, and 10. That your chicks and young pullets are kept in a dry and warm especially in cold, rainy weather, as this is necessary for their life and vigorous LEISURE MOMENTS.

North'd Co., May, 1856.

Hints for June. Should that fickle jade, the weather, rray berself in summer garb, banish to colar regions her frigidity and wear a earning, sunshing countenance, constant ettention to growing grops will be a necessity on the part of the gardener during the resent month. The time to " lay down he shovel and the hoe" will be past, and abor, steady and unceasing, become the order of the season. While on the subject of implements, we would remind those using them, that poor tools are dear though they cost nothing. The hoe, supposed by so many to be an instrument, in the construction of which little mechanical skill or ingenuity is needed, should be properly nor too heavy. This is the more important as you have to carry it through the day, -it is to be lifted a thousand or more times, and the ownce too much in the morning will attain the dimensions of a pound ere night "Carrying too much waight" has distanced many clever fellows

As the season is backward, much can be done towards having a full supply of veretables, by the exercise of judicious forethought in the selections of such varioties of see I as arrive earliest at maturiy. This action must, however, receive the aid of clean and careful culture. The weeds must be kept down-the insect onemies exterminated, and nourishment for times when needed. Should the weather exhibit any of the peculiarities of the "heated term," it is advisable to apply

and your row will fall behind if you as-

sume too great responsibility in this rea-

Beets rown this month will ripen by winter. They will be found more tender and less stringy than those planted earlier: up transplant or deposit fresh seed.

this food in the liquid form.

The transplanting of cabbages, cauliadvantageous to dip their roots into mud There are various other breeds of the as soon as they are moved—the moisture withstand heat. The ground in which receive a thorough stirring, provided it is

Cucumber and melon vines need care and watering lest the ongs forcelose, and these luxuries take the form of invisibility. At the close of the menth the plants will need beeing and thinning; if the ground is rich, three or four are sufficient for s

Look over the orchards and destroy the

The New York Picayune says that there is a firm in that city the name of which is and Shanghais have, like the Morus-Mul. Lay, Hatch & Co., and that the clerks are