UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

At $1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

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Union County Star & Lewisburg Chronicle

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL

Issued Fridays, at Lewisburg, Union county, Penn'a.

TERMS—[illegible] per year, [illegible] PAID IN ADVANCE—and at the same rate for a longer or shorter period. Thus, 50 [illegible] for four months, 75 cts for six months, 1 dol. [illegible] for sixteen months, 3 dol. for two [illegible] year. $10 for ten copies one [illegible]. Payments by mail (paid) [illegible] stamps, or bank notes at their [illegible]. Most kinds of Produce received in pay.

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[illegible] published, at 50 cts per [illegible] insertion, 1 dol. for six [illegible] Half a square—25 cts, 15 cts, 2 [illegible]. Merchants &c. [illegible] per year. Other [illegible]. A square is 12 lines or [illegible]. Advertisements of a [illegible] tendency not admitted.

Communications [illegible] on topics of general interest and [illegible] the writer's real name and address.

The MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is located in the office [illegible] insert important News [illegible] the United Mails.

[illegible] ample materials for most kinds of JOB PRINTING, which will be executed with neatness [illegible] on reasonable terms.

[illegible] when handed in [illegible]

OFFICE on Market square, [illegible] side, second story.

Jan 1, 18[illegible] WORDEN & CORNELIUS.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d day of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, I, JNO. CROSSGROVE, High Sheriff of the county of Union, do therefore hereby make and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Union, that a *GENERAL ELECTION* will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT (being the 9th day of the said month) at the several Districts composed of the following townships and boroughs, viz:

I district, at the late Commissioners' office [illegible] for New Berlin borough.

II district, at the house of Thomas Pursel, [illegible] for Union township.

III district, at the house of Theobald Sanders, [illegible] for White Deer township.

IV district, at the house of James Lawson, [illegible] for Kelly township.

V district, at the house of George Wolfe, [illegible] for East Buffaloe township.

VI district, at the house of James M'Creight, [illegible] for Buffaloe township.

VII district, at the house now occupied by Jacob Dewgard, in Mifflinburg, for West Buffaloe township.

VIII district, at the public school house in [illegible] for North Ward in Lewisburg borough.

IX district, at the Buffaloe House, in and for South Ward in Lewisburg borough.

X district, at the house now occupied by Wm. Imhoff, in and for Mifflinburg borough.

XI district, at the Laurelton School House, in and for Hartley township.

XII district, at the house of Peter Wehr, in and for Limestone township.

XIII district, at the election house near John Kesh, in and for Lewis township.

XIV district, at the house of William Wolfe, in and for Hartleton borough.

At which time and places there will be elected by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One person to represent the Tenth Congressional District in the United States Congress;

Two Persons as Representatives of Union, Snyder and Juniata counties in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth;

One person for Register & Recorder of Union county;

One person for Associate Judge of Union county;

One person as County Commissioner; and

One person as County Auditor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

"That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2nd, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock in the morning of the said second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be qualified voters of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board one hour after the time by law fixed for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy."

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and he shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside."

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding or riotously disturb the peace at such election or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election in this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement or challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the following Act of Assembly was passed by the general Assembly of this Commonwealth on the 27th of February, A. D. 1849, to wit:

"An act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Center, Greene, Bradford and Erie.

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Center, Greene, Bradford and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all the candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket: Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.—SEC. 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

"That by the 5th section of an act passed by the said General Assembly, on the 9th of April, 1849, entitled 'An Act relative to Supervisors in Franklin county,' &c., it is provided: 'That the Act passed the present session of the Legislature, approved the 27th day of Feb., [illegible] authorizing the qualified voters of Adams and other counties, to vote by general ticket, be extended to Mifflin, Union, Crawford, Bedford, Monroe, Warren and Northumberland counties so far as relates to voting at the general elections.'

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who has resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district as aforesaid ten days, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the aforesaid age, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes in the lists of voters kept by them.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote or advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, except the sons of qualified citizens, shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty-first section of said act "every General and Special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The Return Judges of the several districts will meet in the Court House at Lewisburg, on the third day after the election, (being Friday, the 12th day of October,) to do and perform those duties enjoined on them by law.

The Return Judges of Union, Snyder and Juniata counties are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Middleburg on Monday the 15th of October, to make out returns for the members of Assembly.

Dated at the Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, this 8th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Lewisburg, Sept. 9, 1860

WEST BRANCH FAIR.

Eighth Annual Fair

OF THE

Union County Agricultural Society,

AT THE

NEW FAIR GROUNDS

NEAR LEWISBURG,

ON

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

October 4, 5 and 6, 1860.

No. 1—Horses.

BLOODED HORSES.

For the best blooded Stallion, having been kept within the limits of the Society one service season	$5 00
2d best, same conditions,	2 00
best blooded Brood Mare with one or more of her colts shown	4 00
2d best *American Agriculturist* and	1 00

Judges.—William Frick, William Nagle, Thos Barber.

COMMON HORSES.

For the best Stallion, 4 years old, he having been kept within the limits of the Society one service season	4 00
2d best, same conditions Ag. and	2 00
best Stallion from 2 to 4 years old, same cond. Ag. &	2 00
2d best, same conditions	1 50
best Breeding Mare, 1 or more her colts to be shown	3 00
2d best, same conditions	2 00
best Gelding Horse, or Mare,	2 00
2d best	1 00
best 3 years old Colt	1 50
2d best	1 00
best 2 years old Colt	1 00
2d best	*Agriculturist.*
best 1 year old Colt	1 00
2d best	Ag.
best sucking Colt	1 00
2d best	Ag.

Judges.—Henry Ruhl, John Stahl, Jacob G Brown.

No. 2—Plowing Match.

best Plowing, regard being had to the skill of workmen and discipline of teams, as well as execution of the work, rather than time, provided it be done within a reasonable time	3 00
2d best	2 00
best done by a boy under 20 years of age	2 00
2d best *Ag.* and	1 00

Judges.—George Meixell, Peter Wolf, Henry Hauck.

No. 3—Durham Cattle.

best Bull 2 years old and upward Ag. and	4 00
best Bull between 1 and 2 years old	3 00
best Bull Calf	2 00
best Heifer Calf	1 00
best Heifer over 2 years old	2 00
best Cow for Breeding, 2 or more of her calves to be shown Ag. and	3 00
best Dairy Cow owned and kept by one person, written statement of yield, &c., to be rendered Ag. &	2 00

Judges.—Abraham Frederick, Thos Penny, Henry Gibson.

ALDERNEY AND DEVON CATTLE SAME AS ABOVE.

COMMON CATTLE.

best Bull, not under 2 nor over 5 years old, kept within the limits of the Society one service season	3 00
2d best, same conditions Ag. and	1 00
best Bull between 1 and 2 years old	2 00
best Bull Calf Ag. and	50
best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her calves to be shown	2 50
2d best, same conditions Ag. and	1 00
best 2 year old Heifer, Ag. and	50
2d best	50
Cow giving the greatest amount of Butter	2 00
2d best Ag. and	50
best stock of Neat Cattle belonging to one farm, not less than 6 head	4 00
2d best Ag. and	1 00

Judges.—Jacob Hummel, Peter Stahl, R V B Lincoln.

No. 4—Oxen, Steers, and Teams.

best 2 head Beef Cattle	2 00
2d best Ag. and	50
best 2 steer calves Ag. and	50
best span of Working Horses	2 00
2d best Ag. and	1 00
best span of Matched Horses	2 00
2d best	Ag.

Judges.—John Jones, George Slear, Isaac Eyer, Jr.

No. 5.—Sheep and Swine.

best French Merino Buck,	2 50
best Cotswold do.	2 50
best Southdown do	2 50
best Bucked any other kind	2 00
best 6 Ewe Sheep	2 00
best 6 Lambs	1 50
best 6 Fat Wethers	1 50
best Boar Ag. and	2 50
best sow, with 4 or more of her Pigs to be shown	2 50
2d best Ag. and	1 00
best 4 or more Pigs, 2 to 10 weeks old	2 00
best 2 Pigs not over 10 weeks old	1 00

Judges.—Daniel Miller, John Kling, Wm Glouse.

No. 6.—Poultry.

best pair Chickens	1 00
2d best "	Ag.
best lot of " not less than 6	1 00
2d best	50
best pair Turkeys	1 00
best pair Geese	Ag.
best pair Ducks	50

Judges.—Franklin Spyker, Michael Kleckner, James H Young.

No. 7.—Grain and Root Crops.

best bushel Wheat	2 00
2d best	Ag.
best bushel Corn in ears	1 00
2d best	Ag.
best bushel Barley Oats	50
best bushel Common Oats	50
best bushel Buckwheat	50
best bushel Sweet Potatoes	1 00
do Irish Potatoes	1 00
best bushel Turnips	50
best bushel Carrots	50
best bushel Beets	50
best peck Beans	50
best peck Peas	50
best lot Cabbage 6 heads or more	1 00
best lot of Pumpkins	1 00
best lot of sweet Pumpkins	1 00
best lot of Tobacco, raised this year	1 00
best bushel Timothy Seed	1 00
best bushel Clover Seed Ag. and	1 00

Judges—Thos Hayes, Thos H Cornelius, Jno W Simonton.

No. 8.—Fruit.

best lot Winter Apples, not under 4 kinds, a peck of each kind, all raised by the person presenting	1 50
2d best	75
best variety Apples not under 6 kinds or less than 1 bushel in all,	1 50
best ½ bushel Apples for Fall or Winter use	1 00
best ½ bushel Apples for present use	1 00
best ½ bushel Apples for long keeping	1 00
best specimens Pears, Summer	1 00
do Winter	1 00
best specimens Plums 3 or more kinds	1 00
best peck Quinces Ag. and	50
best peck Peaches Ag. and	50
best lot Grapes, 5 lbs or more	1 50

Judges.—George R Bliss, David Leiby, Daniel Moore.

No. 9.—Dairy Products.

best 5 lbs. or more Butter,	2 00
2d best	1 00
best 5 lbs Butter made by a girl under 16 years of age	1 50
2d best	1 00
best Cheese, 15 lbs or more	1 00
best lot Honey, 5 lbs or more	1 00

Judges.—J H Goodman, J D S Gast, John D Bogar.

No. 10.—Flour and Bread.

best barrel of Wheat Flour	1 00
best specimen of Flour Bread, with a written statement of manner of making it	1 00
best specimen Rye Bread, same conditions,	50
best Indian, same conditions	50

Judges.—Alex Ammon, Daniel Wagner, Martin Rudy.

No. 11.—Household Manufactures.

best Fulled Cloth, 10 yards or more	1 00
best Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more	1 00
best Cotton and Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more	Ag.
best Woolen Yarn Carpeting, 10 yards or more	1 00
best Rag Carpeting, 10 yards or more Ag. and	50
best pound Woolen Homespun Yarn	50
best Quilt	2 00
2d best	1 50
best Bedspread	1 50
2d best	1 00
best specimen Needlework	1 00
best Lamp Mat	50
best Knit Tippet	50
best specimen Raised Worsted Work	1 00
best Domestic Soap, 5 lbs or more	1 00

Judges.—John Youngman, D B Kurst, W W Landenmuth.

No. 12.—Manufactured Articles.

best specimen Cabinet Work	2 00
best Washing Machine	*Diploma.*
best Dress Coat	1 00
best Vest	50
best Double Sett of Carriage Harness manufactured within the limits of the Society	2 00
best Single Sett Carriage Harness, same conditions	1 00
best ½ dozen Calf Skins finished	2 00
best ½ dozen Kip Skins finished	2 00
best ½ dozen Grain Kips, regard to workmanship as well as quality of stock	*Diploma.*
best lot of Upper Leather, 5 sides or more	2 00
best 4 sides Sole Leather	2 00
best 1 pair of Sewed Calf Boots	1 00
best pair Kip do.	1 00
best 1 pair of Ladies' Kid Shoes	50
best 1 pair of Ladies' Gaiters	50
best 1 pair House Shoes	50
best Cooking Stove and Trimmings	2 00
best Parlor Stove	*Diploma.*

Judges.—Andrew Hauck, George Chambers, A M Lawshe.

No. 13.—Agricultural Implements.

best Sward Plow, with improvements	1 50
2d best	Ag.
best Subsoil Plow	1 00
best Side Hill Plow	1 00
best Grain Reaper and Grass combined	3 00
best Grain Drill	2 00
best Corn Drill	1 00
best Fanning Mill	1 50
best Cultivator	Ag.
best Harrow	Ag.
best Roller	Ag.
best Farm Wagon	1 50
best Top Buggy	2 00
best Open Buggy	2 00
best 2 horse Family Carriage	2 00
best portable Horse Power	2 00
best improved Horse Rake	Ag.
best horse Hay Fork or Hook	50
best Lime Spreader	1 00
best portable Clover Huller	1 00

Judges.—James M'Creight, Sam'l S Barber, Isaac Eyer, Sr.

No. 14.—On Steam Ploughs.

The Committee to recommend such a premium as in their judgment it is worthy, with the sanction of the Executive Committee.

Judges.—Chas C Sherkley, Christian Reif, John Strohecker.

No. 15.—Unenumerated Articles.

Judges.—Jas Hayes, David Herbst, Cyrus Dreisbach, Paul Geddes, James Lawson, Jno M'Call.

Steam Horse!—Messrs. Carkhuff & Chaltant, of Lewisburg, intend to exhibit, during the Fair, their new patented Steam Traction Engine—a power intended to be used in Plowing, Seeding, Threshing, Sawing, Traveling, Hauling Loads, &c. &c.

All articles for exhibition must be entered in the Recording Secretary's book on or before 4 o'clock, in the afternoon on the 4th day of October (it being the first day of the Fair).

Articles taken on the Fair Ground and not entered in the above stated book, are not entitled to draw a premium.

Articles can be entered by writing to J. A. MERTZ, Lewisburg, previous to the Fair.

The Judges are requested to be punctual in their attendance by noon of the first day.

Certificates of Life Membership, $10.

Plowing Match at 9 o'clock A. M. of the second day. The name of the plowman must be given, as well as the plow to be used, at the time of entry.

The Executive Committee will take every precaution in their power, for the safety of stock and articles on exhibition, after their arrival and arrangement on the grounds, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur. Hay and straw will be furnished, gratis, for all animals entered for Premiums. They desire exhibitors to give personal attention to their articles and animals, and at the close of the Fair to attend to their removal, as the Society can not take further care of them.

JACOB GUNDY, President.

J. A. MERTZ, Sec. R. H. LAIRD, Treas'r.

TO PENNSYLVANIA!

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Oh! State, prayer-founded! never hung
Such choice upon a people's tongue,
Such power to bless or ban,
As that which makes thy whisper, Fate,
For which on thee the centuries wait,
And destinies of man.

Now unto thee, in Freedom's hour
Of sorest need, God gives the power
To ruin or to save—
To wound or heal, to blight or bless
With fruitful field or wilderness,
A free home or a grave!

Nay, more: transcending time and place,
The question of the human race
Is thine to solve anew;
And, trembling doubtful on thy breath,
A thrill of life or pang of death
Shall reach the wide earth through.

Then let thy Virtue match the Crime,
Rise to the level of the time,
And if a son of thine
Betray or tempt thee, Brutus-like
For Father-land and Freedom strike,
As Justice gives the sign.

Wake, sleeper! from thy dream of ease,
The great Occasion's forelock seize,
And let the North-wind strong
And golden leaves of Autumn be
Thy coronal of victory
And thy triumphal song!

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1860.

☞ W. COOK DUNCAN is the Lincoln candidate for Assembly, and JOHN T. JOHNSTON for Prothonotary, in Centre county. Both have done good service for the Right, from their youth up—both we suppose to be competent and worthy—and hope to "Chronicle" the triumph of both, with that of all their colleagues.

SNYDER COUNTY promises 700 majority for the whole Republican Ticket. A large meeting at Freeburg was addressed by J. H. Arnold of Middleburg, J. M. Moyer of Kelly, James Chamberlin of Lewisburg, Jos. Young of Middleburg, H. C. Alleman of Harrisburg, and Messrs. Wagenseller, Moyer and Ritter of Selinsgrove. All parts of Snyder county, and part of Juniata, were represented.

☞ WM. H. ARMSTRONG of Williamsport and HENRY C. BRESSLER of Clinton county, are the Republican nominees for Assembly in the Lycoming District. We do not know Mr. Bressler, but he has a good name, and is well spoken of. The character and ability of Mr. Armstrong are known outside of his District, and we have to say that his election would confer honor upon his native county. He is a young man of more than usual talents and acquirements—a man of firmness and integrity—just the kind of man needed at Harrisburg. We are assured he never solicited the nomination, and presume he will resort to no intrigue or illegal means to effect his election; but if he shall receive the unbought suffrages of the independent freemen of his District, we think they will never regret their choice. His own party, especially, should give him their every vote in view of the election of a U. S. Senator next winter.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—Party power depends on making good nominations *and adhering to them.* Organized parties are essential to the success of principles; and no party can succeed with its principles, that does not strictly preserve its organization intact. The most effectual way to destroy the strength of a party, is to disorganize it; and the most effectual way to disorganize it is to defeat its regular nominees in a majority state, county or district. It is from an appreciation of this fact, that we always find parties in a minority trying to defeat regular nominations with what are termed "independent" candidates, but which candidates are really, to all intents and purposes, the nominees of such minority parties; and the success of these "independent" candidates is the success of the minority parties referred to, and the defeat of the majority party. Therefore, the men who profess to belong to a party, yet who do not support that party's regular nominees, fairly and honorably made, are the enemies of the party, and give their aid and comfort to those in opposition. These are facts that can not be controverted.

Original Correspondence.

FROM OUR NAVY.

U. S. STEAMER "CRUSADER,"
At Sea, off Cuba, Aug. 18, 1860.

Luck has again crowned our efforts. Dangling at our stern, we have a piratical-looking slaver, armed to the teeth, and manned with as daring looking a set of fellows as you would wish to see. We captured her on the 13th, not very far from Neuvrites. Most unfortunately for us, she left the coast of Africa in such a hurry that she left all her money for the negroes, and the negroes also! Now I must protest against this bad management, for this duty "wont pay," either for them or ourselves. British cruisers on the coast of Africa, drove them away, but could not catch her, after they had 600 negroes purchased, and expecting them to be on board on the following night!

We are now quite short handed, as we have two prize crews away from the ship, but, as soon as we get this fellow in Key West, we will come out again to see if we can not do better. However, we can brag some, as we have caught three of the six prizes caught here this year by our four steam cruisors.

The slavers are mighty cunning, and go to great expense and trouble to get ahead of us; and, I am sorry to say, they succeed too well. While I was writing this letter, we cast off our prize, and went in haste after what we considered something worth examining. But we were disappointed. Our object this time was a British brig, in distress on a lee shore. We towed him out to sea, and he left us with a grateful heart. A few more hours' delay might have piled him up on the coral rocks.

We have been useful lately, in this way, if we did nothing else. We have assisted four vessels in distress, and captured three slavers—all being done since we repaired our broken cylinder.

Cruising off the West Indies at this season of the year, is rather tough work, whether a man's station be on the quarter deck, aloft, or below in the engine room. Some one is aloft on the look-out, from early dawn until dusk, scanning the glimmering sea, taking in his view one thousand square miles in area. At any one time, if the weather is clear, this much space is under his inspection; and, wherever suspicion directs, off we go to the spot. The duty in the engine department is particularly severe. Frequently our thermometer shows 125° Farh. The hardy sons of the Emerald Isle, are most reliable men for this duty. Americans can not generally stand it, they soon break down.

Hoping we may be able to send you something more interesting, soon, I will close for the present. G.

From South Western New York.

FRIENDSHIP, Allegany Co., N. Y.
September 17, 1860.

EDITORS CHRONICLE.—Last Wednesday, this railroad station was the scene of a lamentable accident, by which Simon Sanborne, an old Conductor on the N. Y. & E. R. R., met a speedy death. As his train was moving from the station, he was seen running forward, as if to speak to the engineer. Failing to reach him, in getting on the train probably, he fell under it, and, after being dragged the length of several rails, was thrown under the wheels. His legs and thigh were horribly crushed. He lived only half an hour after the accident, conscious of the fatal nature of his injuries, but unable to say how he fell. He was taken to Rochester for burial.

We require but a week or two of warm weather to mature corn, and thus crown the season with extraordinary abundance. Wheat and oats have been mainly secured in good order, notwithstanding the heavy rains. Copious showers have fallen every week during the summer. In consequence, the yield of our staple, grass, has largely exceeded the want of this country for a year to come. Wool growing has proved very profitable, and much attention is given to the improvement of sheep. Can not the farmers of Buffalo Valley swell their profits, in this business, instead of leaving grass uncut for want of stock to consume it? Fruits of almost every variety are very plenty. Apples are unsalable. Their scarcity with you, may provide a market for our surplus, and afford a good profit to the shipper. Freight to Elmira, is 27 cents per 100 lbs., the barrel estimated to weigh 150 lbs. By the carload, I think a lower rate can be had.

Republicans are calm and confident. Gov. Morgan has a strong hold on popular favor by reason of his sturdy opposition to the corrupt legislation of last winter. The exasperation of the people against the majority of the members of the late Legislature, is intense, because, among other reasons, their conduct constituted largely to the defeat of Seward at Chicago. We wish to assure Keystone Republicans, that, with or without "fusion" among his opponents, New York is for Lincoln. The alliance of the Softs and Americans is no evidence of their co-operation. Many of my acquaintance, formerly Americans, will vote for Lincoln. Dickinson, devotedly for Breckinridge, is openly against union, and more guardedly, Douglas, in his barbecue speech, last week, avowed his opposition to fusion that would not inure wholly to the disadvantage of Breckinridge. The animus of the attempt to unite the factions of the Democratic party on one State and Electoral ticket is the desire of the Soft leaders to elect their State nominees, for whom they would sacrifice Douglas; and on the part of the Hards, who have become temporarily the tool of New York merchants, anxious to testify to Southern dealers in haberdashery—by efforts to carry the election to Washington—their entire devotedness to Slavery. So irreconcilable are the interests of Douglas and Breckinridge, that the coalition would produce confusion and weakness. Hence I think it will not occur. F.

To Our Old Editorial Pine Table.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Aug 10, '60.

This place—*Bing*hamton, and not Bing*hampton*, as it is often called by many who introduce a *p* where there belongs none—is one of the embryo cities springing up along the line of the N. Y. & Erie Railway. Lying at the junction of the Chenango River with the East Branch of the Susquehanna, it is "beautiful for situation," and commands a good extent of trade from the vallies of both rivers, and from some of the hill country. It was quite commonly known to us as "Chenang' P'int" thirty five years ago, and I should guess has 10,000 inhabitants. Its growth is not rapid, but sure. Its buildings are mostly substantial and tasty, and there is an air of wealth and refinement about it, quite attractive. Among the many elegant private residences is that of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, (or "Scripture Dick," as he is commonly called for his witty but often profane quotations from Holy Writ,) who is somewhat extensive in his private accommodations, and who affects the ancient style of porters' lodges at the carriage gate to his grounds. Mr. Dickinson is popular as a man; politically, is an Adamantine Hard Democrat—thinks, very justly, (as the *Tribune* told him beforehand) that he was greatly humbugged by the New York Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and its tail at Baltimore—and bitterly opposes any affiliation with the Douglasites as the vilest contamination. "Abolitionists" is the name given the Douglasites, and "Nullifying Traitors" the name given the Breckinridgers, by their Democrat opponents.

Two Water Cure establishments, on a rise of ground just north-by-west of the village, in close proximity, in time past have afforded very pleasant retreats from the heats of summer, and been somewhat fashionable, but I judge their rivalry or some other reason has produced a diminution of their patronage, or the public faith in their treatment of diseases has abated. Dr. Thayer "runs" one establishment, but the name of the other I do not recall.

Susquehanna Seminary, on a commanding position at the western extremity of the village, occupies a liberal campus, planted with young trees, has a large central brick building, with smaller boarding-house, containing also lodging rooms, &c. It has a goodly array of students, (both sexes, who recite together,) and is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church. S. A. Walker, A. M., is Principal, and Rev. P. S. Worden, General Agent.

But the principal attraction of Binghampton in the line of architectural beauty, is, (or will be, when it is completed,) the Asylum for Inebriates. It is located on a gentle rise, two miles east from the village, and in plain view from the railway station—is built of a whitish dressed stone—is perhaps 300 feet in length, and of suitable height—the whole to be of the best materials, and most elegant finish. The entire plan and details I did not learn, but the main design is, by a course of restraint and treatment adapted to the end, to break the appetite for stimulating liquors, or at least to prevent its gratification while in the Asylum. Binghampton has made a liberal donation of (say) $30,000 to begin the work, but the source of the means relied upon for its completion—whether public or private, and how much of the latter is secured outside of the place—I am not informed. Already, it is stated *eighteen hundred* individuals (in person or by friends) have sought this retreat from an awful condition; and one of the promoters of it—an eminent and noted citizen of the Union—has buried his companion, a victim of inebriation, before the institution longed for is under roof. It is an interesting experiment—and if it prove successful, in any degree, should and will find many imitators.

There is just started in the place, a fire-arms manufactory—the only new thing of importance I observed. One daily newspaper (the *Republican*, by Wm. Stuart, Esq.,) is well sustained, and also three or four weeklies. There are also several Banks here—the latest ("Susquehanna Valley") being presided over by Hon. Sherman D. Phelps, formerly of Tunkhannock, [since placed on the New York Republican Electoral ticket.] As legal interest is here *seven* per cent. instead of *six* as in Pennsylvania, the latter State has much money which goes into New York to secure larger returns. Fruit (apples especially) is plentiful. There is not much political excitement here. The personal influence of Mr. Dickinson places Breckinridge and Lane in the ascendency among the Democracy of Broome county; but Douglas has strong friends, nevertheless; and—as Dickinson says—there's a tremendous "incumbrance" who far out counts them both—one Abraham of Illinois! So mote it be. NEDROW.

From Northern California.

YREKA, Aug. 13, 1860.

We are having our hot season, and everybody is packing off further into the valleys, or higher up the mountains, for more bracing and cooler air. The most frequented places of resort are Soda Springs (our Saratoga,) Mount Shasta, and "the huckleberry-patch," where grow whortleberries in great abundance, as also some black, straw, and goose-berries. "Camping out" has become such an "institution" that an old Californian can not pass a season without enjoying it. Whole families leave good houses for weeks—the gentlemen hunting, fishing and "prospecting," while the ladies ride, pick berries, and "romp" generally. Mountain air and streams are considered a panacea for all the ills flesh is heir to; and, if they are not, the Soda and Mineral Springs are. Our party of seven spent two weeks without entering a human habitation, sleeping under the tall pines, spruce, or hemlock, from one to three hundred feet high, and from four to seven in thickness—where all California game was abundant, such as black, cinnamon and grizzly bears, mountain wolves, grouse, and pigeons—the latter two often getting into our camp-kettles and making a delicious meal, with occasionally a bit of the grizzly into our frying-pan, and sometimes a mountain trout. I would like to tell you the fun we had—camping out—cooking over camp-fires, sleeping on "mountain-feathers" (viz. spruce boughs,) covered with Indian blankets, and taking no cold, although the nights were cool and the days warm—but you in the old States can not appreciate these wild scenes.

Our camp was just at the base of Mount Shasta, by a running water formed of melted snow from its everlastingly frozen summit. Some of our company ascended this height, and we had an exciting time packing them off, as they have hard climbing over rocks, gorges, and mountains of ice and snow, and lying on the snow one night. They use long poles with iron spikes, and snow-climbers on their feet. Although the ascent is very laborious and dangerous, it is said the view from the summit amply repays for the trouble. One gentleman who ascended "Shasta Butte," (the Spanish name for "Mountain" is "Butte,") after having visited all the wonders of this land, pronounces Shasta the finest on the Pacific coast. Parties of pleasure come from San Francisco, 500 miles—40 miles on mules, over the mountains—to enjoy the scenery surrounding this snowy peak.

There is little Fruit raised in these Northern vallies, but in Oregon apples are abundant, and are transported over the mountains, by pack mules, as well as shipped to San Francisco. In our city, they sell at six bits per pound. Peaches from San Francisco now bring a bit each, but the first of the season were one dollar each. In Southern California, all the fruits of the Atlantic States are raised in great abundance, as well as many tropical fruits. They are put up, fresh, in cans and bottles, and sent into the mountain towns, supplying them with most of the varieties of eatables in the known world—pine-apple juice from Havanna, and green corn from Maine, as nice as the day they were prepared for their long voyage, reach here together. Fine grapes from which good wine is made, abounds near San Francisco. Dried fruits are also plenty, but then the PRICES are all so enormous, "it is well gold grows in the ground."

We have smart children here in Yreka. The other day I asked one of my Sunday School pupils who was the first man? "Adam," was the prompt reply. "Who was the first woman?" She thought a moment, and then said confidently, "Why, *Mrs. Adams*, I s'pose." Wont she make a proficient?

Politics is getting warm. The once Democratic party is so divided that very many do not know where they stand. Of those who have come out, perhaps two-thirds are for Douglas, one-third for Breckinridge, and a few for Bell. The Republicans are united to a man, and have great hopes of carrying the State. San Francisco and Sacramento will give large majorities for Lincoln; and leading Democrats admit, if the election was now to come off, he would have a large majority in California. Many Republicans were at first disappointed that Seward was not the nominee of the Chicago Convention, but they have come to the conclusion that the wisest course was taken, and are satisfied and pleased with Lincoln. The Democrats met in State Conventions lately to decide who was the Democratic candidate for President, but passed resolutions, one for Breckinridge and one for Douglas—so that they parted as much divided as before. Our Democratic editor tried to find out which side he was on, but it is said came back as much in the dark as before! Oregon is claimed as sure for Lincoln.

We did not move, after all, and, in spite of my determination to the contrary, I am getting attached to many good people here. My heart was so full of old friends and associates, that I thought it wrong to make room for new ones, but it is being done in spite of me—the room is becoming larger, however, for the old ones are as dear as ever, and occupy just as much space, but when they are crowded it causes pain that nothing will relieve but a good big dose of tears. We are getting along pleasantly, yet hope to return to our home, of which we have so many and constant thoughts. The grave-yard here seemed at first so desolate, but is now becoming less so. One young man was just buried who had barely reached here from the East. We know many such instances—the most solemn being those who in their dying moments rave about the families they have left behind. But this is the dark side. Many are prosperous, and return, while others become so attached to the climate and customs that they do not desire to change. M H