

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. 12, 1849.

VOL. VI., NO. 37--297.

The Lewisburg Chronicle:

Published Wednesday Afternoons 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, 6 cts. Subscriptions for six months or less to be paid in advance. Discontinuances optional with the Publisher, except when arrangements 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 adverbs.

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.

HUNGARY.

BY MRS. JULIET H. L. CAMPBELL.

Away beyond the surging sea, beyond the wave-worn strand,
A people battled valiantly for their beleaguered land,
From all her sunny slopes rang forth, arousing men from rest,
The shout of the oppressor, and the cry of the oppressed;
But the untamed spirit of her hills dwelt fearless and free,
Beside the hearths and in the homes, of hapless Hungary;
And up, as lions from their lair, leaped forth each stalwart son,
The hardy hunter of the wolf, the brown-browed husbandman,
While like an Alpine avalanche they gathered in their might,
For freedom and for fatherland to wage the unequal fight.

By the darkly flowing Danube, by the turf-clad land of Drave,
The eagles pealed a summons for the gathering of the brave,
Mid the steep Carpathian mountains rang the tocsin clear and high,
And their everlasting echoes shrieked in many a voiced reply,
No coat of mail the Magyar wore, no terror did he feel,
For strong in justice, and in right his very heart was steel;
He listened to his chieftain's words, while tear drops dimmed his eye,
And thus unto her children's hearts, he plead for Hungary:

"My comrades! sorrow shrouds the land that smiled upon your birth,
The music by her hearths is hushed; the voices tuned to mirth
Are silent in her darkened homes; amid her bitterness
She calls aloud upon her sons, for aid and for redress.
With falchion, and with falconet, with clarion, trumpet and drum,
From Styrian and from Noric Alps, behold the foemen come—
The banners of the Hapsburg house are to the breeze flung back—
Imperial Vienna's hosts are following on the track—
And forth, upon unholy wing, from Alpine eyrie grey,
Roars the royal Austrian eagle, like a vulture to her prey.
They trample on our Hungary, a bold, intruding train!
They fill her sunny valleys up like ranks of ripening grain:
The reaper, in midsummer, fells to earth the golden wheat—
My brave huzzars, be husbandmen in the harvest fields of death!"

Then rose a roar of wild acclaim, like the surge of stormy seas,
Then bright-hued banners streamed abroad, and pennons kissed the breeze—
Then marching squadrons fiercely met, and mingled in their might,
While Death's dark angel rode the blast and brooded on the fight.
Oh! Virtue, Valor, were ye vain? Oh! Justice did ye sleep?
When trait called to desert then, as deep calls unto deep,
And with joint forces, like the waves of the insatiate sea,
Bore down to ruin and to wreck the hopes of HUNGARY!

A new Regulation.

By a recent regulation of the British Post Office Department, any letter having the writer's name and residence engraved on the seal, or written on the outside, and not finding the party to whom the same is addressed, will be returned to the writer immediately through the Post Office; and not through the Dead Letter Office; by which considerable anxiety and loss of time will be prevented. This is a most capital regulation. Any person writing a letter, has only to put his name and residence on the outside, and if it does not reach its destination, it will be certain to be returned to the sender. It will also act as a pledge by which stolen letters may be detected. Such a regulation ought to be extended to America.

Morals of Hanging.

The English papers, which have just come to hand, are filled with accounts of the execution of the Mannings at London. The ceremony was welcomed by countless swarms of depraved beings, such as London is capable of furnishing, as if it were a grand holiday. Seats in the houses and on scaffolds commanding the best view of the gallows were eagerly bought at a guinea apiece, and printed tickets were issued, precisely like those to any ordinary exhibition. Throughout the whole of the previous night the area in front of the prison was occupied by thousands of ruffians and women and boys, who passed the interval up to 9 on the following morning with shouts and songs, and for many hours afterward the thoughts and occupation of the entire population seemed to consist themselves only with the recollections of the unusual scene. Scarcely was the moral example completed, says a correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, before a woman who had been one of the witnesses of it, and who happened also to be married Manning, was brought up for threatening to murder a companion who was also in the crowd. They quarreled on the spot, and the woman Manning pounced upon the other and knocking her down, "and swore to have her heart's blood, and to swing for her at Horsemen's lane jail, on the same drop as Maria Manning her namesake." The case investigated by the magistrates, immediately preceding this one, had been that of a well-known thief who was convicted of stealing a watch by violence, "during" the actual ceremony. Charles Dickens the next day published in the Times affirming a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of that immense crowd could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no better than lands under the sun.

Penitentiaries of the U. S.

In the Maine state prison, each prisoner earned in 1849 \$33 00
" Vermont state prison, each prisoner earned 70 72
" Massachusetts state prison, each prisoner earned 107 38
" Rhode Island prison, each prisoner earned 47 26
" prison at Auburn, N. Y., each prisoner earned 90 47
" State prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., each prisoner earned 71 29
" N. J. state prison, at Trenton, each prisoner earned 92 19
" new penitentiary, in Philadelphia, each prisoner earned 45 91
" seven first named the average earnings of each prisoner were 80 01

Total amount of earnings, compared with the average number of prisoners.
In Maine 681 prisoners earned \$5 614 26
" Vermont 531 " 3 714 41
" Massachusetts 2941 " 39 593 91
" Auburn, N. Y. " 915 27
" Rhode Island 19 " 44 06 52
" Sing Sing, N. Y. " 616 " 52 185 93
" New Jersey 1641 " 15 119 42
" New Pen. Philadelphia " 13 44 27

In eight penitentiaries, 2016 prisoners in 1849 earned \$165,735 67
In the Maine state prison each prisoner's earnings exceeded his expenses in 1849 \$12 18
" Vermont " 5 59
" Massachusetts " 46 71
" Auburn, N. Y. " 35 83
" Sing Sing, N. Y. " 6 90
" New Jersey " 28 70
" New Pen. Philadelphia " 17 88

The expenses do not include in this summary the salary of the officers in any case.

Population of Canada.

The population of Canada East is estimated according to the mean of three calculations by Col. Tesche, Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Crofton, founded on previous census. The result shows a population of 768,334 in Canada East, in 1848. The census of Canada West, for the same year, gives 723,292 souls; so that the population of the Province is about 1,491,626 souls. The ratio of increase has been very different at different periods, owing to the fluctuations of the volume of the stream of emigration. The population of Eastern Canada will require about thirty years to double itself. In Western Canada the population doubled itself in about eleven years.

A schoolmaster, driving oxen, and wishing to express himself in a scholastic style, addressed himself thus: "Haw Buck and also Bright." We have a gentleman in our neighborhood, that sometimes has occasion to drive a very ancient pair of horses, and who lays the schoolmaster in the shade in the following style: "Come hither Cassius, likewise Brutus."—Morgan Journal. Another fell into the water, in the presence of several, and coolly observed, "It is anticipated that some benevolent individual will extend to me a rope."

Useful Table.

The following table, specially prepared for the Berks County Press, exhibits in names of all the counties in Pennsylvania, together with the names they were respectively created, and the counties from which they were taken:

County	Created	From
Lancaster	May 10, 1729	Chester
York	Aug. 19, 1749	Lancaster
Combs	Jan. 27, 1751	Lancaster
Berks	March 11, 1752	Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster
Northampton	March 11, 1752	Berks
Northumberland	March 9, 1752	Combs
Northampton	March 24, 1752	Lancaster, Combs, Berks, Northampton, and Bedford
Westmoreland	Feb. 29, 1753	Bedford
Washington	March 25, 1753	Westmoreland
Fayette	Sept. 26, 1763	Westmoreland
Franklin	Sept. 9, 1764	Combs
Montgomery	Sept. 19, 1764	Philadelphia
Dauphin	March 4, 1765	Lancaster
Luzerne	Sept. 25, 1766	Northampton
Huntingdon	Sept. 29, 1767	Bedford
Allegheny	Sept. 24, 1768	Westmoreland and Washington
Mifflin	Sept. 19, 1769	Northampton and Northumberland
Delaware	Sept. 26, 1789	Chester
Lycoming	April 13, 1799	Northampton
Somerset	April 13, 1799	Bedford
Greene	Feb. 9, 1796	Washington
Wayne	March 29, 1798	Northampton
Adams	Jan. 23, 1800	York
Centre	Feb. 13, 1800	Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon
Beaver	March 12, 1800	Allegheny and Washington
Butler	March 12, 1800	Allegheny and Washington
Mercer	March 12, 1800	Allegheny
Crawford	March 12, 1800	Allegheny
Erle	March 12, 1800	Allegheny and Lycoming
Warren	March 12, 1800	Allegheny and Lycoming
Venango	March 12, 1800	Allegheny and Lycoming
Armstrong	March 12, 1800	Allegheny and Lycoming
Indiana	March 30, 1803	Westmoreland
Jefferson	March 26, 1804	Lycoming
McKean	March 26, 1804	Lycoming
Clearfield	March 26, 1804	Lycoming
Tioga	March 26, 1804	Lycoming
Perry	March 26, 1804	Lycoming
Cambria	March 26, 1804	Huntingdon and Somerset
Bradford	Feb. 21, 1810	Lycoming and Luzerne
Susquehanna	Feb. 21, 1810	Luzerne
Schuylkill	March 1, 1811	Berks and Northampton
Lehigh	March 6, 1812	Northampton
Columbia	March 22, 1813	Northampton
Lebanon	Feb. 16, 1813	Dauphin and Lancaster
Union	March 22, 1813	Northampton
Pike	March 26, 1814	Wayne
Perry	March 22, 1819	Greene
Lawrence	March 2, 1824	Mifflin
Monroe	April 1, 1836	Northampton and Pike
Clarion	March 11, 1839	Venango and Armstrong
Clinton	June 21, 1839	Lycoming and Centre
Wyoming	April 14, 1849	Luzerne
Carbon	March 13, 1849	Northampton and Monroe
Elk	April 18, 1849	Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean
Blair	Feb. 26, 1849	Huntingdon and Bedford
Sullivan	March 15, 1849	Lycoming
Laws	March 20, 1849	Beaver and Mercer

Religious Culture Incultured.

At the Sabbath Convention lately held in St. Louis, the subsequent resolutions were offered by Judge Blair, and adopted, viz:

1. That, to give greater effect to the preaching of the Gospel, the minds of men ought to be prepared, by primary instruction during the period of childhood, to comprehend the language and force of the truths enunciated from the pulpit; and it is therefore essential to the general diffusion of religious knowledge and convictions, that common school education should be extended to every child of the community.
2. That upon this point also there is a beautiful harmony between the interests of religion and the success and permanency of our political institutions; for the intellectual elevation and individual independence and freedom of thought and action, which knowledge alone can impart, are not less requisite to the Christian than to the republican character.
3. That for these reasons, and many other considerations as high, demonstrating it to be a wise and just public policy, we hold it to be the duty of society to give, and the right of every child belonging to it to receive, elementary instruction, and to pledge ourselves to a concerted and persevering effort to obtain this right for them.

Cutting Food for Cattle.

In a valuable pamphlet, entitled "Notes for a Young Farmer," from the pen of Judge Peters, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, I find the following directions:

"Cut or chop your hay, straw, corn-cobs or planks, and even your stalks, and you will save a great proportion which is otherwise lost, or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chaffed hay as a mess, given in a trough, three times in twenty-four hours, is sufficient for a cow, horse or ox. A bushel of chaffed hay, lightly pressed, weighs five and a half pounds. A horse or horse-drawn carriage will eat on fifteen pounds of this given, than on twenty-four of twenty-five pounds, as commonly exported (including waste) in the usual manner of feeding in racks, to which troughs, properly constructed, are far preferable. Salt your clover as other succulent and coarse hay. But over salting diminishes the nutriment. More than a peck to a ton is superfluous. Half that quantity is often sufficient. Ten or fifteen pounds are usually an ample allowance. I am more than ever persuaded from the successful results attending recent experiments, that by chaffing hay, and other coarse fodder, the farmer and stock raiser may easily economize at least one third of his feed, and at a very small expense both as regards the necessary implements, and the time required for their use. Usually there are attached to every farm establishment, helps who have necessarily much leisure time, especially on rainy days, and when the weather is otherwise unpropitious for the successful prosecution of agrestic or outdoor work, and who can be employed in driving the chaffing machine, thus securing a sufficiency of chaffed hay, stalks or butts for feeding during those seasons when they can be profitably employed without. Corn-cobs and butts, from their great coarseness, want of succulence, and unavailability from the imperfect manner in which they are too often cured, are rarely eaten with avidity by neat cattle unless driven to it by hunger; but when chaffed, well steamed or soaked, and rendered palatable by an admixture of Indian meal, or other nutritive and rapid feed, they are devoured with greater eagerness, and even where there is no unnatural or morbid impulse communicated in consequence of a previous partial or entire, of their usual and accustomed food. In seasons of scarcity, farmers are often greatly straitened for the means with which properly to keep their stock; and at such times they are not infrequently compelled to dispose of their animals at a price scarcely more than nominal, when, were they guided by proper principles of economy, and were their usage in every department regulated by enlightened policy, they would have a sufficiency of fodder, and perhaps, in many cases, an excess to spare. When there are beautiful harvests, the employment of the chaffing, or hay cutter, in the economization and preparation of food, is urged as equally important. Then is the time to save against the advent of less propitious times, or a time of actual need. When the produce of the earth is barely sufficient to supply present and pressing wants, no surplus can be laid aside for the future; there is an immediate demand for all—it is wanted and must be applied. But when our mows are well filled, and our granaries stored to repletion, we can save that which can be spared for present or future use."

Fashionable Girls.

Mrs. Swanson, of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, gives the following notice of her information in one of her admirable "letters to country girls":

"There are hundreds of girls in every large city who parade the streets in feathered, silks and laces, whose hands are soft and white as uselessness can make them, whose mothers keeps boarders to get a living for their idle daughters. These mothers will cook, sweep, wash on the tub, carry loads of marketing, do the most menial drudgery, toil late and early with little more clothing than would be allowed to a Southern slave, while their spoiled daughters spend their mornings lounging in bed, reading some silly book, making lessons in music and French, fixing finery, and the like. The evenings are devoted to dressing, displaying their charms and accomplishments to the best advantage, for the wonderment and admiration of knights of the yard stick and young aspirants for professional honors—doctors without patients, lawyers without clients—who are as brainless and soulless as themselves. After a while the pampered simplicity captivates a tape-measuring, law-expanding, or pill-making simplicity. The two ninny spend every cent that can be raised by hook or crook—get all that can be got on credit in broadcloth, satin, flowers, lace, carriage, attendance, &c.—hang their empty pockets on somebody's chair, lay their empty hands on somebody's pillow, and commence their empty life with no other prospect than living at somebody's expense—with no higher purpose than living genteelly and spoiling the neighbors. This is a synopsis of the lives of thousands of street and ball-room belles, perhaps of some whose shining costume you have envied from a passing glance."

Libraries of the U. S.

The following table prepared by Dr. Ludwig, of New York, shows the number of public libraries, and the volumes in the United States:

State	No.	Vols.
Mass.	4	4,800
New Hampshire	5	26,300
Vermont	2	16,000
Maine	5	43,400
Massachusetts	30	293,000
Connecticut	4	71,000
New York	33	174,000
Pennsylvania	32	179,100
New Jersey	2	28,500
Ohio	23	68,800
Michigan	6	9,500
Indiana	5	6,800
Louisiana	2	3,700
Texas	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0
Delaware	1	2,600
Maryland	11	64,500
Virginia	9	58,500
North Carolina	3	16,000
South Carolina	5	35,400
Georgia	4	22,000
Alabama	3	12,200
Arkansas	5	13,300
Mississippi	2	6,000
Florida	0	0
Tennessee	6	26,700
Kentucky	9	44,800
Missouri	6	20,500
Illinois	0	0
Ohio	0	0
District of Columbia	9	75,000
	235	1,209,800

President Taylor and Sunday Schools.

Pres. Taylor and lady have been constituted life members of the American Sunday School Union, by the contribution of \$60 from the children of the Sabbath Schools in Charleston, S. C. The President acknowledges the compliment in the annexed letter to Mr. Hamner, the General Agent of the Society:

Washington, Nov. 14, 1849.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favor of the 10th inst. in forming me that the Sunday School children of Charleston, S. C., had by a contribution of sixty dollars constituted my lady and myself, life members of the American Sunday School Union.

I beg to express our high appreciation of the favor by which we are made members of that most beneficial and useful institution, and most anxious to convey to the little children from whom it is derived, the great gratification we feel at this delicate token of their recollection and esteem. May they, with God's blessing, become good members of society, and thus show the excellence of their religious training which they now enjoy.

I am with high respect,
Your friend and ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Our State Works.

It will be gratifying to every lover of our State to read the following report of the receipts upon our State Works, for the fiscal year ending on the first of November, as compared with those of last year:

This year, up to Nov. 1st	Last year
\$138,445 62	\$121,932 50

This showing exceeds in favor of 1849 the round sum of \$16,513 12.

A few more years like the past and Pennsylvania will be "out of the woods." On the 1st of August last the interests on our public debt were paid for the first time in specie instead of shopkeepers. During the same month the State debt was reduced \$113,000. Only last week it was reduced \$15,000 more and now it seems that the State Works have been made to yield \$34,114 more than they did for the last fiscal year. If we go on at this rate—paying off \$200,000 every nine months, it will be but a few years before the whole public debt of Pennsylvania will be extinguished, and the people freed from taxation.

Improved Iron.

During the sessions of the Iron Convention, held at Pittsburg a few days since, specimens of Iron, manufactured by a new process, and converted into hoop iron, round and square rods, horse shoe nails, &c., were exhibited. These were bent in every imaginable way to test the toughness and malleability of the article. Of the process the Pittsburg Gazette says:

"This iron is manufactured in New Jersey, by a process discovered by Mr. M. Siler, and patented. It is made from the ore by a single process, with an antracite and bituminous coal. The process is as follows: The furnace has three combustion chambers, one above the other, and is situated by the same fire. The upper chamber is used for drying the ore—impurities, such as sulphur, &c., being carried off at a low temperature; the middle chamber for fluxing and working; and the lower chamber for reducing and finishing. The metal is taken from the last named to the hammer or quenchers. The time, two hours.

From this process, can be made much cheaper than on the old plan. We should think it would be admirable for the production of rail road iron.

The Cash System.

While we would not, says the Erie Gazette, recommend the universal adoption of this principle, for the reason as well that it is impracticable, as that it might interfere somewhat with the prosperous course of trade, we would yet enforce the policy of it in the common every-day business transactions of life. We are entirely persuaded that any one engaged in trafficking can afford to sell from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper, at least, than where credit is given, and have more clear profit at the end of the year. The merchant who credits his bad debts to lose eight per cent. by bad debts; then good customers must be trusted, sometimes three or four years, making another eight per cent. loss, which loss must, necessarily, be supplied by an increase in the price of goods. We hope, therefore, to see an effort made to abridge the credit system in this place, for really it has grown into a serious evil; and we had all new enterprises, on the cash system, as so much towards the desired end. We know that in our own business, could we bring it about, it would result in substantial benefit both to patrons and patronized; and sure we are that in the cases of others, where its adoption is perfectly practicable, it would be followed by the most encouraging success.

These observations apply with great force to this particular locality. The evil and seriously injurious effects of the trade, order and credit systems, are felt sensibly, and to a very great extent in Danville, by all our merchants, mechanics and business men. The cash system is the only true and safe way of doing business, and we believe its adoption would benefit all classes of the community.—[Danville Democrat, Nov. 20]

Gen. Cass, when in New York, a day or two ago, was tended the compliment of a public dinner, but had the good sense to decline. In his letter he expresses these sentiments:

"Placed in a geographical position to exert a powerful influence upon the duration of this conspiracy of Republics; attached to the Union, and the whole Union, and attached equally to the principles of freedom, and to the Constitution by which these are guarded and secured, should the time ever come—as I trust it will not—and come whence and why it may—when dissolution shall find advocates, and the hand of violence shall attempt to sever the band that holds us together, the West will rise up as one man, to stay a deed so fatal to the cause of liberty here and thro' out the world—aye, and it will be stayed. Success can never follow the effort. If we are not struck by judicial blindness, we shall hold on to the Constitution with a tenacity defying time and accident, thinking the God of our fathers, and our God, for political institutions which have secured to us a greater measure of national prosperity than it has ever been the lot of any people to enjoy."

In an address recently delivered by the Hon. Horace Mann, before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, that gentleman said:

"The Germans had a very beautiful word, which was worthy of being engraved on our language, namely, the verb to orient. The traveler in woods or deserts, when taking his bearings by the rising sun, was said to orient himself. Young man! the physical world of sense and motion is before you, to go where you will. The illimitable universe of intellect and of spirit is around you, and you can choose in it what direction you please. But before you make an irrevocable choice, let me beseech you, orient yourself! Make sure the track, in which your happiness in this world and the next—your soul's immortal interests—most surely and plainly lie! Orient yours—H!"

It appears, by a list of the names, ages, professions, &c., of those composing the Constitutional Convention of California, that Maryland has the second largest number in the Convention. The members are divided as follows:

From New York	Connecticut
7	3
Maryland	5
Vermont	2
Kentucky	3
Virginia	2
Ohio	3
Massachusetts	3
New Jersey	3

Tennessee, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and Maine, each one, and the remainder are from California, Ireland, France, &c. In the whole number there are fourteen lawyers and two physicians.

"A Wife as a Wife" has been found in one Kitty Malou, who was brought before the Police Court, Boston, for breaking a chair all to pieces upon her husband, while he was in bed—all for jealousy.

Mrs. Carr.—The city of Utica, in New York, does not owe a cent of public debt, and has money in bank, and taxes collectable, has an abundant supply of water from the mountain springs, and is lighted by pure and excellent gas.