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

Selected for the Mechanics' Celebration

Supplied author—H. W. ROCKWELL, (1854, N. Y.)

When Freedom in her splendor bright
Unfurled her banners to the morn,
Proud glory gleamed from every height,
And loudly rang her battle horn;
For courage sat on every brow,
And every eye glauced proud and free,
And every heart had made its vow
To live or die with LIBERTY;

And proud the trumpets' joyful swell
Rebounded through the azure sky,
And out through every ringing dell,
And under every whispering tree,
The tyrant heard the wakening peal,
And trembled for his iron sway,
Whistled round on every glistening steel
Refulgent shone high Victory;
Columbia's giant rocks among
Re-echoed loud the joyful strains,
And every valley caught the song,
And all the mountains and the plains—
We're free! we're free! we'll brook no chain,
Away with manacles and kings,
To despots nod we'll e'er be deaf,
Whist LIBERTY hath angel wings!

They fought—and e'er their glorious band
The spangled banner proudly waved,
But firm in heart and strong in hand
Were they who Freedom's birth-right saved;
They were the brave who Freedom's cause
On every grassy and bearing hill,
And braves of courage, which to mar
Was but to do, or else to die,
Then sing, ye nations, for the brave
Were found amongst the "hardy few"
Who coursed the land, and skimmed the wave,
And did what cowards fear to do.

With falchons bright, and hearts of oak,
They raised their glistening swords on high,
And fought their way where Freedom spoke
The trumpet voice of LIBERTY;
And soft their prayers sounded, when
The sun of Freedom shone more bright,
And gathered e'er those "hardy men"
In haloes soft with glorious light,
Then sing aloud—their sons are here—
Who when the glorious sun shall sink,
And brows that pale with no strange fear
Whist Freedom own a glorious name.

Behold! in one united band,
They raise the standard of their powers;
The breath that warmed our infant land
Breathes stronger round us every hour;
And these are they on whom that breath
Comes with a holier, purer fire—
For aught but Liberty or Death
Can ever soothe their high desire,
Then shout aloud! for by their might
Our happy land is ringing o'er
With Freedom's voice, and every height
Re-echoes to the sounding shore.

Then hail! ye Sons of Liberty,
Veering in hand, and firm in heart,
Oh! may your glory ever be
To cheer and nourish every ART;
And when the glorious sun shall sink,
In faded splendor, to the tomb,
His final tomb—beyond time's brink—
Your gleam may cheer the dawning gloom,
Then shout aloud, awake the song,
And swell the trumpets' joyful peal;
Hail! ye of the glorious cause through,
May Time your splendors all reveal.

THE CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1857.

PARTY HYPOCRISY.—The most uniform hobby of the so-called Democratic party, is, opposition to banks and a paper currency; resolutions denouncing them pass every State and County Convention, embellish every speech, and are the burden of every newspaper in their ranks; and yet, practically the self-same Democrats are and ever have been the greatest friends of the worst, loosest kinds of "rag money."

As an example, the State of Indiana happens just now to be the only Free State which is blessed with a true-blue Democratic Governor—is, in fact, the strongest "Democratic" Free State in the Union. Well, last month we had sent us, on subscription for the *Chronicle*, an engraved order to pay \$2 on an Insurance Company in that State! Not a chartered Bank, not a Free Bank, not even a "promise to pay" by a chartered Company, but somebody's order on an Insurance Company to pay! What a "better currency" how purely Democratic! The gentleman who sent it to us said, "We take anything here that resembles money." There's Western riches—there's Democratic Indiana for you—on order on an Insurance Company, circulating in the form of a Bank Note—and the poor "hoosiers" glad to get even that! Out upon a party which is all pretence!

They have got up a "Snail" story at Athens, Bradford county—said "snail" being of fabulous size, and almost filling the pool of the dam in which it is said to sleep. Standing on the bank of the dam about 15 years ago, we saw a tremendous sucking in and heaving up of the waters, when the dam timbers disappeared—perhaps were swallowed by that "sarpint;" perhaps he has digested that, and is now "cavorting" for more. All that have seen him yet, carried "bricks" in their hats to keep their hairs from standing on end!

The Democracy seem to have three candidates for Governor, besides the "side door" stool-pigeon Hazlehurst. There is Wm. F. Packer up here, while one of their papers supports Gen. Hacker, and another, Gen. Racker. Well, "the more the merrier"—Judge Willot can whip a dozen—Packer, Hacker, Racker, Haekensacker and all!

Paranoic.—Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church, New York, at the last vestry meeting, appropriated five thousand dollars to the completion of the freestone monument, in the church yard, at the head of Pine street, over the suppositious remains of American patriots, buried there in the Revolutionary war.

The "Glorious Fourth."

Ever since the expected comet ignominiously backed out of having a rough-and-tumble encounter with our innocent world, my mind has been more or less a prey to disappointment; for such collision I confidently anticipated (grounding my belief on the prediction of a not-to-be-called-in-question Dutch Almanac), and I had great faith in the pugilistic abilities of this "terrestrial ball" to demolish such nebulous upstart and send its atoms flying "on a tangent" through the realms of infinite space by way of punishment. I was downright dissatisfied on account of the postponement of the comet, but since "The Fourth" began to be the topic of conversation, my spirits have gradually regained their wonted elasticity, and disappointment has given way to rejoicing. In other words, I am becoming patriotic exceedingly, and catch myself twenty times a day whistling "Yankee Doodle" with immense enthusiasm, "or beating the devil's tattoo" to the tune of "Hail Columbia."

The Declaration of Independence now furnishes for me the principal stamina for cogitations both nocturnal and diurnal, and indeed that great instrument absorbs every leisure moment—especially the first and last clauses, which are so striking that I can not venture to look at the intermediate portion through fear of spoiling the effect of the *prima and ultima*. By such a laudable course of preparation, I have arrived at that glorious stage of philanthropic feeling when a person can extend his dexter hand to a Congo-rigger and call him brother, or, without a spark of prejudice in favor of our own, blend the flags of all countries into a many-colored canopy, and weave their national mottoes into one inextinguishable compound, after the manner of John Phoenix, A. M.—"Eringo-nunne-puribus-bragh!"

In such a state of pleasurable excitement, and upon the high heels of expectation, I am looking forward to the dawning of "the Fourth" and hoping that the fates may be accommodating in respect to the weather department upon that eventful day. Then will the screaming of fies, the rolling of drums, and the clashing of cymbals, prove to the denizens of our land, that liberty is yet "alive and kicking!" Then will gorgeous pageants enliven the streets of town and city—flourishing banners move kith and kin—brass-bands blow their brains out in producing indispensable music (for a 4th of July without martial music is not a 4th of July)—flaming speeches will be made, of an ultra patriotic character, and brim full of compliments to our ancestors who "died, bled, and died" in the cause of freedom—and all will be one universal uproar. Then will mountaineers and demi-barbarians pour in from their retreats in military companies to the old rallying cry of "heart's battalia tag," to witness the celebrations and participate in the general jubilee. Then will "sold furies" recount their deeds of valor and think over the "good times past," while Young America, mindful of the responsibilities that will soon rest upon him, will be intensely engaged in sundry limited experiments with fireworks, burning snakes, exploding torpedoes and igniting "spit devils," to increase the grandeur of the occasion. Then will liquors brewed and distilled flow like rain-water to wet the whistles of the thirsty, and give due firmness and military precision to their tread. Then will various "missions" add to the harmony of the proceedings, and numerous black eyes and bloody noses testify to the amicable spirit which prevails among the people.

Oh! it will be a great day in the calendar of America—a day not to be forgotten, as long as its usual consequences last, at least, if not longer! And in view of all this splendor and excitement, I feel as buoyant as an india-rubber life-preserver, and were it not for the laws of gravitation, my elastic spirits would undoubtedly lift me from the earth, and in a blaze of glory carry me through the heavens like an exploding sky-rocket! Patriotically and exultingly, ECKHART—June 27, 1857.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

HISTORICAL INACCURACIES.—In a late number of your paper, were exposed three errors in a floating paragraph of five lines relative to the death of Gen. Washington. The following is another specimen of the same careless publications:

"The Baptist church was organized in 1639, and has 9791 churches, valued at \$19,941,282, and accommodating 9,139,876 persons."

"A church" having "churches," with a "value" attached in dollars, and an approximation to the number of persons they may "accommodate," is very much of a "mixed metaphor," blind and lame. But let me correct the positive errors.

1st. There is no "Baptist church," those who hold that name being themselves judges. There is a sect or denomination of Christians, called Baptists, sub-divided into other persuasions, each forming independent worshipping congregations or "churches," the pious member of which, in the judgment of charity, are also members of the general assembly and church of the first born whose names are written in heaven." But there is but one "the church," and that embraces all true believers.

2d. The German Protestant theologian, Dr. Mosheim, who flourished over a century since, states in his celebrated Ecclesiastical History, that "the true origin of that sect which acquired the denomination of Anabaptists, is hid in the remote depth of antiquity." Upon the promulgation of the Reformation by Luther, persons holding the fundamental tenets of the Baptists sprung forth from concealment in various parts of Germany, England, &c. John Thomas, in 1778, published a book in which he gives a history of the Baptists in Wales from the year 63 after Christ. Robinson's History of Baptism refers to records of the Bishop of Ely establishing the fact that a Baptist church existed in Chichester in 1457—400 years ago.

3d. It is true, however, that the first Baptist church in America was founded in 1639—at Providence, R. I., and that the Census of 1850 gives 8,791 as the number of Baptist "churches" in the United States. But the "churches" there referred to are the houses of worship only—and their value is put at ten instead of nineteen millions. The number of "churches" of baptized believers connected with the Regular or associated (Calvinistic) Baptists in

the U. S., in 1856, was 10,774, and in North America 11,224. Other branches of the denomination swell the list of Baptist churches in America to 17,327—and in the world, probably 20,000.

It is as well to be correctly informed as to be incorrectly informed, in this as in many other matters. AN OBSERVER.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Sights of a Lewisburg "down South."

June 2d. THE GREAT VALLEY OF VIRGINIA is a part of that long stretch of country reaching from Easton in Pennsylvania, embracing Cumberland Valley, and running across Western Maryland and Central Virginia into Eastern Tennessee.

The first town we reached after leaving the camp ground, was Sharpsburg, three miles from which we crossed the Baltimore & Pittsburg canal and also the famed Potomac—here a narrow but deep stream—on a substantial bridge (3 levies toll) into Virginia. After passing some rocky ledges we reached Shepherdstown, in Jefferson county, of which Charleston is the capital. Then traveled a good turnpike, and paid 25 cts. per mile for the privilege; farm houses, "few and far between," the farms having from 500 to 800 acres each, with a fair sprinkling of colored population. Crossing the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. we made Leetown, which has a toll-house but no hotel. Pushing on a little further, found accommodations with a farmer, who says he keeps a house for private entertainment and public disappointment. He had a good supply of honey, and gave us one hint which may be worth remembering by bee-keepers in Buffalo Valley: when any of his bees were short of honey in the winter, instead of giving them honey, molasses, sugar, &c., he puts oats on the bottom board inside of the hive, and the bees taken out the kernel more nicely than mice could do it.

June 3d. We are told that the soil in this Valley is inexhaustible, and may be raised forty years without requiring manure. No pine trees to be seen, but oak shingles and cedar fences. Wheat generally badly winter killed. Buildings more plenty. Reached Smithfield, then took a graded road westerly to Bunker Hill on the Martinsburg & Winchester Turnpike, which is newly macadamized, and rough as the "old city," so that to go by, but admirably cultivated; plenty of wild garlic, for we "smelt um breff" as we rode along. Arrived at the county seat of Frederick—Winchester—which is in R. R. connection with Baltimore. After dinner, we voted, unanimously, that, for natural good quality of soil, this is the greatest country east of the Alleghenies; it is also well watered; but it badly needs Pennsylvania farmers. Wheat and grass look poorly. Passed Newtown and Kerstown to Middletown, where we put up.

June 4th. Had an excellent landlord, and made an early start. Rather rocky, but limestone soil. Crossed the west branch of the Shenandoah river into Woodstock, the seat of justice of Shenandoah county—a fair town, with some good and some shabby buildings. The Alexandria & Stanton R. R. is completed to this place. Traveled over a rugged road in a westerly direction towards Columbia Furnace, owned by Samuel B. Myers & Co., late of Lancaster Co. Pa. This is near the line of Rockingham Co. Va., and the Southern terminus of our trip. Being in the midst of the celebrated Democratic "Tenth Legion" of Virginia, feel pretty well at home.

Turnips among Corn.

I wish to call the attention of my brother farmers to the fact that turnips can be grown amongst corn with very little trouble or expense. I have raised them for several years in the following manner: After the cultivator went through the corn the last time for the season, I followed that with the turnip seed, sowing broadcast; a boy follows dragging a hand-rake, and it is done. Last year I used a drill with better success than broadcast. Two boys can keep up with the cultivator—one to pull, the other at the handles. Put one row of turnips between each row of corn. I of course am alluding to ground that will bring a good crop of corn; in poor ground it is useless to put turnip seed or anything else among corn. I have tried several kinds of turnips and find the Yellow Aberdeen and White Norfolk to produce the best. The latter I think is the most productive. The seed can be procured at almost any of the seed stores in the city, at one dollar a pound; a pound I think is sufficient for a five acre field.

Now I consider the cost and trouble not in comparison to that amount of turnips to feed during winter and spring. I do not consider the corn injured in the least by the turnips, as they grow principally after the corn is cut off.—(SIMON, May 22, in *Germantown Telegraph*.)

A colored man, named Long, residing in Princeton, N. J., has recently received a land warrant for 160 acres of land for services in the war of 1812. Long shipped in New York early in the war, was drafted to Lake Erie, served in the battle under Com. Perry, and throughout the war. (Yet Judge Taney would say "he is not a citizen," and "has no rights which any white man is bound to respect"?)

Building Associations.—No. 2.

In presenting the advantages of these Associations, I will call attention, first, to the ready means they afford of profitably investing the surplus earnings of a poor man. Unlike the capitalist, the man of small means can not easily obtain compound interest for his money. The meagre sums he receives as interest, can not often be profitably invested, except at too great a cost of time. The Building Association combines these small sums, belonging to many, and invests the aggregate immediately. In this way, compound interest at least can be secured, even if no gain should accrue from premiums. But experience has shown that large premiums will always be paid, and the profits thus arising are shared in just proportion by all the members. Take, for example, the Association whose plan of operations I gave last week. Members who have paid in but \$120, receive from the Association \$200 each, making the handsome profit of \$80 per share, on an investment of \$120, for an average time of five years. At simple interest, this is more than *thirteen per cent.* per annum, and even at compound interest it is *ten per cent.* Let every poor man judge for himself whether the chance of investing securely his small savings from month to month, at this rate of interest, is not of itself a great help towards getting himself a home.

But a very inadequate view of the true benefits of B. A.'s would be obtained by regarding them merely as a convenient means of getting a good interest on small sums of money. To a large class, they may be almost said to give both principal and interest. I suppose the majority of men of small means increase their expenses nearly in the same proportion in which they succeed in increasing their income. The man who earns one dollar per day, manages to support his family; let his wages be raised to a dollar and a half a day, and he will do scarcely more. Most men lay up but little in either case. Suppose, after his wages are increased to \$1.50, he saves twenty five cents a day, for twenty days in the month, and subscribes to five shares of stock in a B. A. To enable him to keep up his monthly payments, he must keep his other expenses within \$1.25 per day. This he can do, and if he will do it, in ten years he will have one thousand dollars in cash. The Association will then have given him not only four hundred dollars interest, but, by furnishing the necessary inducement to save, may almost be said to have given him the six hundred dollars principal. In many cases, it has worked so.

Savings Institutions have done much to encourage frugality, but the Building Association accomplishes this object much more effectually. It not only offers the stronger inducement of a higher rate of interest, but it places difficulties in the way of expending the sum already accumulated. To reap the full benefit of the Association, its members must hold on to the end. They can indeed withdraw when they choose, but they can not take out the full amount of their profits, and unless they keep up their payments as long as two years, they are not entitled to draw any interest at all. This furnishes a strong motive to persevere in economy and self denial, while the door is open for withdrawal when it is really necessary.

Many illustrations of this have come under my own observation. I call to mind at this moment one of a young man who drove a cart in a lumber yard. He had been in the habit of taking an occasional "spree," and in this way had spent all his surplus earnings. He married, and through the united persuasions of his wife and his employer, was induced to take three shares in a Building Association then just starting. He found he could easily save the required three dollars per month, and did not miss it, except that it deprived him of *grog money*. When the strong desire for liquor came on him, he often resolved to withdraw his money from the Association, but some notice was necessary, and before he could carry out his purpose, the temptation was over. He persevered, and when the Association closed, and he found himself in the possession of a title to a small but comfortable house, with many attractions in the shape of flowers and shrubbery that his wife had gathered around it, and many little comforts and conveniences which in his leisure hour his own hands had furnished, he told his employer that he was just that much better off than he would have been if he had not followed his advice. But this was not all. He owed his reformation also, in great part, to the fact that he could not draw his money without notice.

An incidental advantage which is not to be entirely overlooked, is derived from the provision that authorizes the heirs of a deceased member to draw out his whole interest. One of the chief benefits of Life Insurance, in many cases, consists in furnishing to the widow, ready money, at her husband's decease, sufficient to support her until she can begin to earn her own living. This object, the Building Association accomplishes without the loss of all that has been paid, in case the insured does not die.

The wives of intemperate men are sometimes compelled to furnish, out of their own earnings, the means of gratifying their husband's desire for drink. Is it not a good thing to give to such, a secure deposit for their money? where, without the interference, and if necessary without the knowledge, of the husband, the industrious and frugal wife may lay up something to be enjoyed when delirium tremens has done its work?

But it must not be supposed that the members of a Building Association must wait ten years before they begin to reap the benefit of their savings. Opportunities frequently offer for an industrious man to get himself a home, if he can command money. Sometimes a house can be bought, ready built, at a low price; sometimes, cheap lots are for sale that will rapidly rise in value. A mechanic can soon manage to build himself a house, if he can buy the lot, and pay for the materials, and for what labor he can not perform himself; from the B. A. he can borrow the necessary money, with the assurance that he will never have to pay it back. With the money which he has always paid for rent, he can meet his interest, and often a large part of the monthly instalments on his stock, and be his own landlord at once.

In the cities, this is considered the chief advantage of B. A.'s, and from this they derive their name. One example will illustrate this, and scores of similar instances have occurred in the single Association to which I have before alluded. A thrifty day laborer rented a house, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, for which he paid \$6 per month. The owner was in want of money, and having met with frequent losses by dishonest tenants removing suddenly without paying their rent, was glad to sell his property, although it yielded a large interest. His price was \$650. The tenant had held for a couple of years three shares in the B. A. On these, he borrowed six hundred dollars. The fifty dollar balance, and the premium to be paid on the six hundred, he managed to raise from other sources. He bought the property for cash, gave the Association a mortgage on it for \$600, and transferred his certificate of stock as collateral security. He had now to pay the Association six dollars a month, three dollars interest, and three dollars for monthly instalments. The rent he had paid was enough to meet both, and leave six dollars a year for taxes. About seven years have passed since he made his purchase, and in another year he will own that property free of all incumbrance, *having paid for it almost entirely with the rent that he must have paid to his landlord if he had not been able to buy.*

I have now pointed out some of the prominent advantages of Building Associations. There are others, but I need not further enlarge. If any desire should be felt to form one in Lewisburg, and more information be needed, I will cheerfully give what I can. I believe that there are enough here who need such an institution to secure its success, if the management should be intrusted to suitable hands. c. s. j.

THE JUDAS COIN.—Jno. S. Dye, the publisher of the *Wall Street Broker*, has a specimen of the coin which Judas Iscariot received for the betrayal of his Savior. On one side it bears the inscription, "Jerusalem the Holy" and a figure resembling Aaron's rod. On the other is inscribed "Shekel of Israel" and the imprint of the Pot of Incense. It has been translated by Dr. Raphael, an eminent Hebrew scholar and Rabbi of New York. Mr. Dye has cast exact fac similes of the original, and sells them at 25 cts. apiece, or fifty for \$3.00. They are intended for pocket pieces. Address John S. Dye, 70 Wall St., N. Y.

People make a mistake in paying too much for potatoes. There is more nourishment in one bushel of good white beans, than in five bushels of potatoes; and what is better than bean soup, or more palatable than good old-fashioned "bean porridge?" The "age of beans" should be revived, as well for economy as health. People should learn to "know beans;" if they don't, it may be fairly presumed they must pay too much for potatoes. Indeed, it can be nothing but this ignorance of beans that causes the high price of potatoes. They sell now for a dollar. During the age of beans, they sold from a shilling to eighteen cents a bushel.

St. Louis, June 20.—John Lapoint, for the murder of Robt. Wheaton, Israel Shultz, for shooting Henry Insap, and Jacob Hoelzel, for the murder of his wife, were executed in the jail yard in this city, yesterday.

George W. Sharp and John Johnson, have been hung at Edwardsville, Ill., for the murder of Jacob Barth.

Augusta, June 20.—Mr. Pickens has positively declined the mission to Russia. It is probable that he will be returned to the U. S. Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Butler.

The Mayor of Montreal was a conspicuous guest in the recent celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, where Edward Everett was the orator.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Bleeding of the Nose.—Elevating the right arm and keeping it in that position for some time, will stop bleeding at the nose, according to Dr. Negrier, a French surgeon.

Hiccups.—Hold up high above your head two fingers of your hand, lean back in your seat, and, opening your mouth and throat so as to give free passage to your lungs, breathe very long and softly and look very steadily at your fingers, and it will cure your hiccups in less than two minutes. A traveler on the railroad from Cumberland to Baltimore, who was nearly "worn out with suffering" from hiccups, and could get no relief from a physician to whom he applied, was cured in this way, by a stranger in the cars, in less than two minutes by the watch.

Cough.—Whenever a coughing spell comes on you, take a spoonful of the syrup of a quart of molasses, containing a lump of alum of the size of a hen's egg and simmered over the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dead.

Cold.—Abstain from all food for a day or two, and drink cold water freely, and your cold will be gone. This is the simplest and most effectual remedy yet known.

Inflammations.—A snow ball wrapped in a piece of cloth, or a rag dipped in cold water and applied to any inflammation or swelling arising from a fall, cut, bruise, or cold settled in the part, will reduce the inflammation quicker than all the camphor, spirits, and other hot stuffs you can apply.

Headache, Vomiting, and Pain of the bowels.—Into a tumbler two-thirds full of hot water, put one teaspoonful of ground ginger, one of brown sugar, a piece of butter about the size of a walnut, and half a tea spoonful of soda, and drink it warm. This is a sure and rapid cure. A cloth dipped in cold water and applied to the head, will also cure the headache when the stomach is not disordered. So an occasional table spoonful of strong hot coffee, without sugar and milk, will also relieve the vomiting peculiar to cholera morbus and cholera infantum.

Sprain.—A poultice of wheat or rye bran and vinegar will soon reduce the inflammation produced by a sprain.

Scalds.—New England rum in which lard of Gilead has been soaked in a bottle, is said to be the best cure in the world for fresh cuts and wounds. The buds must be gathered when in their most gummy or sticky state, which continues only for a few days in spring. If a finger, &c. be cut off with a scythe, &c., take the piece cut off and (if it is already pale and cold) wash it in warm water—this done, put it to its place by sewing and bandages, and it will grow fast and become sound again. This has often been done—then be sure in such cases to "save the pieces."

Tooth Ache.—A few drops of hartshorn, or equal parts of alum or salt, applied to the cavity of the tooth in a bit of cotton or lint, will often afford relief. And so will freshly slacked lime water, and warm and strong salted water when held to the aching tooth.

Snake Bites.—Whiskey, brandy, gin, or any alcoholic liquor drunk by the patient in small and oft-repeated doses, will neutralize and cure the bite of rattlesnakes, copper-heads and other snakes. So will a free application of spirits of turpentine to the bitten part. And so will a plaster composed of salt stirred into the yolk of a good egg until it is thick enough to form a plaster. "The Wisconsin Farmer" says it will insure your life for a six pence, against the bite of a rattlesnake, if you apply this salt and egg plaster to the wound.

Bees, Wasps, Spiders and other insect Bites.—Rub the bitten part with spirits of turpentine, or spirits of hartshorn, or pour on it a drop of the liquor of potassa and it will afford immediate relief.

Over-burdened Stomach.—The best remedy in cases of extreme danger from the excessive eating of too much fruit or any kind of food, is said to be eating a good quantity of old cheese.

Gout or Swelled Neck.—Washing the swelled part with brine or strong salt-water, and drinking it twice a day, will, it is said, cure it.

Scarlet Fever.—As soon as it is known that the patient has the scarlet fever, rub him or her all over the body, the head excepted, every evening and morning, thoroughly but gently, with a piece of bacon as large as a man's hand, its soft side being sliced out with a knife so as to let the grease ooze out more freely, and give the whole body a covering of fat, and it will operate like a charm in allaying and removing this dreadful disease. This is the celebrated remedy of Dr. Schussmann, physician to the King of Hanover in Germany, and it has been recommended in our country by Dr. Harvey Lindsley, an eminent physician of Washington city. Or, cover a piece of cotton cloth with tar and wrap it around the patient's neck and leave it there till the inflammation subsides, and physic the patient every day with epsom salts, and give saffron tea and olive oil frequently. The patient must be kept warm, avoid cold water, and for a drink use two parts of water and one of vinegar with a little salt.

in it. This is an American remedy, and is said to have been frequently tried and never failed of curing scarlet fever.

Hydrophobia or Bite of a Mad Dog.—Wash the bitten part immediately with warm vinegar or water, and after the wound is dry apply thereto a few drops of muriatic acid, which will neutralize and destroy the poison of the saliva and cure the bite. An English journal says that an old Saxon has urged this remedy with perfect success for the last fifty years. This is the simplest remedy I have yet seen—let it be tried.

Baldness of the Head.—Rubbing the head once or twice a day with the surface of a raw onion, till the roots of the hair are moistened, will, it is said, prevent the hair from falling off. And a mixture of brandy and sweet oil is said to be very good for cleaning the hair and making it grow.

Tooth and Gums.—Washing the teeth and gums every morning with salt and water will preserve them and answer all purposes of the costly dentrifices used by fashionable people. Dr. Johnson in his "Economy of Health" says, "The mouth should be rinsed in hot water and then immediately with cold every morning throughout the year. If this were regularly done in infancy the dentist might shut his shop!" Others tell us that the best article for keeping the teeth clean is soap-suds made out of the purest white soap, for no other soap should be used for this purpose.

Lightning.—Persons rendered insensible by a stroke of lightning, may be revived by pouring cold water over the face and head.

Bad Smells, Infections, &c.—Dissolve a pound of copperas, (six cents worth) in a gallon of water, and sprinkle the water in your privy and over your drains, ditches, &c., producing noisome smells, and it will speedily remove the smell and make the air wholesome. If the smell be very bad, double the quantity of copperas should be used, with as much ground plaster as will form a thin paste.

CAUTION.—Most people are in the habit of throwing off a portion of their winter clothing on the appearance of one or two sunny days in early spring. The young are very fond of doing this in order to don their summer clothing. But it is a very dangerous practice, and brings more sickness on people than most persons imagine. Therefore if you value your life and health, keep yourself and family warmly dressed until the middle of June, however much the increasing heat may occasionally make you scratch your biting skin, as it is better to scratch than to catch cold, get sick, and have a heavy doctor bill to pay. Again—"Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool, your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious disease with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor."

In conclusion let me add, I am neither an M. D. nor a quack, but gather useful information from all available sources, so that I may know something of the various professions and pursuits of life.

West Branch, 1857. OBSERVER.

A suit was lately tried before Judge Culver, of Brooklyn, on a claim for services as a lobby agent in Washington. The defendant took the ground that the services were of a nature against public policy, and won his case. Lobby agents must therefore hereafter get their pay in advance, or run the risk of losing it.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Major George M'Nair, who was attacked on the 8th of Jan. last with the National Hotel disease, died this morning without a struggle. His death will cast a gloom upon his old associates of the war of 1812. He was 63 years of age.—*Washington Star*, 12th ult.

The South (newspaper) is very much displeased with Governor Walker's conduct in Kansas, and charges him with intending to bring Kansas into the Union a free State. The South may rest assured that if *intrigue* could decide the matter, Slavery would triumph in that Territory.

It is stated that the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has unanimously voted in favor of expunging from the Discipline the general rule forbidding "buying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them."

Mrs. Patten, the woman who so heroically navigated the clipper *Neptune's Car* into California, after her husband lost his sight, is now dangerously ill in Boston with typhoid fever. Capt. Patten has lost both his sight and hearing.

Forty houses, the foundry, machine shops, saw mills, &c. in the town of Brasher Iron Works, New York, were lately consumed by a fire which was driven on the houses by wind from the burning woods.

PARIS, June 12.—At Florence, last night, the scenery of the theatre caught fire during the performance of the siege of Sebastopol. A panic arose, and 43 persons were killed and 134 wounded.

The success of the Free Soil party in St. Louis has given a great impetus to the Emancipation movement, and to the rise of real estate, throughout Northern Missouri.