WEST BRANCH FARMER

☞A dozen or so of our citizens went over to the farm of Wm. Nesbit, Esq., in Chilisquaque, one day last week, to witness the operation of a specimen of "Hussey's Patent Reaper." It requires two horses and a driver, and a man on the machine, and cuts a swath something less than the usual width, as fast as the horses can walk, but does not lay it very smooth, or make regular sheaves. It received a fair trial, but the conclusion was arrived at that, taking everything into consideration, it was no improvement on the ordinary method.

ED CHRON.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Hints.

From East to West, from the North and the South, there comes but one voice with regard to the coming harvest—it will be as bountiful as the goodness of the All-Giver. Hay, Grain, and Fruit, promise equally well; and no wail of a famishing nation abroad breaks in upon our gratulations. But let not this prospect of abundance foster inattention, waste, or pride—all our hopes may be blasted—He who rules supreme the destinies of nations, can blight the harvest and waste the garnered fruits as readily as he could strike down the chosen President of twenty millions of free people.

—The heat of mid-summer is with us, and the dread Cholera again abroad in the land, snatching his victims from all ranks in society. Too much caution can not be taken in our food and habits at this time. Fruit should be eaten moderately, and is safest when well cooked. Excesses of all kinds, undue care, anxiety, and labor, should be avoided, and cleanliness, cheerfulness and pure air, sedulously cultivated. Remember that ice water and fruits made him who "never surrendered" to mortal foe, their victim! Partake of all the true "good things" under the approved and authoritative rule of "Temperance in all things."

—There has been a great demand for harvest hands in this section, and in some cases exorbitant prices claimed, with the poisoned jug in addition—a relic of dark ages which I had hoped was banished from most of our harvest fields, and which it is to be regretted was again brought out by more desirable than labor—and yet [illegible] choice but from a wrongs never make a right."

—Do not let your loaded fruit trees be broken down. If there be danger, shake off and knock off enough of the fruit to preserve the limbs and branches of the tree—the remaining fruit will then be all the better, and the tree will be preserved to bear fruit again.

—Look among your fruits, plants, grain and flowers for the best specimens, and be careful to preserve them for seed. It is in this way that improvement is effected.

—It is said that driving two or three nails in a peach tree, near the ground, will prevent injury by worms. An agricultural paper remarks that it is "easily tried."

A READER.

From the New York Working Farmer.

Wheat Culture.

The discussion in relation to the culture of Wheat, which took place in Albany at one of the weekly meetings held during the past winter, brought out some useful facts which we think are not generally known, and their insertion in our pages may interest and benefit our readers.

Mr. Brewer, of Tompkins county, said he had cultivated wheat for more than 20 years, and would give some of the results of his experience. A part of his farm, which in 1830 was an open common, has been wholly devoted to wheat and clover since that time, having produced 13 crops wheat and 8 of clover. The soil is rather a gravelly loam. His farm is on one of the hills, towards the head of Cayuga Lake, which it is said were burned over by the Indians every year. He made various experiments in plowing at different depths—from 3 to 7 inches—and has always had the best crops where the furrows have been shallowest. Usually, plowed but once for wheat—sometimes in May, but had no better crops than when he plowed in September, just before sowing. The yields he had obtained were from 16 to 26 bushels per acre. On new lands, stiff soils for instance, it might be necessary to plow more than once for a wheat crop, and in such cases it might be better to plow deep the first time.

Mr. B. stated, that he had made some trials with various quantities of seed per acre—as 1¼, 1¾, 2, and 2½, bushels—and had usually got the best returns from the latter quantity; that is, 2½ bushels of seed had given from 2 to 3 bushels more yield per acre than 2 bushels of seed and 6 bushels more than 1½ bushels of seed. He had not been plagued with rust but once in twenty years; was seldom annoyed by the Hessian fly, or the Wheat Midge, but the wheat had often been injured by these insects in valleys, when it was not noticed on the hills. Has commenced sowing in drills; sowed a part of his crop this way, last fall; the drilled portion looked much the best at the setting in of winter. Saw two fields of wheat adjoining each other, on one of which the seed was drilled in, and on the other sown broadcast; the drilled yielded much the best. Drilled wheat stands the winter best; the small ridges between the rows are constantly working down, and keep the roots of the wheat covered.

Mr. B. spoke of the Etrurian wheat, which had been lately introduced, and had so far done well: it weighed 64 pounds to the bushel.

Mr. Lawrence, of Yates county, differed from the preceding speaker in regard to the proper depth of plowing. The remarks in favor of shallow plowing, seemed strange to his ear. The farmers of Yates *improve* their land by deep plowing. The farm he occupied had been rented for many years previously to its coming into his possession—had been plowed about 4 inches deep, and produced 12 to 15 bushels wheat per acre. He at once plowed it 6 to 7 inches deep, and raised the first season 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. It was the general expression, in his county, that deep tillage was the best for all crops.

He had tried sub-soiling; first plowed with a common plow, 7 inches, then run the sub-soil plow the same depth; cross-plowed before sowing wheat; has invariably had the best crops where he has sub-soiled; has sometimes sub-soiled a portion of a field, and left the remainder plowed only in the ordinary way, and the yield is always in favor of the sub-soiled part. His is a strong lime stone soil, and he intends to subsoil his whole farm, being satisfied it will pay. He makes great use of clover as a fertilizer, and uses plaster to benefit the clover. Never could perceive that plaster benefitted the wheat much, but it greatly increases the growth of clover. He attributes the improvement of the soil by clover mostly to the roots; they penetrate the earth to the depth of two to two and a half feet, and raise the soluble substances on which the plant feeds to the surface, where, by decomposition, they supply food to the wheat crop.

Mr. L. said wheat was formerly raised in Yates county chiefly on fallows, but latterly a more common course is to take first corn, then barley, then wheat—the corn generally manured—but let it be remembered, that this can not be done on a poor soil. He had tried wheat after various kinds of grain, but it does best after barley.

The system of drilling wheat begins to be practised in Yates county, and Mr. L. concurred with what had been before said in regard to the advantages of this mode of [illegible] can be regulated to a quart to the acre; [illegible] covers the seed 1½ to 2 inches deep; the rows are 9 inches apart. The cost of the machine is $55.

The best varieties of wheat in Yates county are the Hutchinson, Soule's, and Flint. Many preferred the Hutchinson on account of its earliness, and freedom from rust. It ripens two weeks earlier than the Red Chaff. Mr. L. thought they raised as good crops of wheat in Yates as in any county in the State. He had himself raised forty-four bushels per acre on sixteen acres, in 1846.

Lieut. Gov. Patterson said his experience was in favor of deep plowing. The wheat lands in the Genesee valley, when new, produced about fifteen bushels wheat per acre. They were plowed shallow—the farmers generally had not then sufficient strength of team to plow deep; now they plow much deeper than formerly, and obtain from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. In Livingston county, thirty-five bushels per acre were obtained on some farms. Some farmers there, now plow ten inches deep. Deep tillage has many advantages; an important one is, that it enables crops to stand drouth. As to varieties of wheat, the old red chaff bald had done best with him, and he had tried many kinds. The Soule's variety had done better than the flint; but two crops of the red chaff are better than three of flint. The blue-stem is being introduced, and meets with favor. The proper time to sow wheat in the Genesee valley, is from the 15th to the 25th of September. If sown earlier than this, it is very liable to be injured by the Hessian fly. As to the quantity of seed per acre, he thought a bushel and half, if thrashed with a flail or trodden out by horses, was about right; if the seed was thrashed with a machine, two bushels per acre were necessary. The difference was owing to the wheat being broken in passing through a machine, so that many of the grains would not germinate. In regard to summer fallowing, he had better success with wheat on ground so prepared than in any other way, and tho't he could raise wheat in that way cheaper than he could corn or oats. As a crop to precede wheat, he considers peas preferable to any kind of grain, or any crop, except flax. The cheapest manure for wheat is clover, though he would use all the manure from the barn-yard; considers a good crop of clover equal to twenty loads of ordinary yard manure per acre. His practice is to sow six to eight pounds of clover seed per acre—seed costs about 10 cts. per pound—in spring sows 100 pounds of plaster per acre—pastures the clover till latter part of May and plows it under in June—could never see that plaster benefited the wheat, but it makes the clover, and the clover makes the wheat. He is much in favor of the system of drilling wheat. Wheat put in by this method is less likely to be winter killed. The roots of grain that is sown broadcast, are often injured by the earth being blown off from them; by the drill system this is prevented—the earth which forms the ridges between the rows being blown over the wheat, keeping the roots covered. His wheat crops have sometimes been forty bushels per acre—has raised thirty bushels per acre on sixty acres.

Mr. Cowles, of Onondaga county, said, there was a great variety of soil in that county—that on which oak and chestnut constituted the chief timber growth, was best for wheat; but thirty years ago this land was generally thought good-for-nothing. When it was first tilled, it was plowed about four inches deep, and it did not produce very well; now it is plowed from seven to ten inches deep, and the crops are good and the land is growing better. On this kind of land, plaster benefits all crops; but on some other soils plaster has no apparent effect. On the chestnut and oak lands, the best crops of wheat are obtained by sowing about the 1st of September. He had noticed the effect of different crops on wheat. A field was soon as follows—one third with peas, one third with barley, one third with oats; the next crop was wheat; it was best after the peas, next best after barley, and poorest after oats. So far as his observation had gone, wheat was generally poorer after oats than after any other crop. On his land, wheat was generally best after a summer fallow. As to varieties, the old fashioned flint was best—the Canada flint next best. He related an experiment: a neighbor of his took some winter wheat—white variety—put it into tubs, wet it, and left it to freeze—it being in the winter season. It remained frozen till spring, when it was sown: the product was a *red spring* wheat, which had been continued in his neighborhood until this day. This experiment convinced him that all wheat was of one species, and that varieties might be originated by causes unusually affecting the germ or the plant.

Lieut. Gov. Patterson had no reason to doubt the result of the experiment just cited—it brought to his mind the long-contested point of the transmutation of wheat into chess. He had known chess produced under circumstances which seemed to favor that hypothesis. He knew a piece of new land, just cleared from the forest, at a considerable distance from any other cleared land, sown to wheat, and on a swale, in the middle of the piece, there was scarcely anything grown but chess. [illegible] had ever heard of, could be explained without resorting to such an unnatural idea. It was sometimes said that *clean* wheat was sown, and it produced chess: he had often examined wheat that was called clean, and found chess enough among it to produce all that was grown among the wheat. In wet places, the wheat would die out, but the chess would grow all the better, and people were astonished at the quantity.

Mr. ——, (his name we did not learn) made some remarks in regard to smut. He had sowed a piece of ground with seed wheat that was a little smutty, but scarcely enough to be noticed—did not apply lime or anything to prevent smut, and the crop was two-thirds smut. His son sowed some of the same seed, prepared by soaking in brine and limed, which crop had hardly any smut it. He inquired, whether this accorded with general experience? Several gentlemen replied that they had never been troubled with smut when the seed was treated with lime, alkali or vitriol.

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In connection with the above, we beg to recall to the recollection of our readers the experiments of Dr. John Woodhull, of Mercer county, N. J., who raised *fifty-seven* bushels of wheat, on one acre, by deep plowing and the use of decomposed muck in compost. Dr. W. is among our most spirited farmers, and has succeeded in convincing his neighbors that sub-soil plowing may be pursued with profit.

Two young men, students at the Oglethorpe (Ga.) University, and candidates for the ministry, were killed by lightning while walking together during a thunder storm on the 26th June. They were fellow students and devoted friends, and were found locked in each other's arms, as they had been walking. They were both protected from the rain by an umbrella, which was struck and shattered to atoms.

ADAM RAMAGE.—This individual, known as the inventor of the 'Ramage press," died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 9th inst. at the advanced age of 80 years. He was a man possessed of a large store of good sense, amiability of manners and benevolence of disposition; and by his industry had acquired a handsome competency.

The death of the late President is announced in the Kingston (Canada) papers, with the marks of mourning usually adopted by the American press.

Dead.—Peter V. Hagner, the venerable Third auditor of the Treasury, died at Washington city on the night of the 16th.

Drowned.—Mr. Hayes, from Lancaster, Pa., was drowned in Trinidad Bay, California, in May last.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Steamer America. Seven days later from Europe.

Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 28th of June by being thrown from his horse. His sudden and violent death caused a great sensation in England and France.

Portugal.—We have dates from Lisbon to the 9th ult. Great excitement prevailed there in consequence of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus to enforce the claim of $70,000. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American commander for a final reply. Fears were entertained of refusal. The Portuguese government have determined to resist the demand upon them.

Louis Phillippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his relations state that his life can scarcely last a month longer.

Four days later.

New York, July 21.

The steamship Atlantic, Capt. West arrived at her wharf this morning, at four o'clock, making the best passage on record, to wit—*ten days and fifteen hours from dock to dock.*

Cotton had advanced 1 8d on receipt of the Canada's news. The corn market has improved. Indian corn advanced 6d to 1s. Flour firm. Wheat (Dantzig) 4d to 6d advance per 70 lbs. All kinds of American provision has made a slight advance.

The death and burial of Sir Rob't Peel, had absorbed public interest.

A young man, Geo. Alfred Walker, a compositor, was arrested in Paris, having a loaded pistol on him, with which he confessed the design of shooting the President of France. "Crazy," as usual.

The electoral lists for Paris under the new law, are published. The number of electors for Paris is 74,000; under the old law they amounted to 224,000.

The New Cabinet.

The President sent into the Senate on Saturday last the following nominations, which were immediately acted upon, and all the gentlemen confirmed for the offices attached to their names:

Daniel Webster, of Mass.
Secretary of State.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio,
Secretary of the Treasury.

William A. Graham, of N. C.
Secretary of the Navy.

Edward Bates, of Missouri,
Secretary of War.

Nathan K. Hall, of N. York,
Post Master General.

John J. Crittendon, of Kentucky,
Attorney General.

The Washington Union, of Saturday evening, says:

"It is supposed that Mr. Webster will not accept his appointment, nor retire from the Senate, until the vote has been taken on the Compromise bill.

"Messrs Pearce and Corwin, being on opposite sides of that question, may pair off, without affecting the result of the vote."

U. S. CONGRESS.

Washington, July 20.

The Senate yesterday, rejected Mr. King's amendment to the Compromise bill, after first rejecting the amendment to the same, moved by Jefferson Davis, substituting the Missouri line.

Mr. Foot then offered an amendment to give 30 degrees as the Southern boundary of California, and establishing the territory of Colorado south thereof. The motion was pending on adjournment.

The House by a small majority refused to admit the Delegate from New Mexico, Hugh N. Smith, and the Delegate from Utah, Almon W. Babbitt, to a seat in the House, the southern members going against them in a body.

Prof. Webster not Pardoned.

DAY OF EXECUTION FIXED.

The committee of pardons of the council to the Governor of Massachusetts, to whom were referred petitions for the commutation of Prof. Webster, on Friday morning last, presented an unanimous report against such commutation. The report was accepted by the council, one member, Mr. Copeland, voted in the negative. Friday, 30th August, is the day fixed for execution, giving him just six weeks to prepare for death.

The Late Storm.

New York, July 20.—The effects of the storm at New York has been very severe. The papers are filled with accounts of chimneys blown down, houses unroofed and similar accidents. The mariner chronicles are filled with disasters.

Wilmington, (N. C.) July 20.—The tremendous storm which visited this region yesterday, was so severe on Cape Fear river, as to prevent the arrival of the Charleston boats at this port. Much apprehension is entertained for their safety.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.—The origin of the fire is ascribed to the friction of the wheel of a hoisting machine. In the loft of store 139 North Water street, was a hoisting machine, and around it a quantity of straw was stored. The pressure of the check or rag-wheel upon the windlass, produced fire, which communicated to the straw in its immediate vicinity, set the store on fire, and produced the extensive conflagration.

CAUTION.—The last Muncy Luminary states that the barn of Mr. Henry Shoemaker, near that Borough, came near being fired on Tuesday evening of last week, by the careless manner in which some one in passing along back of the building, disposed of the stump of a lighted cigar. The cigar was carelessly thrown into the fence corner where there happened to be some light matter, which it appears after some time took fire; from this the fence caught and the flames had nearly reached the barn when it was discovered by two men about 11 o'clock at night, and extinguished. Smokers should be careful what they do with their lighted "stumps."

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.
O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

At $1.50 cash in advance, $1.75 in three months, $2 paid within the year, and $2.50 at the end of the year.
Agents in Philadelphia—V B Palmer and E W Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, July 24.

ADVERTISE!—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and Country Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "*Lewisburg Chronicle.*" This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Democratic State Nominations:

Canal Commissioner—WM. T. MORISON, of Montgomery Co.
Auditor General—EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin Co.
Surveyor General—J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford Co.

Whig State Nominations:

Canal Commissioner—JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks Co.
Auditor General—HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union Co.
Surveyor General—JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washi'n Co.

Election---Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1850.

NOTICE.—After the 1st of August next we can not receive Notes under $5 of any Bank out of Pennsylvania. Relief notes are not prohibited from circulation by the new law.

Subscribers at a distance are desired to notice this, and to remit us Penn'a money if possible, at once. Our own citizens will do well to work off all their foreign money as fast as possible to the Cities, as it is the intention of business men and officers to ENFORCE THE LAW, hard tho' it be.

☞THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD, Hollidaysburg, Pa., comes to us this week clothed throughout in a dress of beautiful new type, and furnished with a new head whose neatness and perspicuity quite take our fancy. If the patrons of this excellent journal do not rally to its support [illegible] and liberality, they deserve to be deprived of newspapers and civilization.

—But it is unfortunately the case that too many of the subscribers to country newspapers regard the patronage they extend to them as a thankless gratuity, for which they receive no adequate return; and instead of upholding their local papers and sustaining the efforts put forth to improve their character and capacity, and enlarge the sphere of their influence, give the cold shoulder to their neighbors at home, and hurry off their remittances to the "city papers." This is no doubt a natural result of the unequal competition, and the one-sided views of some people, but it works none the less injury for all that. Both city and country papers can and should be supported, and well supported, too; but when both can't be taken, the country paper is rightfully entitled to the precedence. The public opinion, and general tone of every community should be reflected so far as may be in the public press, and this can only be done through local organs. The healthful moral sentiment of the country can not otherwise so well find fitting expression, and maintain its proper influence, in contrast with the vitiated tastes and depraved moral tone of a large proportion of the journals that spring up in the Atlantic cities. But, one is met at every turn with the plea that city papers possess many elements of superiority. This is all true enough, and they can well afford it. Money is the sinews of printing as well as of war, and if country papers were favored with but a small portion of the patronage that is expended upon their more fortunate Eastern cotemporaries, they could and would soon be in a position to *command* the confidence and support of the respective communities in which they are located. But with all drawbacks, the country press has improved immensely in the last ten years, as the perusal of a file of country exchanges will readily demonstrate.

J. M. BAUM, Esq., in the last "Times" declines, on the score of "true modesty" and a "sense of apparent unfitness for the office," to comply with the request of our correspondent, "A Chapman Democrat," to copy his recommendation of Mr. B. for a seat in the Legislature. He also declines the nomination, because, in his opinion, this district has been so wofully *gerrymandered*, the honor would be "but the empty expression of impartial martyrdom" (?). But in the next sentence he shows, for conclusive reasons, that a nomination ought to be made, even if the candidate should inevitably be tomahawked. Strong 'aid and comfort,' that, for somebody. But we shall see what we shall see. 'Never do to give it up so.'

Col. SLIFER, then, having no opponent, stands a fair chance for re-election.

THE NORTHEAST STORM that raged for thirty-two hours on Thursday and Friday of last week, was unprecedented at this season of the year. Rain fell in great quantities, and most of the time the wind blew a perfect gale; and as the ground became very soft, many trees, particularly fruit trees, were prostrated, and the corn beaten down. All the small streams rose very rapidly, and great quantities of grain, &c., were swept away, and the other crops on the bottom lands materially damaged.

On Friday morning the Buffalo creek rose very fast, and the raging torrent tore some eight or ten newly-launched boats from their moorings and swept them down to the old bridge, where the foremost one, spanning the creek from pier to pier, was brought to sidewise against the bridge, and the rest jammed up against it, and became wedged fast. For several hours there was danger that both bridge and boats would be carried off, but the services of half a regiment of citizens who volunteered for the occasion, were successful, late on Friday night, in liberating the boats, and making them secure. The West Branch swelled rapidly and a high flood was anticipated, but it began to fall when not quite bank full. The brook just at the west end of town was higher than it was ever known, and formed a stream as wide and almost as strong as the Buffalo creek. It damaged the fields and fences in its range very considerably, and demolished the turnpike bridge, and much of the adjoining embankment. The weather has since been very dry and warm and the farmers on the uplands have suffered but little injury.

A gentleman who has lived on Chilisquaque creek 57 years, states that it was higher than he had known it in that long period.

—The North Branch rose considerably higher than the highest high-water mark, and the destruction of grain in the shock, and other crops, has been immense. The Shamokin creek was alarmingly high, and the farmers on its banks have suffered severely. A portion of the town of Sunbury was under water to the depth of several feet. Several lots and cellars in this place were in the same predicament.

We learn from our exchanges that the gale was very severe and destructive along the Atlantic coast; vessels wrecked, lives lost, houses blown down, trees uprooted, &c. We are told very much injury is done on the Penn'a Canal.

A CARD.—Feeling under great obligations to the citizens of Lewisburg and vicinity, and to our own workmen, for the kind assistance they rendered us during the late freshet, we think it due to make [illegible] to do so variable, while by them it was rendered so freely and disinterestedly, even at the risk of health, and in some instances of life. To have a few friends to stand firm in sunshine, is pleasing; but to have a whole community turn out, almost in a mass, on such a day as Friday last, and on such a night as that which succeeded it, to labor to save our property, with an energy and zeal that could not have been surpassed had their own individual all been at stake, has made such an impression upon us, that words are altogether too cold to express the warm feelings of our hearts; but, being all that we have to offer at present, we say to each individual that assisted us, You have our deep, warm, heartfelt thanks for your kindness.

FRICK & SLIFER.

Lewisburg, July 22, 1850.

☞It was first stated, and then contradicted, but is now a settled fact, that Col. A. K. M'CLURE, Editor of the Juniata Sentinel, has been appointed Assistant Marshall to take the census in Juniata county. An excellent appointment; none more worthy. Col., we congratulate you *numerously*. But, hark'ee! don't forget to count the Democrats, for the next election will bring them out in shoals, to correct your addition if erroneous. But there will be more of them out at any rate than you count; so it's all one.

MARRIED,

In China, Me., 18th June, by Rev. Mr. Bartlett, William Mathews, Editor of the "Yankee Blade," Boston, to Miss Isabella L., daughter of Hon. Alfred Marshall.

Mathews is certainly a great 'blade,' but he has been captured at last. The matrimonial lasso was too strong for him. Peace to his memory.

PROTHONOTARY.—Mr. HAUS, the present capable incumbent of this office, it will be seen by his card among our new advts, is a candidate for election—as is also our worthy East Buffalo neighbor Mr. TAGGART. These appear to be all the candidates who want the help of the Chronicle's readers.

LOSS BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday morning last, three horses and two head of horned cattle belonging to John Romig, in Buffalo township, took shelter from the rain under a tree in the pasture field, when they were killed by a stroke of lightning.

☞The Union Times announces that Maj. C. H. SHRINER declines being a candidate for the Congressional nomination this fall. This we presume leaves the contest, in this county, in the hands of the candidates south of the Ridge.

ALEXANDER JORDAN, Esq., is warmly recommended by a correspondent of the Sunbury Gazette as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district.

J. FOSTER WILSON, of Hartley, we learn is to take the U. S. Census for 1850 in the northern division of Union county.

☞Gen. Taylor's widow's maiden name was Margaret Smith, of Maryland. She now intends to reside with her son in-law, Dr. Wood, in Baltimore. Congress has granted her the franking privilege—also, appropriated $2000 for a monument to Gen. Taylor in the Congressional Burying Ground, where it is stated he wished his remains to be kept. His son-in-law, Col. Bliss, settles his accounts at Washington.

Mr. Fillmore's family at last dates had not arrived at the Capital.

DICKINSON SEMINARY.—The corner-stone of the new building, designed as a boarding house for the students of Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, on the 3rd of July, inst. Speeches were delivered on the occasion, by Dr. Hodgson, of Harrisburg, Rev. John A. Gere and Gen. R. Fleming, of Williamsport. The new building, which is going up, will be, when completed, 60 by 68 feet base, four stories high. It is to be built of brick, in the best and most permanent style.

Corner Stone.

The Corner-Stone for the new Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is in the course of erection in Milton, will be laid with proper ceremonies, on Saturday the 27th inst. Services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the English and German languages.

Temperance Convention.

The 14th Northern Temperance Convention of Pa. will meet in the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Milton on Thursday the 1st day of August, 1850, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this Day.

Wheat	100a105
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	33
Flaxseed	100
Dried Apples	100
Butter	12½
Eggs	8
Tallow	10
Lard	8
Ham 10 Bacon	7

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst by Rev. Wm. Champion, Col. JACKSON M'FADDIN, of Lewisburg, and Miss FRANCES A. URBAN, of New Buffalo, Perry Co., Pa.

At Buena Vista, Steph. Co., Ill., 2d inst. by Rev. J. C. Downer, CHAS. G STROHECKER, M.D., and Miss ELIZABETH B. daughter of the late Philip Reitzell, Esq.

DIED,

In East Buffalo, at the residence of her son, Thomas Penny, evening of 21st inst., JANE, widow of Wm. Penny, dec'd, in her [illegible] year.

In Lewisburg, July 22, after a protracted illness, CATHARINE, widow of John Zeilers, dec'd, aged 66 years, 4 mo. 15 days.

In Hartleton, 11th inst., THOMAS MILLER, aged about 72 years.

Near Washingtonville, 5th inst., in her 43d year, ADELINE, wife of Col. Jos. Deen.

In Sunbury, 6th inst., about 51 years of age, ELIZABETH, wife of Peter Hileman.

To the Voters of Union county.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Democratic Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

J. HAUS, JR.

New Berlin, July 18, 1850.

IT IS A FACT,

ONE self-evident, and worthy of every consideration, that no Miller can make good clean flour without he has good clean wheat. I suppose you wish to know the remedy. I tell you—it is to get one of *Bergstresser's Wheat Scourers*, or Smut Machines. He being an old, practical and experienced Millwright has invented, got up and put in successful operation the best Wheat Scourer now in use. Any person ordering a machine and afterwards finding that it does not prove to operate as represented, there shall be no sale, as these machines are to be warranted good. Further recommendations are thought unnecessary. He is now having a supply made at Lewisburg, by Messrs. Geddes & Marsh. Orders for machines, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to. Machines will be sent and put to all orders. Address

J. BERGSTRESSER,
Lewisburg, Union Co. Pa. [329

To Delinquent Collectors.

ALL Collectors of State and County Tax within the county of Union, knowing themselves in arrears with their Duplicates of an earlier date than 1849, are requested to pay off their respective amounts due on or before September Court next ensuing, otherwise their Bonds will be given into the hands of an Attorney for collection, without respect of persons.

DANIEL HORLACHER, Treasurer
New Berlin, July 4.

FOR SALE.

Two dapple grey MATCH HORSES. Also, a beautiful black Horse. Enquire at this office.

July 17, 1850.—ts

ATTENTION
CAMERON GUARDS!

YOU are hereby commanded to meet at the house of A. H. Blair, July 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M, fully equipped for parade. By order of the Captain.

J. DEFREHN, 2d S'gt.

N. B. At which time and place a Court of Appeal will be held. Capt. F. A. DONACHY.