

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE,

AND THE WEST BRANCH FARMER.

An independent Family Paper---devoted to News, Literature, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Morality.

BY O. N. WORDEN.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1849.

VOL. VI, NO. 27---287.

The Lewisburg Chronicle:

Published Wednesday Afternoon at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania.

TERMS.—\$2.00 for a year, to be paid in the first half year; \$2.50, if payment be not made within the year; single numbers, 5 cts. Subscriptions for six months or less to be paid in advance. Discontinuances optional with the Publisher, except when arrears are paid.

Advertisements handsomely inserted at 50 cts. per square one week, \$1.00 for a month, \$5.00 a year. A reduction of these rates for larger or longer admts.

Casual advertisements and Job work to be paid for when performed.

All communications by mail must come post paid, accompanied by the address of the writer, to receive attention.

Office, Market street between Second and Third. O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

[The Locomotive had an excellent article on Education some time since, which we copy with a few alterations for our readers.]

EDUCATION.

"Education forms the common mind, Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Although we can not subscribe to the doctrine contained in the above two lines of P. P., that all depends upon education in the formation of character, yet it must be admitted on all hands, that without instruction the brightest natural intellect, like a hidden treasure, remains unexplored and renders no benefit to society, while dullness becomes intolerable for want of the little polish it is capable of receiving from science. In another place, the same poet more truly remarks,

"Order is heaven's first law, and this confessed, Some are and not be greater than the rest," which is a principle that applies to minds as well as to things; and, without conceding that the mind can be formed, it is a manifest fact that it can be developed, and all its latent energies, by proper training, be made to perform their legitimate ends.

New and correct ideas enforced upon young minds of ordinary capacity, seldom fail to have the desired effect, and so far as the material organization admits, the quality and quantity of brain appropriated by nature to a specific purpose, the instruction imparted will prove enduring and beneficial. By this we mean, that nature has endowed the necessary number of her children with natural qualifications for the several professions and occupations which civilized life requires, and that all instruction harmonizing with these talents, is pleasing and interesting to the student—will be retained in his memory, and prove useful to him in future life.

In this country, the "model republic," all men are esteemed free and equal, and all lawful occupations honorable, yet the education necessary to enforce in practice this beautiful theory, is too often neglected. While there exist such an itching for the professions, and a repugnance to trades, among parents, it is not likely that children will remain free to select such pursuits in life as correspond with the bent of their genius, or equal in public estimation, after they have so selected, if the caprice of public opinion can prevent it. But fortunately there is leveling principle in nature which will ultimately correct this evil. The rage to become lawyers, doctors, and ministers, will, in time, load down these honorable professions with such a lot of superabundant material, totally unfit for the employment, and designed by nature for other pursuits, that the wisdom of experience will then teach parents the policy of permitting their children to do what their Creator qualified them for, whether that should be the honorable occupation of a grubber, or the no more excellent calling of an attorney or physician.

But, while we protest against the habit above stated, we earnestly entreat parents and guardians, not to neglect the education of the children committed to their care. Learning is equally essential to the successful pursuit of every branch of business, and no man can fulfil his station, either as a farmer, manufacturer, or mechanic, who has not a thorough knowledge of each branch of an English education. The enjoyment of life consists in the reasoning which science affords, and he who can demurely shut himself up, and disdain a knowledge of the active and extraordinary events which are every day distinguishing the nineteenth century, is a mere fungus—a counterfeit of humanity—a work of nature's journeymen! Can such an one appreciate the infinite power, wisdom, goodness and perfection of the Almighty Ruler

of the universe? Can he stand erect in the image of his Maker, or drink deep of the explored beauties of creation! Alas! the ignorant can have no conception of the vast dominions of the "King of Glory," or of the illimitable expanse of space through which his own immortal soul may wander in eternity.

Let this generation, then, do its duty towards the next. Let those into whose hands the destinies of the nation soon fall, be prepared to execute their high office understandingly, and we will have fulfilled our mission. Now is the time to prepare for the coming winter's instructions. And in our vicinity, every means are afforded, and no child or youth of either sex should be allowed to fail in the use of them.

Happily, the Common School System—founded by Gov. Wolf and advanced by every succeeding Legislature and Governor—has become the settled policy of Pennsylvania. Under it, we have now in operation in our Borough five free schools, where the common branches of education are taught by good and experienced tutors.

The long established Lewisburg Academy still maintains, under Mr. Randolph's charge, a high rank among the educational interests. The next session commences on Monday the 22d of October.

In addition, there are the Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments of the University at Lewisburg, which opens in winter session on Thursday, 11th Oct. This Institution is well endowed—has a noble Academic building already up, and the first Collegiate edifice commenced. Its advantages will be enlarged as fast as its means can be brought in. The only Collegiate enterprise in Northern or Central Pennsylvania, and the only one within the State patronized by the denomination that originated, it has two strong supports, which if rightly improved will render it worthy of its unsurpassed location. The objection that it is a sectarian school loses all its force from the fact that science is general and the same wherever learned—and no particular religious creed is taught—and so the rules necessary to its government, no right minded man of any denomination can fail to prefer them to none, even though he were an enthusiast for his own system.

The management of the Institution we are happy to say, has been entrusted to safe and competent hands. The Principals and the assistants, possess alike all the qualities essential to the able and successful discharge of their respective duties, and if the students do not progress as they should, the fault will not be the teachers'. As to location, a more desirable situation could not be found, perhaps, in Pennsylvania. With every facility of communication, it combines beauty of location and health of climate. Here, at the base of the Allegheny mountain, fanned with the pure breeze which has kissed its thousands hills—charmed with the rippling waves and crystal waters of the Susquehanna, and surrounded with scenery the most sublime and beautiful that the imagination could picture—may the student enjoy the beauties of nature, while he is filling the storehouse of his mind with the treasures of art.

Let every child and youth, then, during the coming season attend some one of these schools. They are adapted to the means and to the pursuits of all. Let farmers, mechanics, professional men, and tradesmen vie with each other in giving to those under their care the best of earthly honors—practical learning. And let parents and children remember that the only sure, and the best of all earthly riches, is a sound Christian education.

This District.

"Union County.—An intelligent friend in this county, sends us a very gratifying account of the political affairs there. He says, 'Major Cummings will probably be elected to the House, by a small majority, if Junius does her duty.' We will answer for Junius—and our Democratic brethren in Union can not do a better thing, or elect a better man to the Legislature than Major Jack Cummings. The odds are against them, to be sure; but energy and activity can do wonders."

[The above is from the Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian." "Probably"—"small"—"it," are drawbacks to the flattering picture, but that "the Democrats can not elect a better man" is a piece of news decidedly refreshing, whichever construction is placed upon it! The following is from the "Sentinel," of Millintown, Juniata county. Union and Juniata together elect two Representatives.]

"Our readers are pretty generally aware that a tremendous effort is being made to

elect Mr. Cummings, of Union county, to the next Legislature. One of his friends visited this county recently, and assured our opponents here that the responsibility was upon Junius! that Union would do her duty towards the election of Mr. Cummings, and that it would only require a clever majority in this county to ensure his success! And on what ground is this calculation based? It is simply because Mr. Cummings has pledged himself to go for the repeal of the present Militia law, and for the repeal of the present School law—two of the most salutary measures that have found a place on our statute book for the last quarter of a century. Mr. Cummings would revive the old militia law, which during eighteen years prior to its repeal cost our State within a fraction of \$500,000 over and above the entire income! Call you this economy? Do the tax-payers of Pennsylvania desire to renew this heavy tax, and all for nothing? all for the mere fantastic display of a military parade? We can not think so; and we shall be disappointed if both Mr. Cummings and his antiquated notions do not meet with a rebuke this fall that will drive him to a better platform when he next comes before the people."

"Unfortunately for Mr. Cummings, he is known in this county, and if he does not make a better run in proportion to the relative strength of parties in Union county than he will in this county, he will hardly ever be heard of after the 9th of October next. He is welcome to all he will make by the experiment."

"The National Arsenal at Springfield. BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling, Like the huge organ, rise the burnished arms; But from the silent pipes no anthem peals; Startles the villagers with strange alarms.

Ab! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary, When the death-angel touches those swift keys!

What loud lament and dismal wailing! Will mingle with their awful symphonies!

I hear even now the infinite, fierce chorus, The cries of agony, the endless groans, Which through the ages that have gone before us In long reverberation reach our own.

On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer; The griming musket, the shining blade; And loud, amid the universal clang, O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar gong.

I hear the Florentine, who from his palace Wheels out his battle-bell with dreadful din; And Aztec priests upon their tesselated floor Beat the wild war-drum made of serpents' skin.

The tumult of each sacked and burning village, The shout that every prayer for mercy drowns, The soldier's revels in the midst of pillage, The wail of famine in beleaguered towns;

The hurrying bell, the gate-way wrenched asunder, The soldier's anvil, in tones of thunder, The diaphanous of the cannonade.

Is it, O man, with such discordant noises, With such accented and unaccented tones, Thou dost drown Nature's sweet and kindly voices, And jarrest the celestial harmonies!

Were half the power that fills the world with terror, Or half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts Given to redeem the human mind from error, There were no need of arsenals nor forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred! And every nation that should lift against its hand against a brother, on its forehead Would wear for ever the dire curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, thro' long generations, The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease; And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations, I hear once more the voice of Christ say "Peace."

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies! But, beautiful as songs of the immortal, The holy melodies of love arise.

It is not often we find so much of quiet humor—as well as stern truth—in any account of political meetings, as in the following from the Elmira Republican. It is "official," and of course true. Many "large and enthusiastic meetings" have not even had a "witness" to verify their proceedings, as did the jolly trio below.

"Enthusiastic Whig Caucus.—At the whig Caucus held at the Mansion House last evening, according to previous notice, there were present Charles W. Dunn, who was elected Chairman, C. G. Fairman, who was appointed Secretary, and William Polley, who constituted the 'masses.' It is due to the occasion to state further that Col. Wm. B. Judson was present in the room, and kindly volunteered his services as witness in case the regularity of the caucus should hereafter be called in question.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the caucus proceeded to the election of Delegates. The following persons were unanimously selected: to wit—Charles W. Dunn, Silas Haight, Washington Thurman, Miles Covell, C. G. Fairman, Wm. P. Conkle, Erastus Goodrich, E. P. Brooks, and Truman Fassett.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman for the able discharge of his duties. C. W. DUNN, Chairman.

"CHARLES G. FAIRMAN, Sec'y."

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One of the Printers.

There is a good practical printer by the name of John Evans, who lives at Batavia, Ohio, who educated himself at a distinguished Literary Institution in New Hampshire, is a practical farmer, has taught schools of various grades in New England, traveled through most of the States of the Union, taught "High School" in Ohio, a "Seminary" in Kentucky, an "Academy" in Illinois and one in Missouri; been Superintendent of Common Schools and School Examiner, a President of a College of Teachers, and of a Literary Association, who once offered a prize of \$50 for the best method of teaching the branches usually taught in a High School, and \$25 for those taught in a Common School; who has acted in the capacity of Editor of three different newspapers, and more or less in the capacity of Constable, Sheriff, County Treasurer, Recorder, Auctioneer and Merchant, wholesale Pedler, and Postmaster at three different places; who is a practical Surveyor, Engineer, Mapmaker, also a regular member of the Bar, and Notary Public, &c., &c., and who works at the printing business more or less nearly every day. He is about 30 years of age, and in easy circumstances. His father died very poor, when he was young, and his mother supported the family several years by hard labor. He has made himself what he is.—Cin. Com.

Fattening Animals.

At this season, the attention of the farmer is often directed to the fattening of those animals which are intended for the butcher; and it is important for him to know how he may turn such articles of food as he may have on hand for this purpose to the best account. Several articles, such as pumpkins and apples, will not keep long, and are to be used in their season, if at all. The least nutritious articles, so far as it can be done conveniently, should be fed out first; afterwards those that are more nutritive. Fattening animals should be kept quiet, and suffered to take no more exercise than is necessary for their health. All exercise, more than this, calls for an expenditure of food, which does not avail anything in the process of fattening. They should be fed regularly, with suitable food, and that properly prepared; and as much should be given them as they are able to convert into flesh and fat, without waste. "In the animal economy, the accumulating of fat and extra flesh, is only a deposit of superfluous nutriment, which not being required by the system at one time, is laid by for future emergencies; and it must be obvious that the larger the quantity of food which a fattening animal can be made to consume daily, with a good appetite, or to digest thoroughly, the greater will be the amount of flesh and fat gained in proportion to the whole quantity of food consumed.

Animals will not thrive with any amount of food where they are uneasy and discontented, even if they are so closely confined that they can not wear off their flesh by exercise; it is, therefore, important that they be fed regularly, and there should be nothing to disturb them, or excite fear or discontent.

Of the root crops, for nutritive properties, potatoes stand first; then carrots, ruta bagas, mangel-wurzels, which are nearly as valuable as potatoes; while the English turnip is the least valuable and nutritious. Of grain, wheat stands first; then peas, Indian corn, barley, and last, oats. Much Indian corn is used in fattening animals—especially swine. For these, there is undoubtedly a great gain in having it both ground and cooked. It is said that where swine are fed on mush or hasty-pudding, they are much more quiet, and consequently gain flesh much faster, than when the same ingredients are fed to them uncooked.

The following hints on this subject, from that valuable agricultural journal, the Albany Cultivator, will be found of interest: "Substances in which the nutriment is much concentrated, should be fed with care. There is danger, especially when the animal is first put to feed, that more may be eaten at once than the digestive organs can manage. Meat of Indian corn is highly nutritive, and when properly fed causes to fatten faster than almost any other food. They will not, however, bear to be exclusively kept on this article for a great length of time. Meal made from the heaviest varieties of corn, especially that from the hard flinty kinds grown in the northern and eastern states, is quite too strong food for cattle, sheep, or horses, to be full fed upon. Hence one of the advantages of having the cob ground with the corn, by which the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk, lays lighter in the stomach, and is thoroughly digested. The effect of pure corn meal on animals, we suppose to be similar to that sometimes produced on our own species by the use of fine wheaten flour—the subject becomes dyspeptic, and is forced to eat bread which has bran mixed with the flour. The mixture of the cob with the meal, answers the same purpose of the bran—the health of the animal is preserved, and the process of digestion goes on uninterrupted.

In fact the advantages of grinding the cob and corn together for feeding cattle may be said to be well established. For hogs, the benefit of the cob is not, we think, so evident, those animals appearing to be better adapted for taking their nourishment in a concentrated form, than those which ruminate, or chew the cud. Yet food sufficiently bulky to effect the distention of the bowels is necessary for hogs.

"Hay or straw cut into lengths so short as to be readily mixed with meal, answers a good purpose in rendering the meal easy of digestion, and in enabling the animal to extract from it all the nutriment.

"The conclusion arrived at from the result of a series of experiments instituted by a Highland Society of Scotland, a few years ago, was, that the superiority of cooked over uncooked food for cattle is but trifling, and not sufficient to balance the cost; but for hogs, the extra cost of preparation was repaid.

"The appetite and health of animals are promoted by giving a variety of food. This fact has led to the preparations for fattening stock. For fattening hogs we have used with advantage the following mixtures.

1. Two parts potatoes and two parts pumpkins; boil together until they can be mashed fine—then add one part meal, stirring and mixing intimately together. The heat of the potatoes and pumpkins will scald or cook the meal, and when cold the mixture will be a stiff pudding. 2. Two parts potatoes, and two of ripe, palatable apples, (either sweet or sour,) boil till they can be mashed fine—then add one part meal, (either from corn, barley, or oats and peas, allowing the same weights,) and mix together while the potatoes and apples are hot.

"Hogs are more fond of food when it has slightly fermented, (not become pungently sour,) and they appear to fatten faster if it is fed to them in this state. We have never seen hogs thrive faster than when fed on these mixtures, with occasionally a little dairy slop, and we have always found the pork solid and of good quality."

Common Sense.

She came among the glittering crowd— A maiden fair, without pretence, And when they asked her humble name, She whispered mildly, "Common Sense."

Her modest garb drew every eye, Her ample cloak, her shoes of leather— And when they sneered, she simply said, "I dress according to the weather."

They argued long, and reasoned loud In dubious Hindoo phrase mysterious, While she, poor child, could not divine Why girls so young should be serious.

They knew the length of Plato's beard, And how the scholars wrote in Saturn— She studied authors not so deep, And took the Bible for her pattern.

And so she said, "Excuse me, friends, I find all have their proper places, And Common Sense should stay at home, With cheerful hearts and smiling faces."

Comforts of an Editor.

[Somebody who "knows the ropes," thus discourses of the comforts attending the life editorial.]

If he does not fill up his paper with news of importance, whether there are any or not, it is condemned for not being what it purports to be—a newspaper. If he does not at least fill one column every week with something laughable, his folio is pronounced uninteresting. If a public nuisance should exist, notice of it would offend; and not to notice would be censured.

If he does not publish all the deaths and marriages that occur in the world for twenty miles around, whether he hears of them or not, he is not fit for an editor. If every paper does not contain a goodly number of "Suicides, Horrible Murders, and Melancholy Accidents," it is a dull, uninteresting sheet.

If half of the gloomy transactions which occur are recorded, it is spurned as a vehicle of calamities. If his paper contains advertisements the general reader murmurs; if it does not, the man of business will not patronize it. If a dozen friends call on him while he is correcting his proof-sheet, and one error escapes detection, he is the biggest blunderhead in the world.

Farming in the Virginia Valley.—The Rockingham Register states that Mr. Reuben Moore, of that county, last year made on his farm and hauled to market over nine hundred barrels of flour besides what he used in his own family. With six hands and one wagon and team, he did the work on the farm, as well as the hauling to market! The crop was ground in his own mill, so that everything was done by himself and upon his own premises. In addition to the large quantity of flour made and sold from his farm, Mr. M. also had 50 fat cattle to sell!

A Neat Cook.—We have heard of a lady who was so very particularly neat, that she would always nicely wash her eggs before she broke them into the pan to fry, and was always particularly careful, moreover, to spit in the pan to see if the fat was hot enough to fry them. Now this, we think, is being a little too PARTICULAR.

Gammon.—A stump orator who wished to gammon some Germans just previous to an election, in order to obtain their votes, observed that though he was not a German himself he had a brother who was remarkably fond of German sausages.

Transplanting Trees.

We find in the Utica Gazette, facts showing that it is not necessary to select small trees for transplanting, in order to ensure their growth. Large trees may be as successfully planted as small ones. The mode and result of an experiment, made by Messrs. Pomeroy and Dutton, of Utica, are thus given: These gentlemen transplanted trees, comprising maples, elms, beech, &c., some thirty feet in height, which were transplanted without being shorn of any of their branches. The process of removal was as follows: In the fall, before the frost, a trench was dug around the trees selected, from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, and the roots severed. In the winter when the ground had become solid from freezing, the trees were pulled out by the aid of oxen and levers, with the mass of earth firmly attached to the roots. They were then transported erect on a strong sled, built for the purpose, and set out. These trees grew in open land, a mile and a half from the city. They put on their foliage last spring as if wholly unconscious that they were not still in their native soil, and the enterprising gentlemen who undertook this unusual course, are rewarded with shade trees which by the old practice it would have required twenty years to produce. This plan is not a novel one. We saw it practised in our boyhood, and the giant trees are still waving their branches as freshly as if never transplanted from their original location. At the same time that the trenches are dug around the selected trees, the holes should be prepared in the places to which they are to be removed.

Temperance Anecdote.—A man was taken before a magistrate for having while drunk knocked down in the street a minister of religion. The prisoner was fully convicted of the offence, but by the reverend gentleman whom he had injured, was liberated on signing the tetotal pledge for a month. At the expiration of the month, he called at the house of the divine, and being introduced he expressed his gratitude for effects of the pledge he had submitted to, and concluded with expressing the utmost sorrow at not having met and knocked down his reverence 30 years before.

The rioters who stopped the Lehigh coal trade a few months ago, and interfered so materially with the interest of the State in its trade on the Delaware division, have had their trial at Easton, and those convicted sentenced to a fine and imprisonment. The severest was Thomas Belford, who was fined \$500 and ordered to give \$5,000 to keep the peace for five years.

A writer in the New York Sun says, it is injurious to cough leaning forward, as it serves to compress the lungs, and make the irritation greater. Persons prone to this enjoyment should keep their necks straight and throw out their chest. By these means the lungs expand—and the art of coughing is perhaps as important in its way as any other.

Gutta Percha Tubes are now laid down, in some English churches, from the pulpit to the pews of deaf persons, by which they are enabled to hear the preacher.—English Paper.

All that is now needed is a gutta percha contrivance to reach the consciences of sinners.

Complimentary.—Mr. Wm. B. Taylor, Chief Clerk in the New York Post Office, has been presented by a number of merchants of that city with three pieces of silver plate. Mr. Taylor has been connected with the post office of New York nearly thirty years.

Polar Bear Shot.—An immense white or polar bear was recently shot by the captain and crew of a fishing vessel on the North-eastern Coast of Labrador. He measured 16 feet and weighed 2500 pounds. The skin was taken to Halifax to be stuffed.

ANAGRAM.—The following was found among the manuscripts of William Oidys, by his executors: "In word and Will I am a friend to you; And one friend Old is worth a hundred new."

"THE PRESS.—It expresses truth, represses error, impresses knowledge, and oppresses none." We thought this too good to be suppressed, and therefore publish it.

"Why is it New Englanders always answer a question by asking one in return?" "Do they?" was Jonathan's reply.

It is a maxim with the Jews, "that he who did not bring up his son to some honest calling brought him up a thief."