

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, DEC. 5, 1849.

VOL. VI, NO. 36—296.

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 each week, \$5.00 a year. A reduction of these rates for larger or longer adverbs.

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Office, Market street between Second and Third.

O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

THE CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

The annexed article (which is found in "Palmer's Business-Men's Almanac for 1850") has been pointed out to us as containing suggestions highly worthy of consideration, not only by the producing but by the consuming community.

THE TRADE REFORM.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

All great changes proceed slowly, and if any seem to be sudden, it is because the real change had long been going on unnoticed, and that which is mistaken for it is only the disclosure or discovery. You will only hear from the vulgar or the shallow that repeated attempts at renovation have failed or broken down, until at last the ignorant and credulous are astounded by the admission that what they have so often been told had exploded has actually triumphed! Even now they will not comprehend that what they have been taught to consider failures was but the necessary foundation of what they must now admit is success—that the latter is but the complement and fruition of the former. They admit the particular fact, but shut their eyes to the general principle, and the very next reform that is commenced finds them as blind and shallow as ever.

There is to be, there must be, a great reform in the mode and means of effecting exchanges of products between producers and consumers generally. The average cost of such exchanges is absurdly higher than it need be and will be. There are certain marked exceptions to this general statement: one of them in the case of cotton. The manufacturer, whether in Old or New England, in France or Pittsburgh, regularly buys his stock of cotton for seldom more and often less than the grower's price with the usual charges for brokerage and transportation. The same is the case with a few other great staples which are mainly bought and sold in large quantities, and which suffer little injury from time or changes of climate. But with regard to the great majority of vendibles the fact is gloomily other wise. There are very many articles which cost large classes of consumers three to six times what the producers receive for them, while on more than half the goods sold in the world there is an advance of twenty five to fifty per cent. above what they need cost the consumer. This advance is a tax on productive labor which can not long abide the neighborhood of common schools, cheap newspapers, and electric telegraphs. It must come down.

Do you ask why the rate of mercantile profit is so high? Count the number of stores in any county, and you have a ready answer. There are five to ten times as many persons employed in and subsisting by trade as there need or should be. As the taxes of a nation must be in proportion to the number and salaries of those quartered on its treasury, so the profits of trade must be graduated by the number they are required to support. If twenty mercantile establishments are kept up where three would be abundant, the average advance on the cost of goods must be three or four times what it should be. Of course, we do not forget the use of competition in counteracting selfish rapacity, but there are ways of attaining the good here contemplated far more cheaply than by employing twenty men to do the work which three would do better.

We shall have an end of this. The diversification of industrial pursuits will do much to promote it. As a general rule, the profit charged on any article in the consumer is proportioned to the distance from the point of production. A fabric which the manufacturer will gladly sell to

the people of his own country for five per cent. on its cost, and think he is doing well, will sell a thousand miles away at twenty per cent., and across a continent at fifty or even a hundred. When the nations of the earth shall have become wise enough to purchase freely of each other such raw materials as the nature of their soil or climate forbids them respectively to produce, each fabricating and commingling for itself, the aggregate tax levied on labor by traffic will be immensely diminished. But that is a work of time.

The more immediate instrumentalities through which a reduction of this tax is to be effected, are, as we have hitherto stated, the substitution of cash payment for credit as the common law of mercantile transactions, and an immense and systematic extension of advertising. And though on these heads we have little to offer that is novel, we would again commend them to public attention.

Credit, we need hardly repeat, is an excellent, an indispensable thing, but grossly abused, as excellent things are apt to be. It ought to be based on substantial security. We give credit to a tankard which we know to be based upon and secured by a deposit of state stocks in the public coffers of our state; we give credit to a man who offers a pledge of undoubted property for the punctual payment of his debt; we give credit to the man we thoroughly know as a man of integrity and pecuniary ability. So far all is legitimate, though it should still appear that the person giving credit is thoughtfully able so to do. Credit should be given because the creditor is able and willing to entrust some share of his means to the less fortunate debtor, and not merely because the former is a seller and the latter a buyer. Selling and giving credit are two entirely distinct operations, and one should never suppose nor involve the other.

But the existing system of mercantile credit is as loose and vicious as it could be and not lead directly to general ruin. Our importers buy in Europe on credit; our manufacturers are too often constrained to sell through commission-houses on credit, not because they desire or are really able to give it, but because such is the course of trade, and they must conform to it or not sell at all, except at a ruinous sacrifice. The jobber, of course, jobs on credit, and when his payments crowd him he is forced to credit not less, but more; for his stock in store will not pay his notes, but when turned into retailers' paper, though not absolutely known to be good, it can, well endorsed, be ground into cash. It is no mystery, therefore, that a failing house has lots of bad papers among its assets; it is as natural as life. It has been making sales to keep the mill going, and could not stop to be nice. Thus green country youths not worth a thousand dollars in the world, but backed up by such letters as most people will write or sign without much consideration or conscience, can come here and get in debt for five thousand dollars' worth of goods, when they have no legitimate claim to credit for one fourth the amount. These they go back to retail, men teatons on credit, to Tom, Dick, and Harry, at glorious prices, but with dubious prospects of payment. The notes fall all around; payment is demanded; a part of the retailer's customers have paid in work on his new store, or in provisions, furniture, or fuel for his family; a few pay punctually, their goods costing from twenty to forty per cent. more than they need if there were no such thing as mercantile credit; others pay at the end of an execution, and of course pay nearer a hundred per cent. more than the cash value; many have started for "the west," or have not a legible property, and never pay. Finally, but not when due, the retailer pays twenty to fifty per cent. of his debt, compromised with his creditors, and is ready to begin again. The jobber pays the importer and the commission-house if he can; the upshot is, that the goods are not half paid for—but those who paid at all, have paid far too much. The whole transaction has been an encouragement to knavery, improvidence, and over-trading; for, if there were no system of mercantile credit, not half those now engaged in trade could pretend to be in it at all. They could not buy a decent stock of goods if obliged to pay for them; and a system of cash sales would speedily reduce profits so that a petty business would not be worth doing. The mere simplification of business consequent on the disuse of credit in trade, would save half the time and talent now absorbed in mercantile pursuits. The selling of \$100,000 worth of goods in a county, by two or three estab-

lishments, entitles a ready pay, need not engross the time of ten persons in all; while selling the goods through ten or fifteen concerns, with the usual paraphernalia of day-books, ledger, note-book, &c., wading up with the intervention of lawyers, sheriff, county court, &c., will keep at least fifty employed the year round.

We have remarked that extensive advertising is one of the means by which the reform in trade is to be accomplished. The two classes, buyers and sellers, have a common interest in finding each other; that is to say, it is the interest of him who can supply a certain want cheapest, to have every buyer aware of the fact; and it is the interest of the buyers no less. An expenditure of fifty dollars may be too much, one of five thousand may be too little, for that purpose. If, for example, somebody has discovered—as we see stated in a southern paper—a substance, or chemical compound, which will dispense with the labor now required in washing clothes, or the half of it, at a very small cost, the owners of his patent may spend fifty thousand dollars a-year in advertising it, and then not spend enough. There are inventions within our knowledge worth hundreds of thousands, if the patentees knew how, and had the enterprise, to bring them home to the knowledge of all interested; these failing, they will never realize twenty thousand. Whoever can supply this city cheapest with almost any article in general use, or can cheaply furnish an article which will meet a general want hitherto more expensively met, can not advertise too much if he knows how to advertise at all. And yet many a dealer in our city pays a thousand dollars more, for an eligibly-located store, than he need pay in a less-frequented street, and does not pay a hundred dollars a year for advertising! He willingly pays a thousand dollars merely to let some ten thousand people know that he has certain articles to sell, but begrudges five hundred dollars as the cost of extending the same knowledge to millions!

This can not, in the nature of things, long endure. It is simply a blind following of old rules and habits, after they become utterly inapplicable. The time was when the circulation of the most popular journal was counted by hundreds, and an advertisement in its columns was about equivalent in publicity to a handbill in a blacksmith's shop. It is different now, and there are men in trade who understand the difference and profit by it. Many pay thousands a-year for advertising, and the number is yearly increasing. There will be hundreds where there are now tens within five years.

Fools can be fools in this as in anything else. He who keeps a corner grocery, and does not look for customers beyond the four blocks around him, need not advertise—it would only be throwing away his money. So of many others. But he who has a cargo of fresh tropical fruits to-day, which he must speedily sell or see spoil on his hands, can not too quickly make known the fact to every purchaser within five hundred miles; so of hundreds. Whenever the difference in cost or quality is worth looking after, then it is an immense economy of cost and labor to let the fact be known at once and as widely as possible. Extensive advertising of itself is morally certain to work a revolution in trade, by driving thousands of the easy-going out of it, and concentrating business in the hands of the few who know how to obtain and keep it. Unite with this the substitute of cash for credit, and one-fifth of those now engaged in trade will amply suffice to do the whole—and will soon have it to do. The revolution is already begun.

The Bible Burner.
A few months since, Mr. Rousey, (a Protestant Missionary in Canada,) had the privilege of baptizing and welcoming to his little band, the man who officiated as minister of ceremonies at the bonfire of Bibles made in 1843 or 1843, at Corbeau, in Champlain, New York. In relating his experience, he said that his atrocious wickedness in pouring spirits of turpentine upon his own and other copies of God's holy Book, setting fire to them, and stirring them up with a pole till they were all consumed, so distressed his soul, and harrowed his conscience, that for many years he was horribly distressed day and night, till he procured a Bible, read it, believed it, obeyed its injunctions of faith in Jesus Christ, and last winter, obtained peace in believing, and joy in the Holy Spirit. What had God wrought! A conqueror, better than the subjugator of a world like ours!—N. Y. Baptist Register.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

SONNETS.

I.
Till Freedom's conflicts all are o'er,
And Time with man shall be no more,
Kossuth! thy name's an awful doom—
With Wallace and with Washington,
With Kowalewko, gallant Tell,
And Lafayette, thy praise shall swell
With proud acclaim from human hearts
Where Liberty its pulse imparts;
And though misfortune's iron frown
Hath torn thy stainless banner down,
Thou'rt the choice 'twixt Turk and death,
We honor thy unswerving faith,
High martial honors are thy due—
Thou Sage and Patriot, Man and Christian too.

II.
Rear, erst the mistress of the world,
By War and Sin in ruins hurled
We hail thy rising star. Our hopes
That now complete the reign of Pope,
Gee! grant! Soon may modern Pops
French Gospel pure within thy walls,
And from the seven hilled city shine
Again the rays of Love Divine,
Republic truth o'er Paves prevail,
And every scheme of despot fail,
Perfidious France be thus again,
And ended Austria's hated reign—
Then shall thy fame to men arise
As fairest, happiest land beneath the skies.

III.
Thou President of millions strong!
To thee the keys of power belong:
Four years gone by, thou wert unknown,
Now Tyranny's fane o'er earth hath flown.
In battle's hour thy prowess vast
Compelled each dagger as it passed;
In Peace's loved reign, our people call
Thee to the Presidential hall.
Unbound by Party's hateful band,
A Patriot thou dost faithfully stand,
Thy native land thy watchful care,
And—God protect!—thy daily prayer.
Ahead, at home, in war, in peace,
Thou wilt defend, unite, and still increase.

IV.
Thy gold, O California!
We cast like worthless dross away,
But honor thy outspoken plan
To guard the rights of brother man,
And ne'er permit dire Slavery's gone
To poison thy rich, sunny shore—
This, in this is a noble move.
It speaks for thee to Heaven above,
And recommends thy rising State
As just as fair, as good as great;
A thousand ills by this are crushed,
Millions of sighs by this are hushed—
And when that law thy ages passed
Thou'rt true—Time's noblest offspring in the last.
Nov. 1849. RAY.

REFLECTIONS.

Come, thoughts of heaven, and let me sing
This changing dream of life away;
On mercy's pure, celestial wing,
O come, bright heralds of all day
When earthly toils shall all be o'er,
And sorrow sleep to wake no more!
Now perish from this throbbing heart
The last fond hope that makes life dear,
And O may every wish depart
That strives to bind my spirit here—
O may my thoughts be full of thee,
ETERNITY—ETERNITY!!
I've gazed the world; its transient beauties
Shed such a radiance o'er my way,
So bright, so beautiful a dream,
How could I think 't would fade away!
But, lo! how vain—its very light
Was full of darkness, pain, and night,
And yet there is some sun light given
To cheer my path—so bright, so pure,
So like the very smile of heaven,
O God! my heart would love it more
Than Thy commands. Fear Thou apart
The dearest idol from my heart—
The fondest, loveliest, holiest tie,
That twine around me here below,
Whence they drag me from the skies—
O banish, and let my spirit go!
Sull, earth! thou frail and feeble thing,
I love thee in thy perishing!

THE CROSS! to that dear, mournful wood,
How many precious hopes are given!
In pious hearts, what thoughts are stirred!
What visions of an opening heaven!
Dear Cross! to thy blessed name I flee,
There is no change nor blight in thee!

Union College.

A correspondent incloses an extract from a letter received by him from Union College, noticing the late temperance movements among the students. Mr. Gough lectured in the Chapel with great eloquence, and after he concluded, says the letter, "Dr. Nott presented a book, in which the names of the secret and anti-secret societies were placed, and each member of the College put his name to the pledge, under the name of society to which he belonged. The signing was nearly unanimous, and among the signers were some of the hardest workers in College. A College Temperance Society was immediately organized, and a committee appointed, whose report will be found in the next number of the Schenectady Cabinet." Such a state of things is not less unprecedented than gratifying. The graduates of past years will not recognize their Alma Mater in the new character of an: B. D. 1849/1850 Gazette.

Rules for the Application of Manure.

The following article, from the writings of Von Theer, is copied from the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil:

We much question whether one farmer out of a hundred ever entered into any calculation to inform himself about the weight of a given measure of manure, yet how, without such calculations, can he tell whether his cattle are over or under-loaded, or his land over or under-dunged? Is there any business on this earth conducted with so little pretence to exactness, as that of agriculture! But how can it be otherwise, when there is, for its pretence of education, or systematic accounts of anything—when, in fact, the idea is that any fool may make a farmer.

The real value of manure is increased by the fact that it progressively augments itself, and that, besides the produce it yields, an extra quantity of manure will, if properly bestowed, never fail to produce the elements of a fresh supply, so that it will soon be possible to cultivate those plants successively, from which the largest sum of money may be realized. On the other hand, the manure diminishes in like proportion, if scarcity is allowed to be felt, and an immediate and suitable remedy be not found and applied. One of the consequences of a scarcity or diminution of manure is a scarcity of straw; and when there is little straw or fodder, little dung can be obtained, and thus the quantity of manure progressively dwindles away until the soil becomes totally exhausted.

How expensive it may be to bestow this first quantity of manure on a soil which has been impoverished, there certainly is no capital better employed than that which is expended in this manner.

The usual load for a wagon drawn by four horses is thirty-six cubic feet of stable manure, half reduced, and in the state in which it is usually applied to the land. In this state, that is to say, when the straw has become soft and disorganized, without being wholly decomposed, and the dung is most yet not very watery, a cubic foot of it will weigh 50 lbs.; therefore a load of 31 feet contains 3,016 lbs., which, for the sake of obtaining round numbers, we will reduce to 2000 pounds. Where the roads are good and the weather favorable, this load may be increased; but, as a period of fine weather is seldom chosen for carrying manure, this quantity will in general be found to be tolerably correct.

If the straw is not decomposed or altered, a cubic foot closely packed will not weigh more than 48 pounds; and in this case the volume or size of the load is increased, and contains from 45 to 46 cubic feet of manure.

When eight of these loads are distributed over an acre of land, it is considered that a good covering has been given. Each square perch then receives 88 pounds of manure, and each square foot nearly six pounds. If only five of these loads be allowed for each acre, as is generally the case, it is said then that the ground has been slightly manured, and each square perch receives about 55 pounds. And lastly, if 12 loads are spread over each acre, which must never occur where cereal crops are to be grown, (we of course do not include Indian corn,) unless the land has been completely exhausted, then the ground is said to have received an abundant manuring.

It is customary to allow only one-half the weight and quantity of manure above mentioned, when the manure is derived entirely from sheep, because the effects which it produces are at once greater and more prompt, but less efficacious in point of durability.

The periods of three manurings occur every three, four, six or nine years. The more frequently applied, the slighter they are; and the longer the intervals, the more abundant must the manuring be. Thus it is necessary to take into account not only the quantity to be laid on at each time, but the number of times to be repeated.

Last week, the funeral parade in honor of Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan, and Maj. Gaff, engaged the attention of the citizens of New York. The military were all out in their best attire, the flags of the shipping were at half mast. The concourse of people and the procession was attended with the most solemn and imposing pageantry, and extended for more than a mile and a half. An eloquent oration was delivered in the Park by John Van Buren. These officers passed through the bloody conflicts of Mexico, but fell victims to the pestilence.

Hungarian Refugees at Hamburg.

Disclosures of Gen. Klapka.

A banquet to welcome and honor the Hungarian refugees took place on the 20th October, in one of the first hotels at Hamburg. The audience were mortified to hear from General Klapka that the French Government refused an asylum to the Hungarian emigrants; though political refugees from that country were welcomed in France under the government of Louis XIV.

One of the speakers at the banquet used the phrase, "Hungary is crushed to death." "No, no!" exclaimed General Klapka, "Hungary is not crushed to death, she is but a little relaxed from her horrible struggle with two overwhelming powers; but verily she wants only a breath to inflame her again to a second heroic insurrection."

Gen. Klapka being then asked if the rumored stipulations of the treaty of capitulation of Comorn for a general amnesty to all Hungarian captives, including Count Bethany, were true, he answered, that it had not been positively granted, but as a matter of honor and humanity it was solemnly promised as soon as Comorn should be surrendered. He hastened, from this motive, the conclusion of the treaty of surrendering. By the following atrocious facts the knavery of the Austrian Government, and its low perfidy to the Hungarian nation, was signified for eternity.

Georgy was characterized by Gen. Klapka, as a real traitor and common place egotist; destitute of all lofty inspirations for the holy cause of liberty. He further believes that Georgy, who has been overrated, may not have despised Russian gold; but it is not ascertained, though no doubt exists, that he frustrated the plan of Kossuth for annihilating the Austrian Government at Vienna, last spring, which was a matter of no difficulty before the inroad of the Russians, as the Austrians were at that time entirely routed.

Georgy also anxiously concealed from the Hungarian army the report of the glorious sally of the garrison of Comorn on the 31st of August, under Klapka; and it did not become known till after his defection on the 13th of August. The disastrous catastrophe at Vilagos was to such a degree perplexing, that every hope from resistance vanished. Klapka was at that time recruiting 5,000 men, and preparing for an invasion of Styria.

The highest veneration is paid by Klapka to the genius and greatness of the character of Kossuth. In Klapka's opinion, Kossuth is worth 100,000 Hungarians; but Kossuth aimed at too much at once, and was too decided for the entire independence of Hungary, and for a republican government. But for this the most favorable conditions would have been agreed to, in the Spring, by Austria, under English and French guarantee.

The emigration from Hungary is now daily increasing. There are 160 Hungarians now at Hamburg, and the most liberal collections have been made for them. The banker Heine, for instance, has subscribed for himself alone, 5000 marks banco, equivalent to \$2,000. General Klapka has gone to England, where he will have an interview with Kossuth who is expected there on the 6th inst.—[Translated from German papers for the Journal of Commerce.]

Found Dead.

The corpse of a man, supposed to have died some ten days previous was found by a company of hunters, in a shanty erected by lumbermen, near Eddy Licks, on Beech Creek, in Centre county, some ten miles from its mouth, on Thursday night the 15th inst. It is supposed the man was a stranger, who in a bewildered state, had wandered from the river or settlements on the west of the mountains, and when overcome with fatigue and exhaustion, had accidentally found the shanty alluded to, and crawled into it and expired, as no person is known to be missing on either Beech or Bald Eagle creeks. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the deceased had on a fashionable check shirt, broad cloth pantaloons, and boots, but neither coat, hat, gun nor knife, and from the lacerated condition of his hands, as well as from the rents in his clothes, the fact is manifest that he had been rambling through the woods for some time. He is supposed to have been 25 or 30 years old, was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had black whiskers; but nothing was found upon his person which afforded the least clue to the discovery of his name or residence. A razor, we believe, was found in one of his pockets, but no money or papers. A cor-

por's inquest was held over the body on the day following its discovery, and a verdict rendered that deceased came to his death by cause for causes unknown." There were no marks of violence, or indications that he had been destroyed by foul means.—Lycoming Chronicle.

Comparative Estimate of Different kinds of Cattle Feed.

Hay is the food for cattle during winter. If they can get good hay enough during the cold season they do very well. It is not always that the farmer has a sufficiency of this for his stock, and hence it is useful to know the comparative value of other articles which may be used as substitutes for it. It is also more agreeable, and we think more profitable, to mingle other articles with hay. We have prepared from various sources the following table:

Taking good hay as the standard, 100 lbs of hay equal

276 lbs. Carrots;
300 " Ruta baga;
317 " Mangold wurzel;
201 " Potatoes;
404 " Common turnips.

By calculating 60 lbs. for a bushel of any of the above roots, it will be seen that one ton of hay equals

91 bushels of Carrots;
100 " Ruta baga;
108 " Mangold wurzel;
67 " Potatoes;
165 " Turnips.

From this it will be seen how much fodder you get of each, per acre, compared with good hay.

In regard to straw, experiments have established the following estimate as very near the truth. 100 lbs. of hay equal

273 lbs. new Wheat straw;
160 " Barley straw;
160 " Fen straw;
84 " Clover hay.

Long Evenings.

The nights are sensibly lengthening; and the long and usually quiet interval between sunset and bed time presents a very favorable opportunity to all to improve it in such a manner as to make their homes not only interesting and instructive, but to add greatly to their store of knowledge and their pleasures. One who has experienced the advantage of such a course gives his advice in this fashion: Instead of running after foolish and unproductive exhibitions, let families unite at home, adding to the circle a few friends when desirable, in devising and carrying out plans of amusements that combine the elements of mental and moral improvement, and foster the filial, domestic and social affections; for in these, after all, rest the true elevation of character, and the security of our republican institutions. This is really a grave question than many suppose. When frivolity becomes the main trait of national character, and pleasure taking and luxury engross the people's attention, they become unfitted for self-government, and an easy prey to those who will school their own minds to more difficult and important tasks, and will think and contrive and carry into operation their schemes, while the masses are pursuing amusements and degenerating frivolities.

Bank of Danville.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution held at the McIntire House, in this place, on Monday last, Potter Baldy, Esq., of this place, was unanimously elected as President of the Bank. The election of a Cashier was postponed until the 15th of December next, when the next meeting of the Board of Directors will take place.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that an instalment of thirty per cent. on each share of stock subscribed has been called for to be paid by the 15th day of next month; twenty per cent. on the 1st of January next, and twenty per cent. on the 15th of the same month.

The building, which it has been decided upon to use for a banking house, joins the store of Mr. Baldy, in the centre of the business part of the town. It has been expressly fitted up for the purpose, with a large and strong fire proof safe, and is now nearly finished for the reception of furniture, &c.

We learn that the Bank will go into operation about the beginning of February next.—Danville Democrat, Nov. 30

True modesty blushes for everything that is criminal. False modesty is ashamed of everything that is unfashionable.

Gov. Ramsey, of Missouri, is on a visit in Harrisburg.