

The Farmer.

From the New York Working Farmer.

ECONOMY IN WINTERING STOCK.

[The following practical article is from the Vermont (semi weekly) Eagle, and deserves to be republished in every paper in the Union. It is our readers will follow the advice of Mr. Tufts, and at the same time make proper use of root-crops as explained in the letters of Messrs. Campbell, Mason and others, in our former numbers, they will then reach the maximum of excellence in wintering stock. The false philanthropy so often urged in favor of giving exercise to fattening cattle, is only equalled in folly by those over nice housewives who scrub their backlogs from motives of cleanliness.]

According to the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1848, Vermont produced 1,400,000 tons of hay, which at 5 dollars a ton amounts to \$7,000,000 dollars. This is by far the most important crop to the farmer, and if by any means a more economical method of feeding can be practised, by which he may realize the same amount of benefit from six tons than he now does from seven, a saving of \$1,000,000 annually would be made—a sum not to be despised by the hard working people of Vermont. If this saving is made and there is no doubt but it may be, it must be, not only by keeping more stock, but by keeping what they have differently.

Some farmers have a faculty of keeping their stock thriving through the winter, while others, and the class is a very large one, keep their cattle so poorly, that before winter is half through, they seem but so many walking dictionaries to define the phrase "spring poor"; and if they are not "levied on" before spring to satisfy a "crow tax" they have very little then to carry to the pasture except skin and bones. Why do farmers practice so differently? The man who keeps the sleek, thrifty-looking cattle, thinks it for his interest to do so, while the man who has the poorest stock is equally confident he cannot afford to keep better. One goes upon the principle of wintering his stock so as to receive the greatest amount of growth possible from his hay; the other, that of keeping his stock as cheap as possible. To throw light upon the comparative profits of these two systems, we will look a moment at some established principles common to all animals, and which must be of great practical utility to every stock grower.

1. Every animal requires food in proportion to the temperature of the surrounding medium. "The animal body is a heated mass, which learns the same relation to surrounding objects as any other heated masses. It receives heat when the surrounding objects are hotter, it loses heat when they are colder than itself." How unequal, then, must be the loss of heat from the animal body in a warm climate, when the temperature of the air is nearly equal to that of the blood, and in the frigid regions, when the air is 90° or 100° lower; yet it is found that the blood of the African at the equator is no warmer than that of the northern tribes exposed to all the rigors of this climate, and frequently with very little clothing or shelter. How then is this loss of heat in the latter case supplied? Obviously by the amount of food consumed, for while the one is daily satisfied with a few ounces, the other requires his pounds. Or, if the amount consumed is the same a difference will be found in kind. The African may eat a dozen pounds of light vegetables, but the Esquimaux will, without the slightest inconvenience, devour as many pounds of tallow or lard. Liebig says, "The source of animal heat is the natural action between the elements of food and the oxygen, conveyed by the circulation of the blood, to every part of the body. This high temperature of the animal body, or, as it may be called, disengagement of heat, is uniformly and under all circumstances, the result of a combination of a combustible substance with oxygen. The carbon which is converted into carbonic acid within the body, must give out exactly as much heat as it had been directly burnt in the air of oxygen gas."

According to this theory, the body acts as a furnace, which must at all times be kept heated to a given temperature. The carbon of the food is the fuel that heats the furnace in combination with the oxygen of the atmosphere, drawn into the system by respiration. 2. The food of animals is regulated by the amount of exercise taken, and the rapidity of breathing. Any animal exposed to the cold, will soon freeze without some method of warming himself. If he resort to exercise, he will breathe faster, consequently inhale more oxygen, which, in combination with the carbon of the system, produces heat. In proportion as the exercise is long continued or habitual, increased quantities of carbon must be supplied in the food, or the carbon of the system will be exhausted, and the animal starve. It is well known those animals will live the longest without food, that have the most carbon (fat), and inhale the most oxygen. Birds that are known to have very large organs of respiration, will live but a very short time without food, while a fat pig would be weeks in starving. We have an instance of a pig, covered with a slip of earth, living 167 days, having diminished

in weight 120 pounds. Very similar to this is the case of hibernating animals—they go to their places of seclusion, loaded with fat, which gradually wastes away; when, on the return of spring, they leave their retirement about as weak and emaciated as some poorly wintered cattle are driven to their pastures. The breathing and motion of the animals being almost entirely suspended, the accumulated carbon of their systems keeps them alive several months, when, if they were to continue active, it would waste away in a few days. From these principles and facts, we draw the following practical conclusion:

WARMTH AND QUIET ARE, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, EQUIVALENT TO FOOD.

Suppose an animal of 1500 pounds weight requires thirty pounds of dry fodder, or a fifth of its own weight daily, to sustain itself: 100 pounds of hay is estimated to contain the elements of seven and a half pounds of crude flesh. If this animal can be induced to eat twelve or fifteen pounds of food, in addition to the thirty pounds of sustaining fodder, the consequence is, flesh will accumulate or the animal will increase in weight about one pound a day; and no increase can be realized unless more food is consumed than is necessary to supply the waste of the system. But if we can diminish the amount of animal waste, it is equivalent to converting sustaining fodder into accumulating fodder. This can be done when the animal is either exposed to the cold, or takes more exercise than is necessary for health. If cattle, standing in a cold stable, require a given amount of food to keep their weight stationary, they can be made to increase in weight, either by giving them more and better fodder, or by making the stable warmer; and the only question with the farmer should be, which is the most economical? If his object be to convert his fodder into beef and mutton, he can do so only by having warm stables for his cattle and sheep; but if he wishes to convert as much fodder as possible into manure, he can keep them in cold stables, or leave them in the open air, where their appetites will be sharpened by the cold winds and the exercise they will take to keep warm.

In recently passing thro' several towns in this county, I noticed most of the cutlery out, exposed to the cold winds—some warming themselves by hooking each other about, others arranged in columns, the larger and stronger ones being in the warmest places near the buildings, while the smaller ones were compelled to take the front ranks, and stand the pitiless peltings of Boreas on one of the roughest days in January—about as good economy for the farmers, as it would be to carry their stoves out of door and undertake to keep warm by them, for, let it be remembered, every animal is a heated mass—a furnace—that must be kept at the same temperature under all circumstances. The colder the surrounding medium, the more rapidly the body cools, and consequently the more fuel will be required to keep up the heat; and if this fuel is not supplied in food, both in quantity and quality, the carbon of the system is exhausted to keep up the heat.

Repeated experiments have been made accurately to ascertain the comparative amount of food required by animals warily sheltered, as compared with those imperfectly sheltered, or kept in the open air. We take the following from Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry: Three sheep of nearly equal weight were wintered, one in the open air, one in an open shed, and one in a close shed. They were fed each with a pound of oats a day, and as many turnips as they chose to eat. The result was as follows: Unsheltered—Increase of weight, 2.37 lb. Turnips eaten, 1912 lb. Increase on 100 lb. turnips, 4 lb. In open shed—Increase of weight, 2.78 lb. Turnips eaten, 1394 lb. Increase on 100 lb. turnips, 2.50 lb. In close shed—Increase of weight, 2.84 lb. Turnips eaten, 886 lb. Increase on 100 lb. turnips, 3.1.

From this it appears that the sheep kept in a close shed gained about three pounds more than the unsheltered one, while it consumed less than half the amount of turnips. Many similar experiments have been made with like results. If these experiments exhibit the matter in its true light, there is no doubt but the farmers in Vermont might save more than one-seventh of their fodder, or \$1,000,000 annually, by keeping all their animals well housed and full fed. It has been conclusively shown that two sheep, well housed and fed, will yield more profit than three poorly kept; while the well housed sheep will eat much less than the same number exposed to the weather. It is not necessary the fodder should be all of the best kind to keep stock in a thriving condition. If judgment and care are exercised in feeding, almost all kinds of fodder may be disposed of without waste. Some farmers are so accustomed to the skin and bone appearance of their animals in the winter, that they hardly expect them to look otherwise. If they are reminded of the increased profits of well fed stock, they tell us they can not afford to keep their cattle high, and perhaps we shall hear a long tirade upon the folly of "book farming." Now let it be understood, that what is wanted, is not better fodder or more of it, but better care and more attention to the comfort of the animal. No farmer need be frightened at the idea of having a warm stable, if he finds the suggestion in a book or newspaper. He knows very well there is economy as well as comfort in having a warm kitchen for

his family; then why not carry out the same principles of economy at the barn, that are practiced in the house? If a warm stable is provided, let the cattle be kept in it instead of warming themselves by exercise in the open air.

But we are told by some, who think they are not able to give full feed and provide shelter, if they can only get their cattle through the winter, they will recruit in the summer, and be as good as if they were well wintered. This we think a great mistake, unless skin and bones are worth more a pound than flesh. As it takes a large proportion of the fodder consumed by all animals to supply the animal waste of the system, it is evident the more animals of a given weight that are kept upon a given amount of food, the more of that food will be used as sustaining fodder, and the less as accumulating fodder. A man has thirty tons of hay, upon which he keeps twenty head of young cattle growing through the winter; twenty tons of this are supposed to supply the animal waste, and the other ten tons go to increase the growth of the animals. Now if this man adds one to the number of his cattle, one ton more of hay will be used as sustaining fodder, and one ton less as accumulating fodder. In other words, more hay will be converted into manure and less into flesh.

This economy of giving two animals the fodder of one, is about the economy of the teamster, when he takes two wagons to carry the load that might be drawn upon one—it is like the economy of the engineer, when he attaches to his train of cars two engines when he has fuel to heat only one—like the economy of the manufacturer who doubles the amount of his machinery without any increase of power to move it—economy that would bankrupt the richest corporations if practiced as much as it is by many of our farmers in wintering their stock. JOHN TERRY.

THE CHRONICLE.

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

At \$1.20 each, in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2.40 within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. M. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa. Wednesday Morning, Nov. 6

ADVERTISE—Executors, Administrators, Public Auctioneers, City and Country Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or dispose of anything—should send to give notice of the same through the "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.

Thanksgiving—Dec. 12. The Governor of Pennsylvania has by Proclamation recommended the observance of Thursday, 12th December next as a day of public Thanksgiving, Prayer and Praise throughout this State. The Proclamation was overlooked until too late for this issue.

The Keystone Boat-Builders Ahead! We are informed the large class boats, built for a New York City Company at the Boatyard of FRICK & SLIFER, Lewisburg, are conceded to be decidedly superior to those made for the same company in the interior of the State of New York, and that this superiority has gained Messrs. F. & S. very recently a contract for ONE HUNDRED MORE BOATS. For a Yard on the West Branch of the Susquehanna to excel the "crack" workmen of York State in their own Emporium, is worth noticing by Pennsylvania, and by boat-builders and carpenters out of employment.

Susquehanna Telegraph Company. Some late proceedings of this Company will be found on the first page of this paper, to which we wish to call the particular attention of our citizens. Lewisburg is certainly as deeply interested in this matter as any other town on the route of the contemplated line of wires; and as it depends entirely upon ourselves, whether, or not, this important point is to have a place in the electric current, it appears to us to be advisable that the opinions of our people on the subject should be definitely ascertained without delay, and prompt measures taken to secure to ourselves the benefits of the project. There can be no risk in entering zealously into the movement, for, independent of its general advantage to our town and its vicinity in the transmission of intelligence of all kinds, it would, as a mere matter of investment, probably prove a very profitable stock, and no loss and great benefit would be derived from such a disposal of capital.

—Since penning the above, we learn that, at the suggestion of some of our leading business men, a public meeting will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next, at the ringing of the bell, to make arrangements to have the Telegraph extended thro' this place. A full attendance is desirable.

—Rev. R. Weiser (late of Selingsgrove) General Agent for the Am. Tract Society, is now on a visit to this place, in discharge of the duties of his Agency. This Society, as is well known, is not sectarian in its character, but is sustained by the cooperation of nearly all the Protestant denominations in the United States. Its sphere of influence is immense, and it annually accomplishes an amount of good in the world that should entitle it to the cordial support of all who feel an interest in the welfare of our country and our race. It is to be hoped that our citizens will give a favorable response to Mr. Weiser's appeals in behalf of its operations.

—If anybody wants a hearty laugh let them read "Dodge's Elopement" on the first page.

Election of Judges. If the Editors of the Schuylkill Haven Map will turn to the recently adopted Amendment to the Constitution, they will perceive that their excellent suggestion with regard to having "a Judicial election day and a Political election day, separate and distinct from each other," is forestalled and nullified by the terms of the Amendment itself; which requires the first election for Judges to be held on the day of the general election; which will be on the second Tuesday of October, 1851. We considered this arrangement unfortunate from the first, but it is now the organic law, and the legislature has no control over it, except as to subsequent judicial elections. Too much care and circumspection certainly can not be used in making choice of the Judicial officers of the Commonwealth; and the action of the people should be removed as far as possible from the atmosphere and intrigues of party politics. On this account the Amendment itself needs amendment, but as that is impossible at present, double precautions should be taken in the nomination of candidates; and if State or county conventions are held, they should be called for that purpose exclusively, and kept free from the excitement of political strife. Partisan nominations will no doubt be made, but even then the capacity, learning and integrity of the candidates should be their only passport to popular favor.

Homeopathy. The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, writes under date of Sept. 11th that Dr. Tessier, a physician of the Hotel Dieu, a great hospital in Paris, has been for several years past silently testing the claims of Homeopathy in his hospital practice, and has now come out decidedly in its favor; having renounced all other practice in his wards for the space of two years! He selected Pneumonia (pleurisy), a disease frequent, acute, serious, whose symptoms are marked and not easily mistaken, as the subject of his first experiment with the method of Hahnemann. Having learned the spirit of the formula similia similibus curantur, it remained to satisfy himself as to the action of remedies in infinitesimal doses. To this experiment he devoted six months of clinical experiment with complete success. It then remained for him to test the therapeutic value of the new method. He gradually abandoned the practice of bleeding in the treatment of this disease, and decided finally to bleed no more at all, and to have recourse entirely to the "Homeopathic remedies." Dr. Tessier's distinguished experience concludes with the statement that "for two years but one patient has died. Two others who died, were received when already in the agonies of death. Since this time I have employed the same treatment in a great number of cases of Pneumonia, and my first fears have disappeared. I say no more. Facts speak the rest."

—President Fillmore has avowed his determination to sustain the officers of the law in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, with the whole power of the Government, if necessary. He will treat Nullification in Massachusetts precisely the same as he would Nullification in South Carolina.

—An attempt was made one night last week to rob the Bank of Danvers, Mass. The watchman on duty fired on the party and killed one man, who, on examination next morning, proved to be John C. Page, a son of one of the Directors, who lived next door.

—The why and wherefore in the art and mystery of keeping warm in the winter time, is a matter of as much importance to human animals as it is to the brute creation. Therefore every body ought to read the article on that subject in the "Farmer's" column this week.

—We learn that the Directors of the Danville Bank yesterday declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock paid in. As the Bank has been in operation only about nine months, and the expenses of starting had first to be defrayed, this may be considered a pretty fair commencement.

—There has been snow to the depth of 5 to 8 inches in Vermont, the interior of New York, and on the Allegheny near Hollidaysburg. Here, we are still enjoying the glories of Indian Summer, without having seen the first snow-flake.

—Our fellow citizen Mr. BARNES is taking good Daguerrotype likenesses at the house opposite Gen. A. Green's. "Encourage your own neighbors first."

—We are requested to state that Dr. LOCKE will be in town this week and next, after which he will be absent from home till the 1st of January next. FRIDAY, NOV. 1.—The remains of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR were finally interred at the family burial-place, seven miles from Louisville, Ky. P. M. DESHONG, the celebrated Mathematician of Lancaster, Pa., died, the 19th ult., of apoplexy, on board a steamboat on Lake Ontario. Yesterday—N. Y. State Election.

—There are Five Dollar counterfeiters (Belief) on the Lancaster Bank, now in circulation, which require close attention to be detected.

—The new Methodist Chapel in Selingsgrove is to be dedicated on Sunday, the 24th inst., when Rev. Dr. PECK will preach.

—No Foreign News of importance.

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle. MR. EDITOR: As we chanced to constitute one of the audience at Jenny Lind's first concert in the Chestnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia, and as you have requested some account of the impression made upon the mind of one "from about home" by the world-renowned songstress, we will endeavor to comply with your request.

You have heard that it was an epoch in the history of music in Philadelphia, that the attending circumstances of that concert will never be effaced from the minds of the fortunate hearers, &c., &c. But then all has not been told. High as the prices of seats were fixed, it was worth the sum paid to look upon the lovely lady collected there. The building was literally packed, but as the arrangements were admirable, there was no confusion, and as we had obtained excellent seats, which were secured early, we had ample opportunity to observe the different parties as they entered—and such a display of waving plumes, sparkling gems, and smiling countenances, it has never been our lot to look upon. Many of the ladies were very handsome, but as the moon among lesser planets, or the lily amid flowers, one among them appeared to us so beautiful, that our admiration almost expressed itself in audible exclamations. Her every feature was faultlessly classical, while the pure, snowy skin, dark, liquid eyes, small, dimpled hand, and exquisitely moulded figure, astonished our unpractised eyes, and we were sufficiently interested in watching the movements of this radiant beauty, and in thinking what a pity that allowances must be made for gas light and full dress, until the commencement of the grand overture by the orchestra, and all eyes were attracted to the stage. Immediately after, Signior Balletti made his appearance. He is from Sardinia, and has the honor of accompanying Jenny Lind. He holds a high rank as an operatic artist, and enjoys great celebrity as a singer; and we dare say, would rank still higher, were he not eclipsed by the inimitable songstress associated with him. His singing appeared to be appreciated, but still it was apparent that expectation was on tip-toe for the appearance of the far-famed Jenny—and directly she appeared, led forward by Mr. Benedict. The welcome of the audience was deafening, which she acknowledged by several lowly and graceful inclinations. Her face was pale, and she was evidently laboring under deep though suppressed emotion. This feeling for a moment appeared to effect her voice, but the spell was still there; and amid the death-like stillness which prevailed, she appeared to warble forth her whole soul in song. Her voice, you have again and again been told, is a genuine soprano, reaching the extra high notes with an ease which is marvellous—but language can not convey to you an idea of the volume of this voice; now it would rise distinct and clear above the crash of forty instruments, and anon sink until the hearer bent to catch its lowest tones. You have also heard how exquisitely it plays in echo between the warblings of two flutes; this was so well executed, that it was at times difficult to decide which was the voice and which the flutes. "The Herdsman's Song," however, appears to be the greatest favorite with the American public, and was so rapturously encored, that she was induced to repeat it.

We were among those who believed the public expectation had been raised too high, and anticipated disappointment. While listening, our only regret was that those heavenly strains must be so evanescent; even as they rose and fell upon the ear, it was mournful to think they were lost, and lost for aye; for although the tune may be repeated, the self-same sounds will never, never be recalled.

Your lady readers will doubtless like to hear something of Mad'le Lind's personal appearance. We have not, with the exception of her portrait in Barnum's Museum, seen a picture which we think resembles her. Her complexion is not clear, nor are her features regular, yet she is pretty, and it is the simplicity of her manners, with the charm which innocence and goodness gives to a countenance, which renders her so.

"Nor could the light of diamonds make her look more fair." Yet she was elegantly dressed; her robe was some gossamer-like material, embroidered in deep points with crimson, blue, and silver; a few flowers were in her hair, while her neck and arms were decorated with flashing jewels. Queen Victoria presented her when in England with a nightingale formed entirely of precious stones, which Jenny sometimes wears in her hair. One of the Princes Royal also sent her a golden goblet filled with ants' eggs, (said to be the food of the nightingale,) so that her musical talent would appear to be as highly appreciated there as with us.

On our return, we had the mournful satisfaction of being in the car to which a short car dropped in the livery of woe, and containing all that remained of the Hero

of Buena Vista, was attached. There was a gentleman in company who, from his resemblance to a portrait in Barnum's Museum, we supposed to be Col. Bliss, who was conveying the vanquished victor's dust to a final sepulchre among his kindred in Kentucky. To what solemn reflections did this incident give rise! Here was one who had been mighty among men; all that he had ever dreamed of power and honor had been his, with the warm homage of hearts whose praise is the conqueror's highest meed; and yet, at this time, what is it to thee, O man, that the trumpet-blast of Fame has carried thy name to the four quarters of the globe? Time's changes and changes past, he sleeps to wake no more, and "this is the last of earth." S. H. II.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The present is the most favorable season, not only for reading, but for procuring subscriptions for Newspapers—and to all who think the "Chronicle" deserving of support, we offer this inducement until the 1st of January: Every present subscriber who will secure another, shall have the Chronicle for himself and the new subscriber for Two Dollars, (\$1 each), for one year only; the Cash to be paid in Advance. Fifty cents premium for obtaining a new subscriber, is worthy of the effort.

From California. New Orleans, Nov. 2.

The steamship Alabama arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 17th of September, being two days later than those brought by the Crescent City, at New York. There has been another terrible conflagration at San Francisco, by which one hundred buildings were destroyed. Preparations were to be made at once, however, for removing the rubbish and erecting more substantial buildings. The financial crisis still excited much remark, but it was thought the worst was over.

From the mines there is little to add to the intelligence brought by the Pacific. The accounts are somewhat contradictory, but still of a favorable character. New discoveries were being made daily. The rainy season was about commencing. The passengers by the Alabama have considerable gold with them.

AWFUL DEATH OF A CHILD.—Mrs. Schenck a widow, living some five miles beyond Montgomery, in this county, had her child, a little girl just able to walk, attacked by a big bull dog. The dog seized the child by the throat, and the more he was pounded to make him let go, the harder he held on. The people broke the dog's back, and after inserting a lever into his mouth, pried his jaws open and released the sufferer, but not till her throat was mangled so that pieces hung loose. No hopes of the child's recovery were entertained at last accounts; the physicians declared it past help—it is dead ere this.—Cin. Com., 23d.

MURDER.—A revolting murder was committed yesterday afternoon, in the 4th ward of this city, by an Irishman named Malony, who being infuriated by alcoholic liquor, turned his wife out of the house, and then brutally assailed his children. His wife hearing their cries, went to Mr. E. D. Holton for assistance, but before she returned, the fiend like father had strangled the youngest child, aged 14 months, and was on the point of killing another, when Mr. Holton fortunately arrived.—[Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 14.]

A Good Example.—At a meeting in Georgia, after a violent debate, Col. Abbott offered the following resolutions, which were carried by acclamation: 1st Resolved, That this meeting is very mad. 2d Resolved, that this meeting now adjourn.

News & Notions.

A letter published in a late number of the Galveston (Texas) Citizen, avers that three-fourths of the people in Western Texas are in favor of Pearce's Compromise Bill, and ridicule the idea of going to war about abstraction.

Amin Bey, whom the newspapers give six wives, assures the Boston public that he has but one. It is a sign of progress to see a Turk of distinction sensitive upon such a point.

Large Receipts of Wheat.—The receipts, of wheat at Buffalo, N.Y., on last Monday and Tuesday, and at Oswego, on Monday, amounted to 321,000 bushels.

The Hon. L. C. Levin will contest Col. Florence's seat in the 32d Congress.

The "World's Fair," which will be held in London in May next, will probably be such an exhibition of industry, ingenuity &c., as has never before been seen.

Altered \$5 notes on the bank of Gettysburg are in circulation.

Carlisle, Pa., contains 4579 inhabitants; York, 7470 (with Frysstown and Bottstown) and Shippensburg, 1588. Snow to the depth of five inches, fell at Burlington, Vt., on Sunday last week. The new sugar and molasses crop is rapidly coming in at New Orleans. The frost has killed the unripe cotton in S. Carolina. Aiken, M.C. elected from South Carolina, is as bitter a disunionist as Mr. Rheil. The Missoirians are pushing the Pacific Railroad project.

A quantity of spurious coin, purporting to be American double eagles, eagles, halves, quarters, and dollar gold pieces are in circulation. The difference in weight between the genuine and spurious is very trifling, both being of the same circumference and the counterfeit a trifle thicker. The pieces are made of silver, covered with a thick coating of pure gold, and most beautifully executed so as to render it difficult of detection, even by the most competent judges.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, Attorney General of the United States, gave his opinion on the Fugitive Slave Law, to President Fillmore, at the request of the latter, before he signed the bill. Mr. C. concludes his elaborate opinion, by repeating his conviction, "that there is nothing in the bill in question which conflicts with the Constitution, or suspends the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*."

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this Day. Wheat 00c05 Rye 50 Corn 30 Flaxseed 100 Dried Apples 100 Butter 12 1/2 Eggs 8 Tallow 10 Lard 12 Bacon 7

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—Presents the true Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!—A great Hygienic cure, prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after discovery by J. H. Rossett, M.D., No 11 North Eighth St. Philadelphia. This is a truly wonderful remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, jaundice, constipation, liver complaint and debility, curing after Nature's own method. By Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See Advertisement in another column.

IMPORTANT! To those having impurities of the Blood—BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT, the most wonderful Purifier in the world, is now put up in QUART BOTTLES. (See advertisements headed "64 DOSES.") It is so strong and purifying, that one bottle taken from tea to six days later than San Francisco, (J. Thornton, agent, Lewisburg.) (See 232)

GREAT COUGH REMEDY!

WAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL: For the Cure of COUGES, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our aim to make any display of the health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men, and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

Prof. Chalmers of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes, "I have often used your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state that no medicine I have ever known has so completely succeeded in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

Rev. Dr. Osmond writes, "That the 'CHERRY PECTORAL' is the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public, and states that 'his daughter, after being obliged to keep her bed for four months with a severe, untiring cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and had completely recovered.'"

Ex-Chancellor King, of New York, writes, "I have suffered with Bronchitis, and but for the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' might have continued to be so for many years to come, but that I have cured me and I am happy to bear testimony to its efficacy."

From such testimony we ask the public to judge for themselves. Hear the Patient. Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir: Two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation. JOHN RANDALL. HENNINGER, SR. SPRINGFIELD, NOV. 25, 1848. This day appeared the above signed John Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect. LORANUS NORTON, Justice.

The Remedy that Cures. Dr. Ayer—Dear Sir: I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse until last autumn, it brought on a cough which continued to my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had tried many different remedies, but in vain, until I tried your 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' which has cured me, and you may well believe me, gratefully yours, J. B. FERRIS.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence. Prepared by J. C. Ayer Chemist Lowell, Ms. For sale by C. W. SCHAFFLE, Lewisburg; J. H. Caslow, Milton; Isaac Gierhart, Selingsgrove, and by Druggists generally.

DIED:

In Lewisburg, morning of Monday, 4th inst., in his 32d year, ISAAC GRANTRAM LAWSON, of the late firm of Wolfe & Lawshe. He leaves very many friends—in his family circle, in the church to which he was attached, and in society at large. His was a Christian's life—and his calm, intelligent, tranquil Christian's death. "Gone to his Heavenly Father's rest! The flowers of Eden's field the blowing! And on this eve the morning host To kiss his cheek and bid him good-bye! Remembrance that Thy love which gives To all the earth its healing river! And wandering by that sacred river, When the stars of heaven make glad The city of our God for ever!"

"Gone! A little time, and we Who knew thee well, and loved thee here, As pilgrims through the gate of earth, Which opens on eternity, Yet shall we cherish not the loss, Which thou hast left our hearts to mourn! The memory of thy manliness Shall round our weary pathway trail, Like moonlight when the sun has set—A sweet and tender radiance yet, All bright and true as the beloved." Shall whisper to our hearts of thee: Those green hills, where thy childhood roved— Thy river winding to the sea— Reflecting on the deep, still floods, Clouds of memory, and breathing into Of rainbow-tinted woods. There, in our view, shall earth's last A-farmer mourning for thy sake. And all that loved of earth and sea, Swear sacred to thy memory."