UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

At $1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859.

THE UNION—ESTABLISHED, 1814—WHOLE NO., 2,374.

CHRONICLE—ESTABLISHED, 1843—WHOLE NO., 802.

Union County Court Affairs.

Union County Court Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Hon. ABR'M S. WILSON, President Judge for the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Union, Mifflin and Snyder, and PHILIP RUHL and JNO W SIMONTON Esqs., Associate Judges in Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of May, 1859, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions at LEWISBURG, for the county of UNION, on the second MONDAY of SEPT. (being the **12**th day) 1859, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the county of Union, to appear in their own proper persons with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done; and all Witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeable to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in Lewisburg, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the eighty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.—God save the Commonwealth! JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff

Grand Jurors—Sept. Term, 1859.

East Buffalo—John F Brown, Saml Zellers, Abraham Frederick, Jacob Stier
White Deer—Jonas Fisher, David Steninger, Samuel B Pawling
Buffalo—James Beale
New Berlin—John M Bender, Robt Swineford.
Limestone—John Leitzy, John M Taylor
Kelly—Peter Guyer, Laird Howard
Mifflinburg—Joseph Gutelius, Wm Smith, Jno V Barber
West Buffalo—George E Sheary, Jacob Kline, John L Beaver
Lewisburg—T H Purdy, John Houghton
Hartley—Abrah Marston
Union—John Youngman

Traverse Jurors.

Lewisburg—John Walls, Michael Fichthorn, Aaron E Wetzel, Jos. W. Sturner, Yancey M'Laughlin, Lewis J Beyman John H Beale, Alexander Nesbit
East Buffalo—John Rul'd Jr, Samuel Dunkel
Mifflinburg—Charles Moninger, George Gutelius, John Reber, Robert T Barber, James Chambers
West Buffalo—Danl Bogenreif, Conrad Sheckler, Aaron B Lutz, Edward Smith, Daniel Fisher
Buffalo—Wm B Shriner, Weidler Rohland, Edward Fuos, John Mauran, James Irvin, J F Pontius
Hartley—Daniel Hunsicker, Samuel Strayhorn, Solomon Dreisbach
Lewis—Ira Katherman
Limestone—David W Pellman, William Foster
Union—Thomas Pursel, John Maize
New Berlin—Wm Benner, Fred'k Smith, Benjamin Winter
White Deer—Daniel B Reber, Robert Candor, John Orr, L F Albright, Andrew M'Lenahan, Samuel Gembering
Hartleton—David Kline, David Meyer
Kelly—James Shields, Jacob Hummel, Thomas Comly

Issue List for Sept. Term, 1859.

Reuben Steninger vs Alfred Kneass
John Roland vs State Mutual Ins. Co
P O Campbell et al vs Teed & Marr
David Steninger vs Wm H Marr
L F Albright vs Adam Schreck &c
Francis Krick vs Alexander Ammons
Daniel Rangler vs John Lapp
S& D Weidensaul fr Shirk vs Church&Forrey
Levi K Shoch, dec'd's admrs vs J Yearger
Martin G Reed, a minor, &c vs C Dreisbach
James Russell vs Jacob Dunkle
Christian Bartch vs Daniel Renner
same same
John Kessler vs Geddes, Marsh & Co
Philip Seebold vs Peter Beaver et al
Abram and John Aurand vs Chas F Schaffle
Martin G Reed &c vs John Roland
George Meixel vs Leib & Leib
John Moyer & wife same
Isaac K Dunkle vs Henry Ruhle
Daniel Rengler Jr vs Chamberlin & Stout
Abram Wolfe vs Beaver Ged M & Co
Reber & Musser vs corporation University
H M Whitmer vs Jacob Kloss
Samuel H Orwig vs Henry W Cretzer
S L Beck vs Deitrick & Sheckler
Reish & Reish vs Peter Reish's Adm'rs
Chas S Critz vs Wm B Shriner
Saml L Beck vs Charles Stees
John Marty vs John Barily
same vs 4 others
Thos G Orwig for S Orwig vs J M C Ranck
Scots Presby'n Church vs John M'Call
Israel Geyer vs Aaron Smith
Wm Kaufman vs Peter Kaufman Admr
Jacob Swartz vs Conrad Blind and wife
M'Carty Tate vs R S Brebst
Thos Raser's Admr's vs Ammons & Rawn
Wm Frick & Co vs Wm Wolfe
Cyrus Eaton vs S F & W S Bogenreif
David Glick vs Saml S Barber
Daniel Gosh vs Ludwig & Ranck and J R Philip Ruhl vs Francis Wilson
Samuel B Pawling vs Samuel Showers et al
Middleswarth Kerns & Co vs Chs H Shriner
Frederick Worman vs Jacob Smith
John Wertz vs Peter Nevius et al
Samuel W Snodgrass vs Wm Young Jr
Ulsh for Gutelius' Admrs vs Geo Dreisbach
Abraham Black vs Andrew Spitler
George Barkdoll vs H W Crotzer
T Church & Co vs Wm H Kleckner
Samuel Long and wife vs Joseph Kleckner
Robt D Cummings vs Saml Henderson et al
J & J Young vs Thos G Orwig
Charles Stees vs Saml L Beck
Scribner & Perkins vs Albert Wynn
Wm Price Jr vs Robt M Musser
North, Chase & North vs Joel Hursh
John Sankey vs Andrew Gutelius
Joseph Christine vs Beaver, Geddes M & Co
Dr Wm F Seebold vs Saml C Wilt
Lasson Barrows vs Chas D Mowrer
Abraham Wolfe vs Joseph Joll
High for Dentler vs A Messinger with notice
Steninger & Rauch vs Black & Fisher

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Lewisburg, Union county, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Orphans' Court, to be held at LEWISBURG, for the county of Union, on the third Friday of SEPTEMBER next, being the **16**th day of said month, viz:

1. The Account of Agnes Wilson, Executrix of John F. Wilson, who was one of the Administrators of *John Wilt*, late of the Borough of Hartleton, dc'd.

2. The Account of John B. Linn, Administrator of *Frederick Welker*, late of the Borough of Mifflinburg, dc'd.

3. The Account of Thomas Hayes, Guardian of *George P.* and *Nancy Wilson*, minor children of Samuel Wilson, dc'd.

4. The Account of Maria Zimmerman, Administratrix of *Jonas Zimmerman*, late of Limestone Tp., dc'd.

5. The Account of Israel Beaver, Administrator of *Jacob Hauck*, late of Lewis Tp., dc'd.

6. The Account of Hugh P. Sheller, Administrator of *William Wilson, Jr.*, late of Kelly Tp., dc'd.

GEORGE MERRILL, Register.
Register's Office, Lewisburg, Aug. 16, 1859

Prothonotary's Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that JONATHAN WOLFE, Assignee of *John Houghton*, of Lewisburg, Union county, has filed in the Prothonotary's Office, in and for the county of Union, at Lewisburg, his account as Assignee of the said John Houghton, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on FRIDAY the 16th day of September next, at the Court House at Lewisburg in the county aforesaid.

SAMUEL ROUSH, Proth'y.
August 16, 1859 pd

Prothonotary's Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that JOHN DUNKLE, one of the Committee of the person and estates of *John Baker* and *Hester Baker*, of Buffalo township, Union county, has filed in the Prothonotary's Office in and for the county of Union, at Lewisburg, his account as Committee of the said John Baker and Hester Baker, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for confirmation and allowance on FRIDAY, the 16th day of September next, at the Court House at Lewisburg in the county aforesaid. SAMUEL ROUSH, Proth'y

August 16, 1859 pd

Notice to Heirs of Engel Schrader.

[L. S.] Union County, ss: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—to Hannah Schrader intermarried with Jacob Schawver; Catharine Schrader intermarried with Peter Bingaman, which Catharine since died, leaving eight children, viz. Elizabeth married to John Gearhart, Julian married to Thomas Swartz F[illegible], John, Hannah married to Jacob D[illegible], Catharine married to Aaron Kline, Maria married to Jacob Reish, and Lavina married to Joseph Bronner, (the said Frederick and John Bingaman, two of the children of said Catharine are dead, and left [illegible] how many;) that [illegible] Schrader, son of Engel Schrader, deceased, died in [illegible] issue, two children, [illegible] and Hannah, which Hannah is intermarried with Jacob Stock; that all the above named heirs reside in the county of Snyder, (except Jacob Reish and Mariah his wife, who reside somewhere in the State of Michigan, and heirs of Frederick Bingaman, deceased, who reside in or near Bellview, in the State of Ohio,) heirs and legal representatives of Engel Schrader, late of Hartley township, in the said county of Union, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas, by an Inquest held for that purpose duly awarded by the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, the Real Estate of the said Engel Schrader, deceased, situate in Hartley township, Union county, adjoining lands of Jacob Bingaman on the East, Pennscreek on the south and North, and lands of Henry Fetteroff on the west, containing four acres more or less with the appurtenances, which said real estate was valued and appraised at and for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00);

And whereas, none of the heirs of the said deceased appeared in Court on the return of the said inquisition, to take the premises therein mentioned at the appraisement. You and every of you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next general Orphan's Court to be held at Lewisburg, for the county of Union, on the 12th day of September next, to accept the real estate described in the writ and Inquisition, at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the Court shall not decree the same to be sold. By the Court; Witness my hand, and seal of said Court, at Lewisburg, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859.

SAMUEL ROUSH, Clerk.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the last will and testament of WILLIAM KEINERD, late of Hartley township, Union county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BOOP, Executor.
Hartley, July 22, 1859

Hickok's Patent Portable KEYSTONE CIDER & WINE MILL.

PLEASE take particular notice that this is an entirely *new* Mill. No expense has been spared in its manufacture; the materials are the very best, and are used unsparingly. The cylinders are almost twice the length of the former, and all (including the top cylinder) made of iron. The screw is two inches in diameter, with a heavy ½ V thread cut on it. The beam of the press is *cast iron* instead of wood—is made *very heavy*, and the thread of the nut cut for *four* inches through it. The power of the press is very much increased, and can not be broken by any fair means. The arrangement of the Tub, and other parts of the press, is very perfect. The boxes and hopper are all *dove-tailed* together; the journals run in long bearings; and, lastly, the workmanship shall not be excelled by any machine of the kind whatever—perfection being the aim, both in the arrangement and mechanical department.

Improvements for 1859.—The following are some of the improvements added this year: The frames are put together with joint bolts. A fly-wheel 22 inches in diameter, instead of 16 inches, has been added. The form of the teeth has been changed, so as to make them grind easier and freer. Entirely new gearing has been constructed, and the upper cylinder has been geared down, so that in connection with the teeth or cylinder it shall grind much easier. With all these improvements, it is believed that there is no mill in the market that will grind as fast or with so little power, nor is there any one that is made in a better or more perfect manner.

All persons who have been obliged to use the old-fashioned nut mill, are aware how inconvenient it is, and especially those who have not large quantities of apples. By having this mill on your plantation or farm, you can, at any time, in a few minutes, make a few gallons of sweet cider for present use; or you can very expeditiously make up a few barrels. The Machine, well worked, is capable of making 6 to 12 barrels of cider a day, with ease. It is made to run by horse, steam or hand-power, and when the apples are ground, a boy of fourteen years of age can press the pomace with all ease.

The following may be adduced as the decided advantages of this Mill:

First.—It will make more cider than any other press, with a given quantity of apples in a given time, and with much less labor and expense.

Second.—It will make cleaner and sweeter cider than any old style mill.

Third.—You can make the cider as you want it, and when you want it; and in quantities from one gallon to barrels.

Fourth.—With it you can press your Currants, Cherries, Berries, Cheese, Butter, Lard, and Tallow.

Fifth.—With its use you can at all times have fresh and sweet cider.

With all the advantages resulting from the possession and use of such a Machine—at a price so low that it is within the reach of all—can it be that any intelligent farmer would do without it?

The annexed *RECOMMENDATION* is a specimen of the many scores received:

During the past winter, I had several boat loads of apples to make into cider, and [illegible] one of "HICKOK'S PORTABLE CIDER MILLS," and found that, with two hands, I could make eight and nine barrels of cider a day—the men only working by daylight in the short days of winter. The mill not only performed in the most perfect and satisfactory manner, but worked with remarkable ease and with a small amount of power. I tried other portable mills, but none that worked with half the ease or speed of "*Hickok's Keystone Cider Mill*;" and I can safely recommend it in preference to all others.

Harrisburg, June 16, 1859. CHARLES TUNIS.

Mr. Chase of Broome county, New York, writes that he, with one hand, went from farm to farm with one of these Mills, and made over *one thousand barrels* of cider in the fall of 1858.

☞ More than ONE HUNDRED Silver Medals and Diplomas have been given to this Mill within the last four years.

The pioneer in the line, we claim that this Machine is the BEST one in the Market on the following points:

1st. It will grind the easiest, fastest and in the most perfect manner.

2d. The Press is the simplest and most powerful, and quickest handled. It is not hampered up with a number of screws and cog-wheels, which create enough friction to destroy its utility. It is well made and sold at a fair price.

☞ The Mill occupies about two-and-a-half by three feet, four feet high, weighs 370 lbs., every way portable and convenient. **Price $40.** Address W. O. HICKOK, Agt.
799m2 Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa

PERSONS wanting change of climate for health, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands, another column

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1859.

☞ **It is stated that the State Agricultural Society will give a silver trumpet to the best fire engine on the ground during the Fair. Is that comprised within the objects of the Society? Would the crowd it would gather contribute to the comfort, the safety, or the agricultural improvement of the members or spectators? Let firemen's shows stand on their own bottom, and gather their own peculiar admirers.**

Republican Documents.

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO CIRCULATE THEM. ☜

The Republican Association of Washington, are having prepared and published, under the supervision of the Republican Executive Committee, a series of valuable political Tracts, compiled principally from Congressional and other official records, and containing facts which are deemed important to be presented to the attention of the masses, that they may be prepared to vote knowingly on the leading political issues of the day. The want of such reliable official compilations, has long been felt by the party. The Committee also desire to be furnished with a list of the State Central Committees, and the Republican newspapers within the United States. These addresses are furnished at the cheap rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER HUNDRED, FREE OF POSTAGE. All orders should be addressed to LEWIS CLEPHANE, Secretary National Republican Association, Washington, D. C. Send on your orders, friends, and circulate the documents.

Democracy, Ten Years Ago.

From the platform adopted by the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, in 1849:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party adheres now, as it has done, to the Constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken or destroy; and they re declare that slavery is a domestic, *local* institution of the South, *subject to State legislation alone*, and with which the general government has nothing to do. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction, the local institution can continue to exist. Esteeming it *a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits*, WE DENY THE POWER of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion, nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution that slavery should for ever travel with the advancing columns of our territorial progress!"

In 1849, the above was advocated as good Democracy in this State. Now these same Democratic leaders call it Sewardism, and denounce those who still advocate it as fools, fanatics and abolitionists. Who will say that Democracy never changes?

Col. Forney's Speech.

At a recent meeting of the anti-Buchanan Democracy of "old Berks," Col. John W. Forney was present by invitation, and delivered one of his characteristic speeches. In alluding to the venerable occupant of the Presidential chair, the Colonel said:

"Let me call your attention to the chief cause of this state of affairs. The county of Berks has never been friendly to James Buchanan. It distrusted him in the days of 1834, in the days of 1838, in the days of 1844, in the days of 1848, and in the days of 1852. Why was this? He certainly had intellect; he certainly had high personal character; he certainly had distinguished himself in the nation's councils as an able statesman. No man denies to him these attributes. Why, then, was it that the honest Democratic yeomanry of Berks county alone mistrusted him? ☞ It was because the descendants of these very Revolutionary leaders to whom I referred, had convinced you that he was unsound in the faith of the Democratic party."

He then tells them how Mr. Buchanan was absent in England, and thus had escaped a committal on the Kansas Nebraska bill, how he had pledged himself to Popular Sovreignty in 1856, and how in 1858 he had forced all honest Democrats into opposition to his Administration.

"They misunderstand us entirely. We have no terms to make but these. Give us the principles we ask, and give us the man, and we will unite with you; we carry the jewel, the heart of the Democratic party. Come, then, to us; stand up with us for them, and we will unite with you; but come tempest, and night, and disaster, we will not unite with you upon the basis of the policy of this Administration. The day for milksops has gone by. [Laughter and applause.] The day of promises before and lies after an election has gone by. [Renewed applause.] The day for cowardly public men has gone by; the day—and let me say it looking my gallant friend Major Schwartz, full in the face—the day for the tribe of the genus of Glancy Jones has gone by, and gone by, thank God, for ever."

He then turns to Senator Douglas, whom he extols as the very quintessence of Democratic Popular Sovreignty, who ought to be and must be nominated at Charleston in 1860, and concludes on the next October election as follows:

"One word more: We have a duty to perform in October next. The Administration has placed its State ticket upon a plain and distinct platform. It tells you that every man who votes for John Rowe and Richardson L. Wright votes in favor of its platform, which declares that the people of the Territories shall have no right to control their own affairs in their own way, and that if they take a vote upon the slavery question and abolish slavery, Congress must intervene to put them down, and uphold that institution against their will. I have to say for myself that I shall refuse to vote for that ticket, and I hope that every Democrat who stands upon the platform of State rights, and believes in popular sovereignty and the justice of the movement we have inaugurated and carried on, will do the same. Let fossils and fogies complain, if they choose, of this action; they will submit. There will be no difficulty about that; and after we have defeated the Administration upon its platform, we can come together in 1860 upon the old creed of the Democratic party, as expounded by Senator Douglas, and as expounded by Democracy in 1856, and triumph, as I have no doubt we shall, over all organizations, by an overwhelming vote." [Cheers.]

From the North American, June 16.

TO RESTRAIN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES.

There is a pressing necessity for the enactment of a sumptuary law regulating the use of adjectives. Gentlemen at the south are particularly devoted to this luxury, and articles constantly appear in the press of that quarter, which indicate a deeply seated disease of our common language there. A card printed by a gentleman merely for the simple purpose of announcing eternal hostility to some friend of his, and a determination to pepper him at the first opportunity, is made to bristle with adjectives enough to kill a sensible man outright. Why not simply say that a man deserves to be extinguished, and that the writer will snuff him at the first chance that offers, instead of torturing him with biting adjectives for months and years together? We protest against the Richmond usage, and pronounce it absolute cruelty.

Everybody knows that it is pleasant to die for one's country, and no reasonable man will insist on continuing his personal existence after his friends have deliberately decided that he has stepped on the sensitive toes of another gentleman, or has done any other act worthy of death. There should be magnanimity on the subject, and there would be, we sincerely believe, but for the current intemperate indulgence in adjectives. When we see an exchange of cards covering two columns with these excrescences of speech, we know that the decisive solution of a personal difficulty can not be had. Neither party really intends to be magnanimous, and to kill or submit to be killed. The malignant form of the disorder is at once established, and it is certain that half a dozen men will catch it before it ceases to rage. How much better to do otherwise. Suppose, for instance, a gentleman at Richmond wakes up some fine morning and discovers that his friend has insulted him, and that his unreserved confidences of the previous thirty years were given to a traitor—we came near using adjectives ourselves. Obviously he should, on meeting that friend, simply and pleasantly advert to the necessity that one or both should be wiped out that very morning, and at once avail themselves of any means to effect the purpose which either might possess. The fates have all the issues prearranged, and if the friend in question should happen to be carrying his loaded revolvers and a bowie-knife, while the insulted man had none, why it would be the easy and direct solution of the case for the insulted party to invite his friend to explode as many barrels as might be necessary to finish him, and then the thing would be done.

But, in any case, there must be a restraining law, in regard to adjectives. Our language abounds in pungent and expressive names for every act or element of character. Several such occur to us, which, if applied to the delicate moral cuticle of a gentleman, would produce intense local irritation, and perhaps draw a blister. Wrapping them up in adjectives spoils their effect, and prevents that single, direct contact, which the moral as well as the physical physician always seeks. We beg southern gentlemen to study the philosophy of the case, and to try abstinence from adjectives until the natural taste returns. Men fed on made dishes of a complicated sort become insensible to simple tastes, and forgot the pleasure of their youth in bean porridge hot and bean porridge cold. Sometimes, after a long sleep of the simple senses under the load of peppers and condiments, a single week's abstinence will revive the intense pleasure originally derived from the elemental viands. It is so in language. We beg our misled friends to come back to nouns, common and proper, and to the single acts, as expressed when we say John shoots James. Why should John berate, pester, persecute, torture and torment the said James, loading him with opprobrious adjectives until he sinks from actual physical inability to read them, when the simple process above named would at once put an end to the whole matter! We pause to hear a reason.

IN REPLY TO THE ABOVE, MR. AIKEN HANDS US THE FOLLOWING

Plea for the Adjectives.

Dear Editor, in mercy spare
The adjectives I pray:
For, which of all the parts of speech
Are beautiful as they!

The nouns are muscular and strong,
The verbs a working crew;
Yet, robb'd of gentle adjectives,
Pray what could either do!

Could you, sir, occupy your place
Within your cushion'd pew,
On Sunday morning, minus coat
And vest so bright and new!

A pretty spectacle you'd be—
A man of your position,
Among the fashionable saints,
A *naked* politician!

And would you send denuded nouns,
In size though they are "rousers,"
Parading through the public prints
Without their coats and trowsers!

Don't harm the gentle adjectives!
How could Alphonso tell,
Without their aid, his gentle love
To gentle Anabell!

And how could General Bag-o'-wind
Without their aid impart
To gaping crowds the mighty thoughts
Which thrill his mighty heart!

How could excruciating tales
Sensation papers fill!
And thus the wordy torrent turn
The "literary" mill!

That mill supplies the mental food
For "young America,"
Of which, the more your children eat,
The *emptier* still are they!

No odds how "Pa" may growl or curse,
The boy must have his bread:
This magic phrase unlocks the purse—
"To-be-con-tin-u-ed."

Of precious *flow'ry* adjectives,
Can't the dry nurse so kind
Make such delicious catnip tea
To soothe the "weekly" mind?

Dear, kind, benignant Editor!
O hear my plaintive prayer:
The brilliant, beauteous adjectives
In tender mercy spare!

The amount of $6000 tax on unseated lands in Schuylkill county, returned into the Treasury of that county during S. K. Kepner's term of office as Treasurer, has recently been found to be missing. This makes Kepner's defalcation to the county, with interest, a little upwards of $15,000, and will fall heavy on his bondsmen. His defalcation to the State was upwards of $30,000, of which his bondsmen have paid $10,000, the full amount of his security. So says the Miners' Journal.

The Detroit Advertiser says that the slaves run off by old John Brown, of Kansas, and who arrived at Windsor, C. W., early in the spring, are all doing well.

The Republican Party in Delaware.

[We take the following from the *Peninsular News*, an able journal published in that part of Delaware where nearly all the slaves in the State are held:]

"The American-Republican party is pre-eminently the party of the people. It was the offspring of an almost universal sentiment, and it was originated and organized by the people in opposition to the wishes of the politicians and leaders of all parties. The North had suffered from the aggressions of the South until in self-defence the people were compelled to rise up in their might and strike for their liberties. Their industry upon which they were alone dependent for their prosperity, had been for years crushed down by a foreign competition for low wages, encouraged and fostered by our own legislation under the influence of the South, that white working men might be kept down on an equality with Southern slaves. For this purpose the use and importation of foreign manufactured goods was encouraged by a 'tariff of revenue,' and we as a nation were made subservient to England and France. Free trade tends to make us a nation of farmers dependent on other nations for such goods as require the intelligent labor of freemen for their construction; while protection and encouragement to manufacturing industry tends to make us independent of all foreign nations and to elevate and improve the condition of the free white men who work for their living. Thus the old contest between 'Free Trade' and 'Protection,' was but another phase of the same contest that is now being fought out betwen slavery and freedom; between the encouragement of slave labor and the encouragement of free labor. It is the support of slaves and slavery on the one hand and the support of freemen and free labor on the other. Here is why the people of the North, almost as one man stand up for the Republican party. It is the party of the free working man; and its policy tends to his elevation and benefit; while that of the present Democratic party tends to sustain the labor of slaves at the expense of the white man. It would elevate slavery, indeed it has already done it, to the ruling power in the nation, and instead of shaping our legislation to the welfare of free white men, all its efforts, under the management of its Southern masters, is to extend the area of slavery, to increase the productiveness of slave labor, to add to the negro element; while the white working men of the North are to be choked down to an equality with Southern slaves.

"Under such aggression the working men of the North have for years struggled on, until 'forbearance ceased to be a virtue,' and contrary to the advice of those who have hitherto been their political leaders, they united in the formation of the American Republican party, while Webster and Clay, and Winthrop and Crittenden, held aloof, and others of their leaders went over to the Democracy. Hence you find that nearly all the leaders of this great party have sprung up from the ranks of the people. Many of them were once members of the Democratic party, while others were Whigs, but nearly all of them at that time were unknown as political leaders. Thus has originated the party of the people, and its destiny is not accomplished, its course is not run, until the Government of the nation is placed in the hands of those who will shape it for the welfare of free men, and not for the strengthening and advancing of slavery and slave labor.

"Where, then, is the white working man who will not go with all his heart for the success of the principles of the Republican party? If there is such a one he is either ignorantly or wilfully neglecting his duty to his country and the personal interest of every freeman in the Union. If he votes with the Democracy he votes to degrade and impoverish free white workingmen, and to strengthen, extend and increase slavery and slave labor to the great injury of the whole country, (excepting the slave-holding aristocracy,) and to degrade and cheapen the labor of free white men, until they are placed on an equality with the working classes—SLAVES—of the South. Is not this as plain as the sun at noonday? If so, what white working man in this State is fool enough to vote for his own damnation? Is there one?

"We trust not. If there is, let him study this subject in all its lights and shades, and he will see that his duty to his country, as well as to himself, his family, his children, and his children's children, to the remotest generation, is to stand up for FREE SOIL! FREE LABOR!! AND FREEDOM FOREVER!!!"

A man, named Samuel Newman, who had some time ago broke jail at Danville, was arrested in Sunbury, and lodged in jail to await the action of the Sheriff of Montour county. He had been secreting himself in Point township for some time, and afterwards came over to Sunbury, where, while lounging around in the evening, he was recognized and arrested.

The Douglas men are forming a new Secret Society, known among themselves as "The Spartans."

A Panacea for the Hard Times.

The Missouri *Democrat*, in speaking of the present hard times, and the recent abundant crops, advises the farmers of the West to bring their grain early into market, as the most efficient means of improving the times and benefitting themselves. The Democrat says: "The crops of the country are unusually large in the aggregate—so all the papers at the commercial centres agree. The European war is at an end. Crops are fair in Europe. War prices are not to be had. There is not a shadow of a sign that a shipping or a demand abroad will be had for breadstuffs, except at a considerable decline below present rates. The farmers owe the country merchants, largely; those again owe the city jobbers and wholesalers, who in turn owe debts in the East. It is the duty of all to pay debts when able to do so. Duty, interest, everything, say *the farmer shall at once market his produce*, accept present market prices, and pay his merchant. As a general thing, they that market their grain first do best. They save in weight of grain, prevent loss from vermin, get the use of their money longest; and, if they pay their debts, have the clearest consciences. Certainly, from all we are enabled to see from our standpoint, will this prove true the present year."

This advice may to a certain extent be correct; but if generally followed it might be found to be attended with embarrassing consequences. If the entire crop were rushed into market at present, to meet a not very active demand, it would only tend to glut the market, and bring prices down to a ruinously low figure to the producer. Circumstances may arise before next harvest that might cause the producer to regret such hasty sales. Of course, where farmers are in debt, which appears to be the case with those of the West, *policy*, as well as *duty*, renders it proper for them to dispose of a portion of their crop to get rid of their incumbrances as soon as possible.—*Sunbury Gazette.*

Fashion's Victims.

A young girl of prepossessing appearance, and once the only hope of a widowed mother, in Lancaster, was arrested in that place, a few days ago, by the police, to be sent to the House of Refuge, to rescue her from one of the sinks of inquity through which so many females are going down to ruin. The Lancaster *Express* gives a most distressing picture of female morals in that city. Many, "of respectable family connections, themselves moving in respectable society, and many of them the pride and hope of the paternal heart," "differ from common bawds only in the success with which they conceal their loose conduct from the eye of their friends." The *Express* attributes this mournful immortality to what we have often represented as being the besetting sin of the age—*fashion.* The editor says:

"The love of dress and display, beyond one's means, is becoming the hideous, living monster of the household. The extravagant expenditure of money upon such useless and unsatisfying objects as fashionable finery, by those whom Providence has blessed with affluence, is bad enough—showing, as it does, that this class forget that in thus blessing them God has merely given them wealth as "talents" entrusted to his stewards, which he will require again at their hands, *with interest*; but when this love of display becomes the infatuation of those in humble life, and of limited means—when it lays hold of the servant girl, and the daughter of the poor mechanic—when we see them sacrificing everything but virtue and honor to ape the bigger monkey dolls of fashion—then we have good reason to fear that this insidious evil will in time sap the foundations of honor and virtue also.

"Say not ye prudes and cynics, that we are drawing an imaginative picture, and erecting a moral dungeon in the air. We know something whereof we affirm. We could name at least six cases, in illustration, which have come under our professional observation within the past year. We could pile illustration upon illustration, drawn from the history of the poor wretches who now fill the bawdy houses that disgrace our city. Fashion is the Juggernaut of civilization, at whose wheel parents too often unconsciously assist in lashing their daughters, discovering their danger when too late to rescue them.

"When this love of dress and fashionable display becomes a disease of the weak mind, like the depraved appetite of the drunkard, it craves continually for the unnatural sustenance. If its wants can not be supplied through the means of honest industry, or the proceeds of legitimate labor or income, Satan, in the person of some foul libertine, artfully disguised as a gentleman, is ever ready to tempt the frailty of human nature—and the cases brought under our observation at various times too sadly prove with what success."

A man who keeps a snake show, was bitten by a rattlesnake, a few days ago, at Harrisburg. At first he was in a very dangerous condition, but drinking a quart or two of whiskey saved his life. There seems to be no use in snake poison trying to outdo modern whiskey.

At Milwaukie, recently, a Physician, named Andrew Lutzgen, committed suicide because his "wife scolded him day and night." He was a victim of an evil tongue.

An Ancient Citizen Dead.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* records the death of Mr. GEORGE COBLE, one of the oldest citizens of Centre county. He was born and raised in Berks county, Bethel township. Married in 1790. In 1813 he came to Centre county for the purpose of purchasing a farm, made choice of one situated on the waters of the Spring creek. In 1814 he moved to the same, built a house in which he resided to the day of his death, during which time he raised two generations, his own and the children of a deceased daughter; and his was the first death in the house. Having lived with his wife (still living,) for 70 years, had 7 children, 46 grand children, and 28 great-grand children. Mr. Coble was quite young at the time of our Revolutionary struggle, in which a number of his ancestors fell victims to the scalping knife of the merciless savage. Among the number was his grandmother and father, of which the latter recovered. He could relate many interesting incidents of the Revolution. From his boyhood he had a great love for hunting and trapping, in which he was somewhat indulged and became very successful. He informed the writer that when he was nine years old, he wished to go with his father on a hunting excursion for deer, but was not permitted; he was however allowed to go to the woods to hunt game. In the evening, they both returned; his father was unsuccessful, but he had killed quite a number of fine squirrel. After that, he was allowed to accompany them in their excursions. When 14 years of age, being out alone on the Broad Mountain, with no weapon but his gun, he got in pursuit of a large bear, on which he fired, but did not kill; on he followed and shot 9 times, the 9th killed him, his weight was found to be 400 lbs. When Mr. Coble came to this county he erected his building and cleared out his farm, occasionally hunting and trapping as time would permit, as game was then plenty in these extensive barrens and mountains; in 1822 he was the most successful, having killed during the year 1 panther, 6 wolves, and 27 deer, beside a number of foxes and other small game. Many instances of great daring and bravery might be told, but we deem it unnecessary."

Gold from the Graves.

The aboriginal inhabitants of Central America, or those people who occupied it at its discovery by the white men of the East, and many nations in South America, had a custom of burying their dead surrounded with gold. In one instance a corpse has been discovered embalmed in a case of beaten gold, and from one tomb, gold to the amount of $921,000 had been taken by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. This mining among the graves, or *huacas*, as they are called, became of such importance that the Spanish crown sent over commissioners to collect a royalty of one-fifth of all gold so obtained, and this produced a handsome revenue. For some time these peculiar *placers* have not been much worked, but still from New Granada and Peru, they have sent several thousand pounds' worth annually to England, where it has been melted down at the British mint. By a late California arrival we learn that similar discoveries have been made at David, Chiriqui, the gold being in the form of roughly cast images, which were buried with the dead, evidently as votive offerings to some deity of ancient worship. There is now a great emigration to these novel "diggins," and report says that gold is very profuse. But we are inclined to think that after the country has been ransacked by the Spaniards, there can not be so much as rumor would have us believe. Dr. Etis, the surgeon of the *Moses Taylor*, has brought some specimens to New York, and among them one representation of the bat, the eagle, the peccary, the frog, and other animals. The largest, representing a bat, is about five inches in width, and weighs six ounces. The gold is generally about 20 carats fine—some of it slightly alloyed with copper—and is worth as merchandize about $17 the ounce; but, as objects of curiosity, the images are sold on the spot for $20 the ounce. The images are cast and polished, and exhibit much ingenuity in the modeling. The people by whom such objects were made must have been considerably advanced in civilization. The study of American antiquities will doubtless be advanced by the discovery of these remarkable images, and we think that they should be preserved, instead of being thrown into the refiner's melting-pot, like an unfashioned nugget, or scaly dust.

The Pikes Peaker's continue to hunt for gold, with varied luck. Generally, however, Greeley's words prove exactly true, "There is gold there, but digging is the hardest way to get it." The people in the region are moving for another new Territory, or State, to be called "Jefferson."

Petersons Bank Note List for August is on our desk. It contains descriptions of *eighty* new counterfeits, all of which have made their appearance since July 1st. We do not see how any business man can safely do without Peterson.

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