# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

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## General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, it is and by an Act of the General Assembly of the State entitled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d day of July, 1839, I am ordered and required to give public notice of such election to be held, and to ascertain and make known what officers are to be elected AND, CROSSGROVE, High Sheriff of the county of Union, do hereby make and give notice to the electors of the 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 District places appointed for the following townships and boroughs, viz:

1 District, at the Commissioners' office in and for New Berlin borough.

II District, at the house of Thomas Parsel, in and for Union township.

III District, at the house of Theodore Sanders, in and for White Deer township.

IV District, at the house of James Lawson, in and for Kelly township.

V District, at the house of George Wolfe, in and for East Buffaloe township.

VI District, at the house of James M'Creight, in and for Buffaloe township.

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

VIII district, at the public school house in and 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. Ianell, 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 Resh, in and for Lewis township.

XIV district, at the house of William Wolfe, in and for Hardman township.

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 in 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 of 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 paid in whole or in part by the United States or this State, or any city or 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 common 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 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 day, and shall proceed to open the boxes, and examine and number the votes as they shall report and make, who shall be present, a true copy of such district.

"In case the person who shall have 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 next 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 who shall have received the highest number of votes for judge shall act as judge 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; and if any vacancy shall still remain to be filled after the time has elapsed 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 select one of their number to act at such election."

To all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, his right to vote whether found on the list or not, is challenged by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualification, and if he claims to have resided within the State for the space of one year, he shall make oath that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding the election, and he shall also himself swear that he has in fact his residence in pursuance of his habitation, within the district, and 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 may reside."

"If any person shall present or attempt to present any vote of any election out of the township, district, ward, section or use or threaten any violence to any such inspector, or shall interrupt or impede or interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall knock up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be, or otherwise, or recklessly disturb the peace at such election, or shall be guilty of any fraud concerning the same, or shall be guilty of any other misbehavior with intent to prevent a free election, 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 satisfaction of the court of quarter sessions of the county, that the person offending was at the time of the offence committed not a resident of the county, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then such person shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars 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, he or they shall forfeit the amount or thing so bet or wagered, by way of penal action, to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt, or by indictment, at the election of the prosecutor, before any court of this Commonwealth having competent jurisdiction, and moreover, the person so offending shall be deemed a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or wagered, to be sued as aforesaid.

"If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election, or being 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 on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years."

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, Bedford 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, Bedford 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, 1840, 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. '49, 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 the 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 has moved 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 produces 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, Second, that he has given 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 as the laws shall require; by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid; and no other evidence shall be required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so challenged to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and noted opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax' if he shall be entitled 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 voters who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district or attempt fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently feel and deliver to the inspectors two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote or advise and procure another so to do, he or the person 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 voting, the inspectors shall on information or proof of the facts, or the same being known to them, challenge such person so offering 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 sixty.

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.

ELIGIBLE 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 breeding Brood Mare with one or more of her colts shown | 1 00 |
| 2d best | *American Agriculturist* and 1 00 |

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

COMMON HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the best Stallion, 4 years old the 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 00 |
| best Breeding Mare, her more her colts to be shown | 2 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 suckling 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 account 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 6 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 three 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 | 3 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, | 1 50 |
| best Cotswold do., | 1 50 |
| best Southdown do | 1 50 |
| best Buck of any other kind | 1 00 |
| best 6 Ewe Sheep | 3 00 |
| best 6 Lambs | 2 00 |
| best 6 Fat Wethers | 1 50 |
| best Boar | *Ag.* and 2 00 |
| best Sow, with 5 or more of her Pigs to be shown | 2 00 |
| 2d best do | *Ag.* and 1 00 |
| best 6 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 pair 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 10 Cabbage Heads or more | 1 00 |
| best 10 of Pumpkins | 1 00 |
| best 10 of sweet Pumpkins | 1 00 |
| best 10 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 10 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 | 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 10 Grapes, 3 lbs or more | 1 00 |

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

### No. 9.—Dairy Products.

| | |
|---|---|
| best 5 lbs. of 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 10 Honey, 10 lbs or more | 1 00 |

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

### 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 Rolled 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 50 |
| best Rag Carpeting, 10 yards or more | 50 |
| best ground Woolen Homespun Yarn | *Ag.* and 50 |
| best Quilt | 2 00 |
| 2d best | 1 00 |
| best Bedspread | 1 00 |
| 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 6 Cosmetic Soaps, 3 lbs or more | 1 00 |

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

### No. 12.—Manufactured Articles.

| | |
|---|---|
| best specimen Cabinet Work | 3 00 |
| best Washing Machine | *Diploma.* |
| best Dress Coat | 1 00 |
| best Vest | 50 |
| best Double Set of Carriage Harness manufactured within the limits of the Society | 3 00 |
| best Single Set 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, 3 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 Horse 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 Green Sward 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 Cider Mill | 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 & Challant, 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.

# THE SUMMONS, '60.

My ear is full of summer sounds,
With summer sights my languid eye;
Beyond the dusty village bounds
I loiter in my daily rounds,
And in the noon-time shadows lie.

The wild bee winds his drowsy horn,
The bird swings on the ripened wheat,
The long, green lances of the corn
Are ringing in the winds of morn,
The locust shrills his song of heat.

Another sound my spirit hears,
A deeper sound that drowns them all,—
A voice of pleading choked with tears,
The call of human hopes and fears,
The Mace Ionian cry to Paul!

The storm-bell rings, the trumpet blows;
I know the word and countersign;
Wherever Freedom's vanguard goes,
Where stand or fall her friends or foes,
I know the place that should be mine.

Shamed be the hands that idly fold,
And lips that woo the reed's accord,
When laggard Time the hour has tolled
For true with false and new with old
To fight the battles of the Lord!

O brothers! blest by partial Fate
With power to match the will and deed,
To him your summons comes too late,
Who sinks beneath his armor's weight,
And has no answer but God-speed!

# The Star and Chronicle.

**MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1860.**

## Woman, vs. Slavery.

[A private letter from a wide-awakened Yankee lady to one of the Editors, reads:

"Don't be alarmed, Coz., if I tell you I take great interest in politics, and like to read all the news and speeches on both sides. I don't dare to talk much about it, from fear of being considered an awful, outlandish, woman-rights monstrosity—but always listen attentively to what the knowing ones have to say, and I do hope the Republicans will succeed." Mary.

"So said we all," sweet Coz., of old-time friends and relatives I saw—"you know where." When it is remembered how Slavery most disgraces its female subject—how many avenues of shame it opens to both masters and slaves—it is no wonder that pure, intelligent, honest, heart-full, and soul-full Women everywhere should seek to do what they can to stay the tide of and "ameliorate to extermination" this foul, accursed institution.....The annexed is from a lady of German descent.—Ed.]

**A Fragment from a Republican's Diary.**

At the present time, the descendants of that good old race of Revolutionary forefathers, are expanding their lungs, (and some, the bodies containing them,) to the utmost extent, upholding the several candidates of their political parties, and divesting those who do not coincide with their opinions of every good quality. But the only free, and truly noble party, the Republicans, must raise the banner of victory, at the next Presidential election. Should they fail so to do, then we have ample proof that this once iron-bound republic shall burst asunder the chains of Union, and be left to the fate other countries have shared when the only safe party was not appreciated.

Life has two sides to be viewed—the bright, and the dark. We are now living in the bright, viewing its glorious prospects, lured on by fond expectations, for almost every doubt has fled. "Old Abe" will yet furl the banner of Liberty over a truly "free and happy land." The day is advancing when we shall shout "Freedom now and for ever." Then shall a President, well worthy the name, hold the scepter of Government, which shall be swayed with unequaled justice over this now great nation. Beware! then, you that are called Democrats, that the man that so dexterously split the rails, does not split your party, so that it will be impossible to re-unite it.

Why should a Senator be nominated as candidate for Vice President, if he had not faithfully fulfilled his duty, in the office he now holds, and is to be trusted in a still higher? Ah, when one of the senatorial chairs of Maine shall be exchanged for the Vice President's, then the President of the Senate will be gladly received as the organ of that powerful body, by his before equal Senators, who shall listen to the voice of their superior as it shall echo through the Senate hall and re-echo throughout our loved America.

May A Curtin in this fall be raised that shall protect the old "Keystone State" from all impending danger. Never should we Foster a Democratic State Executive whose election is sought by all the enemies of Freedom and Right against Slavery and Wrong. With these opinions, every true-born American should most heartily coincide. Mix.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

## To Our Old Editorial Pine Table.

HAMILTON, N.Y., Aug. 15, '60.

For two days—detained, by a "dash" of rain twelve hours long, from hearing Dr. Holland's splendid Oration and W. Stark's all-admired Poem—I have been attending "Commencement" at Madison University, whilom the Literary and Theological Seminary, at Hamilton, on the east border of Madison county. The President, Dr. Geo. W. Eaton, has long been connected with the Institution, and fills his Chair completely. Its plan, and public performances, are quite similar to those of its daughter at Lewisburg. But there was no Salutatory or Valedictory, all speaking alphabetically. The Faculty do not dress in robes, and the degrees are announced, the Trustees rising as the President reads the list, in Latin—it being taken to mean that the Trustees understand Latin, which is often a violent presumption, for Trustees, here as with you, are justly esteemed for their gifts and labors as money-providers, and not for proficiency in digging after Greek or Latin roots. There were some 30 Graduates, about an equal number from the Collegiate and Theological departments, the latter generally evincing the best training. The silly custom of tossing bouquets of flowers to Collegiate graduates is somewhat in vogue. It is no indication of merit, but of favor, often purchased by money, or by a neglect of study to win a reputation as a ladies' man. Some of the best, most worthy speakers, got the least favors, or none—the floral showers being in truth just about in inverse ratio to the merits of the recipients. Requiring much practice to make perfect, some girls made most awkward throws, from the galleries, and, exposing their ignorance of the laws of weight and impetus, hid their crimson faces in mortification. One unlucky catalogue of "posies" fell into the bosom of a practical old gent., who kept it and put it on its travels around the platform, for every man to make a nasal extract of its sweets—thus abstracting all the poetry of the public offering, even if the unhappy, snuffed-at thing, ever reached the "manly youth" aimed at by the "fair donor." In spite of this ridiculous farce, and certain sublimated squallings in lieu of singing, there was some very good entertainment, relished by as large an audience as could convene in a spacious house of worship.—The last evening of the feast, with you devoted to the President's open house, is here a general gathering of alumni and friends, who express their views and feelings in short addresses, &c. All can thus enjoy the public festivities, while private unions are arranged to suit the taste and convenience of the many hosts and guests.

Madison University, projected in 1817, was designed primarily to remedy the want of educated ministers among the Baptists of this State. At that time, they numbered 28,000 members, (and 92,000 in '60.) Of their 230 preachers (now about 900,) only 3 west of the Hudson River had received a liberal education. Brown University was the only elevated institution of learning controlled by the denomination, which now has 40 or 50. One of these plain, uneducated, pious, effective, zealous, pioneer pastors and evangelists—Frederick Freeman by name—visited Hamilton this year from his Ohio home, and gave us, in artless style, the plans of the thirteen who, first contributing $1 each, founded the Society which instituted the Seminary. Hascall and Kendrick first taught the young men who came together. When the boarding house was needed, father Freeman and wife agreed this was the great cause for all their contributions that year; silver and gold had they none, but Mrs. F. thought they could spare her best cow—which was driven to Hamilton, and did good service. They first used the upper room of an old wooden building—then put up the stone structure now used as an Academy—then, they bo't the Hill, with 170 acres of land, (on the N. by W. slope of which are the University buildings, Professors' houses, Cemetery, boarding-house, &c.) abounding with suitable building stone: here, a large stone building was first erected, then a second, and now a third College edifice is going up, (70 by 120 feet,) for a Chapel, Society halls, Commencement room, &c. It is to be done by next year's anniversaries—and the old Hall, with its multitude of varied associations, to be converted into smaller rooms. The first year, the teachers received $13 compensation—and the first salaries of Profs. Kendrick and Hascall were $400 each. The first graduates (about 1821) were: Jonathan Wade and Eugenio Kincaid, eminent Missionaries in Burmah, and John G. Stearns, Van Rensselaer Wall, and Jason Corwin, all, I believe, efficient ministers of the Gospel. Its graduates, and those who have been partially trained here, must number some thousands, and are to be found wherever Christianity is proclaimed. From a division at Hamilton, sprung the University at Rochester, and that at Lewisburg was moulded by Hamiltonians. Stephen W. and Alfred Taylor, Justin R. and Isaac N. Loomis, and George R. Bliss, of your Corps of Instructors, were first Instructor or Pupils here. Its long tried and numerous friends, local and general, afford to Hamilton a strong support.

The College Cemetery contains monuments to its first two Presidents, Kendrick and Taylor, and some of their families, and other teachers—to several pupils who have here early completed their earthly course—and to venerable men, unknown to fame, ("village Hampdens" if not "mute, inglorious Miltons," the Aarons and Hurs, whose hands, aided by many pious women embalmed in the memory of grateful students, supplied the material aid to keep alive and moving this school of the prophets in its early years of weakness and toil.

The view from the Hill is attractive. A panorama, (less extensive than from yours) of lands, mostly cleared and in grass, is spread before the eye, surrounded by hills rather than mountains—a small body of water, (a reservoir to feed the Canal, I was told) glistens in the sunlight, instead of our broad flowing Otzinachson—the village itself is about half the size of Lewisburg, not as well laid out, but fairly ornamented with shade trees, and a miniature Park on its principal street. There are two newspapers here, a bank, and a well-supported Academy and Seminary—all working in harmony with the University, which is the life of the place.

There are two serious drawbacks to Hamilton. It is 20 or 30 miles from any Railway—and any other public mode of approach in summer, in these days of ease, is rather serious. Chenango Valley is rich and populous—and when, 15 or 20 years ago, they gained the Canal, through this town, from Utica to Binghamton, they thought they were made. But the Railway interest forthwith sprung up; Syracuse secured that, running west of her, to Binghamton; and so the Canal is full of pure, clear, bright water, but seems to have little to do—not even a packet to this place. ...The other trouble is, want of good public accommodations. We stopped at the Park House, accounted the best—mighty clever people there, but didn't seem to "know how to keep a hotel"—everything in a hurry, sleeping-rooms uninviting, boot-blacks non-constitutional, bedding grim and unsavory, and an impromptu mass-meeting of lady-sojourners unanimously reported a bug in every bed they had tested!

Well, farewell, Hamilton! we had a pleasant time with you in many ways. Heaven bless you in everything—except your bed-bugs, etc! Nebrow.

*P. S.* An enterprising Dentist's advertisement, which arrested my attention, had the following pathetical appeal—proving that poetry may be invoked even by the pullers of tooth-snags:

"What pure, blushing girl!
That lips so ready for a kisser,
Should not beneath their ruby casket cover
(Our tooth of pearl)—
But, like a rose behind a church-yard stone,
Be doomed to blush not among a mouldering bone"

## The Consequences.

If the Republicans succeed at the next election, there will be no extension of Slavery, no war for territorial acquisition, no Cuba annexed, with her Spanish and Creole cut-throats, and 500,000 negroes besides; Kansas will be admitted immediately; our great rivers and harbors will be properly attended to; the Pacific Railroad will become a reality, and the homestead bill a fixed fact; extravagance and corruption will be shorn of their huge proportions, and the country placed on the highway to prosperity. If Lincoln is defeated, there for a continuation of the dynasties of Pierce and Buchanan! No reform, no progress, and plenty of corruption! Friends! which of the two will you choose?

Couldn't Fool Him!—An old codger connected with the railroad interest, a man who listens always and speaks little, and never known to argue a hobby with anybody, has lately been all mouth and ears to a very communicative spiritualist of the ultra school. He listened to and swallowed all sorts of things from the other world with so much placidity of assent that the spiritualist at last believed him to be one of the faithful. A few days since the spiritualist said to his pupil, "The spirit of B——— appeared to me at last night, and ordered me to borrow five dollars of you."

"Yes, I know it did," replied the other, "and, isn't it strange? his spirit called on me half an hour afterwards, and told me not to let you have the money, as it had made a mistake in giving you the order?" The spiritualist has not been to see the old codger since.

The question whether Mr. Bell or Mr. Breckinridge is the greater slaveholder, is still discussed at the South. The *Vicksburg Sun* sets up for Breckinridge as follows:

"As much as the Bell-ringers have vaunted over the fact that John Bell was the only candidate for the Presidency who owns a nigger—as if that made him any better or any more worthy of Southern confidence—it turns out that he does not own the hoof of one. Like a great many men we know in Mississippi, he is a very poor man himself, but has a very rich wife. His niggers all belong to his better half, and he doesn't own a single one in his own name. His property is all under petticoat government."

Nothing but Politics.—"There won't be a darned thing this summer but politics," said Jonathan, who was discussing business matters at the depot with a friend. "I tell you that I can't meet anybody but what they're putting into me 'bout the little jiant, the constitution and spread-eagle, the rail splitter, and a thundering lot of other names. Consarn it, why the bull-frogs in the pond back of our barn are all on a titter bellowing out, "Old Abe—Old Abe"—"Illinois—Illinois"—"Put him through—Put him through—chug!"

The Houston party in New York advise their friends so to vote as not to present the People from electing their own President—(that is, to vote for Lincoln.)

John Winebrenner, the founder of the sect known as the "Church of God," died in Harrisburg, 12th ult., at an advanced age.

Good.—The *American Agriculturist* has emerged into larger and more public quarters, at No. 41, Park Row, New York city.

## The Tonnage Tax.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at present, in consideration of their chartered privileges, pay to the State of Pennsylvania a tax on goods, transported over their road, amounting annually to the sum of $700,000, which would be the annual interest of $5,000,000. It has been rumored for years, that the Company would attempt to secure the passage, by the Legislature of the State, of a bill repealing the tax. For several years past, the Company have refused to pay the tax, on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The State has brought suit for the arrearages in the Courts of Dauphin county, where a decision was rendered by Judge Pearson, adverse to the Company. The case will reach the Supreme Court of the State, and eventually, we presume, the Supreme Court of the United States, inasmuch as the question at issue is, whether the tonnage tax is a violation of the Constitution of the United States