

# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.  
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J. R. CORNELIUS, Editor.  
O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

## The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861.

### WHAT WE EXPECT.

Under the bright sunshine of this day,  
LINCOLN and HAMILIN are to be inaugurated  
as President and Vice President, of at  
least all that remains of the United States.  
Mr. RICHDAN will leave for them to  
manage an insurrection, rampant in seven  
States, and threatened in three or four  
more—half our national arms, and much  
of our army, navy, and fortifications, in  
the hands of insurgents—Departments  
demoralized by corruption and insubordi-  
nation, accounts complicated and confused,  
and funds abstracted by Cabinet officers  
and Clerks—a National Debt unknown,  
but doubtless near One Hundred Millions  
of Dollars—and all our interests and reputa-  
tion as a Government in the most dis-  
graceful and threatening aspect they ever  
presented, at home or abroad. Joined  
with the Revolutionists of the South, are  
thousands of Party leaders at the North  
who declare they will stand by the South  
in their reasonable attitude, and will not  
sustain the Administration in the legitimate  
exercise of its lawful duty and authority!

### WHAT CAN LINCOLN DO, UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES?

is the anxious inquiry of  
every patriot. We put on record our own  
views and expectations of what he CAN and  
what he CAN NOT do.  
There is not always a NEGATIVE and a POSI-  
TIVE policy in every Administration.  
With a FULL Congress, both branches of  
the National Legislature will be against  
Mr. Lincoln—and the Supreme Court is  
politically and sectionally hostile to  
him. In this position, the Administra-  
tion must be mainly negative—necessarily  
conservative in the true sense of that  
word—Neither party can do much,  
absolutely—each being a bar to any new  
policy the other might attempt. This di-  
vision of power and responsibility may be  
all for the best. Mr. Lincoln, therefore—  
even if inclined—could not exhibit, suc-  
cessfully, any hostility to the institution  
of Slavery as it exists in the States. This  
great fact deprives all honest, reasonable  
men in the South of any show of ground  
for family or fears. But, although he  
can of himself perform no act of Legisla-  
tion, he can, as Executive Chief Magistrate,  
with the veto power in his hand and the  
immense patronage at his disposal, RE-  
VISE MUCH EVIL.

### NEGATIVELY,

We do not expect him to give an Office to  
every man who wants one—nor to please  
all those who fall of favors—nor to have  
Oneside presence always to appoint  
the best or most deserving men—nor to be  
infallible in his decisions upon measures  
of duty or of expediency.

### We anticipate that Mr. Lincoln will

not offer One or Two Hundred Millions of  
Dollars to buy Cuba, or any other Slave  
Territory, to "seed" the day after being  
purchased. We do not anticipate that he  
will seek reasons for making any War,  
under cover of which to acquire Foreign  
Territory. We do not expect him, openly  
or secretly, to allow Filibustering from  
our own shores on any weaker power. We  
expect, instead of inviting a land pirate  
like Wm. Walker to "dine" with him, he  
will rather send him to Prison, on trial  
for his crimes. We do not expect him to  
tolerate the further revival of the Slave  
Trade with Africa.

### We do not expect him to keep in his

Cabinet men, who, like Cobb, thwart all  
his views of policy in replenishing a Treas-  
ury he had exhausted. We do not expect  
him to "part with tears and regret" from  
a man who, like Floyd, had swindled the  
Government and people out of millions of  
money. We do not expect him to retain  
inconspicuous advisers men who, like Cobb,  
Floyd, Thompson, and Thomas, were openly  
plotting Treason against the oath they had  
taken and the country that fed them—or  
to retain in Clerkships, &c., men who are  
creating State secrets, acting as spies, and  
committing acts of rank, open and flagrant  
rebellion.

### We do not expect him to make any new

Kansas War, and wrest and degrade the  
U. S. Army and Judiciary, or bribe Con-  
gress, to force Slavery upon any people.  
We do not anticipate that he will encour-  
age outrages against the Indians, to trump  
up "war claims" upon the Treasury. We  
do not expect him to nominate for Judges

### of the Supreme Court, men who will at- tempt to establish the odious principles foreshadowed by the Dred Scott stump speech.

We do not expect him to make invasions  
of the revolted States, and try to subdue  
them—because, neither the Constitution  
nor Congress give him that power; and  
because, under the delusion that prevails  
at the South, a little Time is the easiest  
and every way best mode to show them  
their error and restore them to their posi-  
tion—not as our masters, but as our equals.

### POSITIVELY,

We do anticipate that the President will  
not let that influence he may properly  
have, on every question concerning the  
extension of Slavery, against, and not in  
favor of that institution—giving its "pound  
of flesh" in the States, but no more than  
"is in the bond" of the Constitution.

### We do expect him to cultivate peaceful and amicable relations with the Indians— to aid and not hinder our sister republic, Mexico, in re-establishing a stable Govern- ment—and to be friendly with all dis- tant Powers.

We do expect him to Remember that  
"there is a North," and instead of giving  
the minority South the most of Offices and  
money, to give the people of the North that  
share of Offices to which their number,  
qualifications and deserts entitle them,  
and in Appropriations for Fortifications,  
Harbors, &c., to expend most public mon-  
ey, where they are most raised and most  
needed.

We do expect him—once a laboring  
man himself—to consider the interests of  
American labor, and in his Revenue  
measures to insure the greatest and most  
equal Protection, to all our industrial in-  
terests, which those interests can agree  
upon.

We do expect him to exert any influence  
that may seem practicable in diverting our  
National attention, ambition, energies and  
capital from foreign to home enterprises,  
especially by the construction of that iron  
bond of Union, a Railway from the Mis-  
sissippi to the Pacific, and by all other  
timely means of developing, settling, and  
building up our own country.

We do expect him to keep and strengthen  
all the United States property yet in pos-  
session—to reinforce Major Anderson and  
all others who may need it—and to restore  
and preserve such property, already lost,  
as he safely can. The responsibility of  
raising armies and navies and waging war,  
is not his—that belongs to Congress. An  
extra session may be necessary, if the  
Southern traitors and their Northern allies  
continue their hostilities to the Laws and  
Constitution.

We do expect him to appoint in Slave  
States men who have and who will keep  
alive the THE UNION SENTIMENT. In  
Free States, he will honor his party friends  
by appointments wherever he can find them  
fit, honest, and capable: where there are  
none such, select the best men from other  
parties.

The people do hope for a cutting down  
rather than an increase of expenditures—  
some check to the flood of extravagance  
and luxury which have proved among the  
fatalities of other Republics. A reduction  
of offices and of their emoluments, would  
be a National blessing.

—We by no means hope that LINCOLN  
can satisfy the more ultra—of his own  
party or of his opponents—in all things.  
With his OATH of OFFICE upon him, he  
must look upon all sides of every question.  
He will have such dangers and difficulties  
as no predecessor encountered. Let him  
obey the dictates of an enlightened con-  
science—call about him the wisest, most  
honest counsellors—look daily to Heaven  
for guidance—trust in the GREAT MAS-  
SES OF THE PEOPLE for support—  
and rest in confidence of a safe deliverance  
from our existing troubles.

### Our own Money!

The Report of the Congressional Com-  
mittee of Investigation makes it evident  
that Robber FLOYD worked off upon the  
money market Five or Six Millions of U. S.  
obligations. Very little of this has yet  
been traced to honest holders. Doubtless  
Floyd has enriched himself, as he sent  
home by Express twice as much money as  
he was worth when he came to Washing-  
ton. But most of those funds is secretly  
used to PAY SECESSION EXPENSES! Our  
own money to corrupt, alienate, and de-  
stroy the lives of our own people! Our  
Nation's treasures for National unity and  
defense, perverted to threaten our National  
existence!

The Florida and Louisiana purchases  
coured to the benefit of Slavery—which  
shows its characteristic gratitude for the  
Millions of Money expended for them.  
The Northern blood poured out for the  
protection and deliverance of Florida and  
Texas, is strangely rewarded!

The United States helped rob Mexico of  
Texas for Slave purposes—and Texas now  
pays us back sweetly!

### Weights of Grains, per Bushel.

Some time ago our newspapers contain-  
ed statements purporting to give us the  
legal standard weights of our different  
grains &c., per bushel. And as these  
statements were more or less erroneous so  
far as our own State is concerned, allow  
me, after a careful examination of our  
statute laws, to give you the correct Pen-  
sylvania standards. They are as follows:  
(I put them in words as well as in figures,  
so that no mistake may occur in setting  
up the type, or afterwards in the reader's  
mind.)

|                                     |            |        |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Wheat—sixty pounds                  | per bushel | 60 lbs |
| Rye—fifty-six pounds                | do         | 56     |
| Corn, shelled—forty-eight pounds    | do         | 48     |
| Buckwheat—forty-eight pounds        | do         | 48     |
| Barley—forty-seven pounds           | do         | 47     |
| Oats—thirty pounds                  | do         | 30     |
| Coarse Salt, Foreign—eighty-five do |            | 85     |
| Ground Salt, Foreign—seventy do     |            | 70     |
| Fine Salt, Foreign—sixty-two do     |            | 62     |
| Clover Seed—sixty-two pounds        | do         | 62     |

But the laws fixing these standard  
bushel weights of said articles contain  
provisions that no person or persons shall be  
prevented from buying or selling said ar-  
ticles by measure, that is, by the bushel  
merely, without regard to their actual  
legal weight per bushel. So let your read-  
ers, who desire to have this knowledge  
ready at hand for future reference, cut  
this out of your paper and save it. And  
these, let me observe here, are the only  
farm-products whose standard weight per  
bushel is fixed by law in Pennsylvania—  
for our bushel weights of other things are  
regulated entirely by the custom of our  
people in buying and selling. And gen-  
eral custom, in such matters, has the same  
obligatory effect on buyers and sellers that  
a positive statute law would have. But  
as there is sometimes a doubt as to what  
the weight of a particular article offered  
for sale should be per bushel, it would be  
better if we had a law fixing the precise  
bushel or ton weight of all our other mar-  
ketable farm-products.

### NUTRITIOUSNESS OF FOODS.

The following tables will also show  
your readers what are the real and  
relative powers of nutritiousness of our sev-  
eral Vegetable, Animal and Fruit foods,  
therein named—which you will please  
publish for the benefit of your readers.  
For it is the evident interest not only of  
the consumer, but also of the producer  
of breadstuffs and of other eatables, clearly  
to know what are our cheapest and  
most nutritious foods, especially in such  
hard times as we have had of late years  
and even now have.

### VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 100 lbs. Wheat Flour | contain 90 lbs. to 10 lbs |
| do Corn Meal         | do 91 do 9                |
| do Rice              | do 86 do 14               |
| do Barley Meal       | do 88 do 12               |
| do Rye Flour         | do 79 do 21               |
| do Oat Meal          | do 71 do 29               |
| do Potatoes          | do 223 do 773             |
| do White Beans       | do 95 do 5                |
| do Carrots           | do 10 do 90               |
| do Turneps           | do 43 do 564              |
| do Cabbage           | do 73 do 923              |
| do Beets             | do 15 do 85               |

### ANIMAL FOOD.

|                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 100 lbs. fresh Beef | contain 26 lbs. to 74 lbs |
| do Veal             | do 23 do 75               |
| do Mutton           | do 29 do 71               |
| do Pork             | do 24 do 76               |
| do Fowls            | do 266 do 70674           |
| do Fish             | do 180 do 80682           |
| do Milk             | do 73 do 923              |
| white of Egg        | do 14 do 86               |

### FRUITS.

|                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 100 lbs. Strawberries | contain 10 lbs. to 90 lbs |
| do Peas               | do 16 do 84               |
| do Apples             | do 17 do 83               |
| do Cherries           | do 25 do 75               |
| do Plums              | do 29 do 71               |
| do Apricots           | do 26 do 74               |
| do Peaches            | do 20 do 80               |
| do Grapes             | do 27 do 73               |
| do Melons             | do 3 do 97                |
| do Cucumbers          | do 23 do 973              |

The above Vegetable, Animal and  
Fruit foods were analyzed in their fresh  
and natural state, after their husks,  
scales, and shells were first removed.

I do not know who is the author of these  
tables, but should like to know if you  
or any one of your readers can inform me.  
For I can not find these tables in any of  
our standard Agricultural books. It runs  
in my mind that they were first published  
in the Baltimore Patriot. And perhaps  
its editor (if you send him a copy of your  
paper containing this, marked around  
with ink) can and will enlighten us as to  
its origin or author. Indeed, I consider  
it a valuable table for reference, and re-  
commend it as such.

### What has become of the Union County Agricultural Society?

Is it dead, or what is the reason that none of its members fill  
up a weekly Agricultural department in  
your interesting paper? I would gladly  
send you an occasional article on rural af-  
fairs, if I saw your own Agriculturists  
more active and more appreciative of such  
information, or your paper had a column  
or two headed "Agricultural Department."  
Politics, I know, must be attended to,  
and is very good, in its place, but there is  
such a thing as having too much of it, and  
that is just the trouble of our country  
now. W., Northumberland Co.

We have received several Enigmas  
which are very imperfect. Some give no  
answer—some omit figures—and some  
give figures which do not correspond with  
the letters for which they stand. The an-  
swer for every line, and for the whole En-  
igma, should be sent in, so that the Ed-  
itor may readily see that they are correct  
and proper.

### THE PASSING STREAM.

[We copy from a late *Pittsburg* Journal, the annexed  
article, furnished by "S. B. of Rock Hill," who found it  
in the *Atlantic Recorder* of 1854. The writer is stated to  
be the "Author of the *TRISTON OF AFRICA*," a piece much  
sung, thirty-five or forty years ago, commencing—  
"Hail ye smiling sons of western  
View with me the national glory;  
Learn from hence, your fate to improve—  
Death, perhaps, had led to the tomb."  
There is a copy of the thoughtful and well-illustrated  
production, which the author has not stated by "S. B.,"  
and perhaps is only known by the presumed initials  
of his or her name—"S. G."]

### AN ELEGY TO THE DEPARTED.

Farewell, ye fond friends of past years!  
Sad changes have come on us here;  
Remembrance now melts me to tears,  
And I sigh for the friends who are here.  
My life's promised pleasures are gone as a dream,  
My friends, once beloved, pass away like you stream.

The breeze are filled with my sighs,  
Alone by a river I weep;  
My tears fall like dew on my eyes,  
And I sigh for the friends who are here.  
I mourn for the friends who are here,  
And I sigh for the friends who are here.  
My life's promised pleasures are gone as a dream,  
My friends, once beloved, pass away like you stream.

Dear friends, who have departed, do not  
forget me, and I will not forget you.  
I will be true to you as you were true to me.  
I will be true to you as you were true to me.  
I will be true to you as you were true to me.  
I will be true to you as you were true to me.

### The Difference.

We exchange with a very respectable  
paper in America, (Georgia,) called the  
*Republican*—moderate in its temper, sup-  
porting the American platform, and, al-  
though floating with the Secession current,  
yet evidently Union-loving, and distrust-  
ful of the ultra movements of the State.  
We suppose America is about the size of  
Lewisburg. From the proceedings of  
three Council meetings, in a late Republi-  
can before us, we draw some comparisons  
as to the expenses and domestic state of  
the two towns.

In Lewisburg, we presume \$150 yearly  
would cover all our expenses of local gov-  
ernment, of every kind, paid by taxation.

In America, we find the Mayor was  
last year paid \$600 salary, the Marshal  
and his Deputy over \$700, Clerk and  
Treasurer \$400, and R. M. Bise (a law-  
yer) and other "night guards" and "city  
guards" \$171—over \$2,000, in these re-  
ports, for simply governing the city! Hire  
of "negroes" and "boys" amounted to over  
\$500.

Among the resources, for 33 and 4th  
quarters, are poll tax from "free negro  
Jim, \$50," from "free negro Sally, \$50,"  
&c., while "guard money" is received,  
& pedlars' and other licenses range be-  
tween \$5 and \$100. It seems that an on-  
erous tax (which whites would deem crush-  
ing) is imposed upon free blacks, for the  
privilege of living there—the policy being  
to drive them away if they love freedom  
more than slavery.

What a light do these expenses of home  
police, and taxes upon liberty, throw upon  
those absurd pretences—the "slaves are  
all fat, contented, and happy"—"can't  
take care of themselves"—"wouldn't have  
their freedom if they could get it!"

The scanty resources of free colored persons  
are taxed perhaps 200 per cent. higher, in  
proportion, than the incomes of whites!...  
Should such an expensive and unjust sys-  
tem be allowed to extend?

"FRANKLAND."—About 1790, a large  
portion of the people in the Western part  
of the State of North Carolina, and what  
is now Eastern Tennessee, set up a new  
State Government, called "Frankland."  
For two or three years, they defied the  
rule of North Carolina, but—after some  
bloodshed and much misery, crime, and  
agitation—the whole thing "gin out."  
Gen. John Sevier, a distinguished soldier  
at King's Mountain, was the nominal  
Governor—but, by engaging in this foolish  
outbreak, furnished a name otherwise  
honored.—This reminding of an old op-  
eration, may be wholesome to beginners  
in lawlessness.

Democracy formerly professed great  
and almost exclusive love for the Union.  
And yet they are the very first to break  
up and destroy the Union, simply because  
they were beaten at the last election!  
Out upon such Hypocrisy!

### Earning Something.

Sir: As my brother, sister and myself  
have been farming some this Summer, and  
the result has been satisfactory; and, fur-  
thermore, as the scene of our labor has  
been in the rough township of Springfield,  
I thought I would give you an account of  
the result of our labor. Father is a far-  
mer, and anxious to develop in his child-  
ren an inclination for agricultural employ-  
ment and rural pursuits. He gave us a  
spot of ground, wherein we could employ  
our time. We sowed three papers of car-  
rots, two papers of onions, three papers of  
parsnips, and two papers of beets, my sis-  
ter Emma tending the carrots, and I tend-  
ing the onions, parsnips and beets. From  
the three papers of carrots, we had forty  
bushels. From the two papers of onions,  
we got eight bushels. From the three  
papers of parsnips, we had thirty bushels;  
and from the two papers of beets, we had  
eleven bushels. That, I think, is a  
pretty good yield for new soil and new  
beginners.

One of our neighboring girls, Emily  
Decker, has sown cabbage, and one weigh-  
ed fourteen pounds.

Our good success this season has en-  
couraged us to try it next Spring, and we  
have solicited the aid of our friend, Lucinda  
Voorkis, to assist us. I hope other  
girls will be stimulated by what we have  
done, and follow our example.

NANCY C. SMITH.

Springfield, Pa., Nov. 12, 1860.

These are children, growing up,  
who will be worth some good fellow's at-  
tention—will make good wives, good moth-  
ers, good neighbors. They have done  
much towards procuring their own liveli-  
hood, at very little cost indeed. Instead  
of a bill of constant expense, and puny  
bodies, they are earning money, acquiring  
good habits, and strengthening their con-  
stitutions, by out-door labor in its season.  
Such girls will make economical house-  
wives, render a man's home attractive  
to him and his children, and save the  
country from much of bankruptcy and  
vagrancy.

### Stick to your Business.

Men who have a trade or business worth  
following, should stick to it. To change  
from one location to another, or abandon  
one profession or calling for another, for  
any light or trivial cause, is very bad pol-  
icy. It is common for every man to think  
his own trade the worst one in the world,  
but that very fact proves that it is not so.  
Troubles, trials and anxieties are attend-  
ant on every pursuit, and the man who ex-  
pects to escape them by changing from  
one to another, makes a sad mistake.

The promise of making money more readi-  
ly, is sometimes very fallacious. Our  
advice is: Stick to your trade or business,  
and never change it or a location, without  
positive assurance that the new one pos-  
sesses advantages over it, which in nine  
cases out of ten is not the case. If our  
advice had been followed in this respect  
by certain parties within the knowledge of  
all, thousands of Dollars would have been  
saved, and many bankruptcies avoided.

We have known a blacksmith to leave a  
good paying business for one that he knew  
comparatively little about, and sacrifice all  
his surplus capital; a saddler give up his  
occupation for that of a merchant, and in  
a short time sink the hard earnings of  
years; a carriage maker to remove to a  
distant section for the purpose of engaging  
in farming, and, after a year's hard toil,  
forfeit the amount invested, and quit the  
place in disgust; and a carpenter and a  
blacksmith to do the same thing. We might  
multiply instances, but these will suffice.

A man is much better fitted for a business  
that he has served an apprenticeship to,  
than for any other. The right way, is to  
stick to it, be diligent, be prudent, obli-  
gating and energetic, and success must be  
the result in ninety-nine cases out of a  
hundred. Of course, openings may occur  
where a man may change his business,  
but they should present themselves rather  
than be sought after, to the neglect of  
duties. There are exceptional cases to every  
rule—but the maxim is nevertheless a  
good one: "Stick to whatever is right that  
you undertake."

THE GULF STRONGHOLDS.—The impor-  
tant Gulf strongholds are in possession of  
the Government troops, and will be main-  
tained by them in defiance of every assault  
which may be made by the rebels. This  
circumstance alone will be a serious draw-  
back to the Secessionists, as it will prevent  
them from assuming the control of the  
most important harbors in their vicinity.  
It will effectually put a stop to any con-  
templated piratical foray on the commerce  
of the Gulf, which is in itself no small  
consideration. With Fort Pickens, Key  
West, and Sumter in the hands of the Na-  
tional Government, the boasted sovereignty  
of the seceding cotton States is a mere  
sham. These positions command the Gulf  
of Mexico, and the commerce which passes  
through it, and no Southern Confedera-  
tion can exist in the presence of fortifica-  
tions that proclaim its inferiority and de-  
pendence to the world.

Democracy formerly professed great  
and almost exclusive love for the Union.  
And yet they are the very first to break  
up and destroy the Union, simply because  
they were beaten at the last election!  
Out upon such Hypocrisy!

### Thursday, 20th June, 1861, is ap- pointed for a re-union of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, D. D., with his former pup- ils, at Academy Hall, Milton. J. E. Wollinger, John McCleery, Jas. Pollock, A. G. Curtin, and L. H. Fack, are the committee of arrangements.

Some of the aristocratic Money Bags  
in the Cities said that Uncle Sam should  
not and could not borrow any more money  
until he "compromised" with the Traitors!  
He did not compromise, but he got as  
much money as he wanted, offered at 50  
per cent. better rates than he had to pay  
a month ago! Give the people of small  
means a chance to invest in the General  
Government stocks, and they will get  
enough—and every bond will make strong-  
er the country in the interests and affec-  
tions of the masses.

### The Flag on Independence Hall.

[Early in the morning of the 22d ult.,  
the President Elect met a large crowd at  
the Hall, in Philadelphia, where the Decla-  
ration of Independence was signed. Af-  
ter an address by Mr. Benton, on the mat-  
ter before them, Mr. LINCOLN replied as  
follows:—]

Fellow Citizens: I am invited to partici-  
pate in raising above Independence  
Hall the flag of our country, with an addi-  
tional star upon it. I propose, in advance,  
to say a few words. When that flag was  
originally raised here, it had but thirteen  
stars. Under the blessing of God, each  
star added to that flag has given addition-  
al prosperity and happiness to this coun-  
try, until it has advanced to the present  
condition; and its welfare in the future,  
as well as in the past, is in your hands.  
Cultivating the spirit that animated our  
fathers, who gave renown and celebrity to  
this Hall; cherishing that fraternal feel-  
ing, which has so long characterized us as  
a nation; excluding passion, ill temper,  
and precipitate action on all occasions, I  
think we may promise ourselves, that not  
only the new stars placed on that flag  
shall be permitted to remain to our per-  
manent prosperity, for years to come, but  
additional ones shall from time to time be  
placed there, until we shall number as was  
anticipated by the great historian, five  
hundred millions of happy and prosperous  
people. With these remarks, I proceed  
with the very agreeable duty assigned me.

The expression of the President elect  
was that of silent solemnity. His long  
arms were extended; each hand alternately  
pointed at the balcony; and a band of  
music, tri-colored, which had never been  
kissed by the wind before, slowly rose into  
the sky. When the broad hunting had  
reached the summit of the mast, it unroll-  
ed at once, and blazed in the sunlight.  
At the same moment, the band struck up  
the Star Spangled Banner, and a cannon  
ranged in the square sent up peal after  
peal. Mr. Lincoln was then escorted to  
his hotel, and in a short time the crowd  
had melted away, many going back to  
their yet unstarted breakfast, and the rest  
moving off as business or pleasure prompted.

[The afternoon of the same day, Mr.  
Lincoln was at Harrisburg, and (after var-  
ious welcomes) in reply referred to that  
patriotic incident as follows:—]

Allusion has been made to the interest-  
ing fact, that I first appear at the Capital  
of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
upon the Birthday of the Father of  
his Country. In connection with that  
beloved anniversary, I have already gone  
through an exceedingly interesting scene  
this morning, in the ceremonies at Phila-  
delphia. Under the kind conduct of the  
gentlemen there, I was, for the first time,  
allowed the privilege of standing in old  
Independence Hall. I regret that I had  
not more time to express something of my  
own feeling, excited by the occasion—  
something to harmonize and give shape to  
the sentiments that had really been the  
sentiments of my whole life. Besides this,  
our friends there had provided a  
magnificent flag of our country, and they  
had arranged it so that I was given the  
honor of raising it to the head of its staff.  
And when it went up, I was pleased that  
it went to its place by the strength of my  
own feeble arm; when, according to the  
arrangement, the cord was pulled, and it  
flung gloriously to the wind, without an  
accident, in the light-giving sunshine of  
the morning, I could not help hoping that  
there was, in the entire success of that  
beautiful ceremony, at least something of  
an omen of what is to come. Nor could I  
help feeling then, as I have often felt,  
that in the whole of that proceeding I was  
a very humble instrument. I had not  
provided the flag. I had not made the  
arrangements for elevating it to its place.  
I had applied but a very small portion of  
my strength in raising it. In the whole  
transaction, I was in the hands of the peo-  
ple who had arranged it. And, if I can  
have the same generous co-operation of the  
people of this nation, I think the flag of  
our country may yet be flaunting gloriously.

I am exceedingly gratified to see the  
manifestations upon the streets of your  
military force, and your promise to use  
that force in case of an emergency. While  
I make this acknowledgment, I desire to  
repeat, in order to preclude any possible  
misconstruction, that I do most sincerely  
hope we shall have no use for them—that  
it will never become their duty to shed  
fraternal blood. I promise, that, in so far  
as I may have the wisdom to direct, that  
if so painful a result shall in any wise be  
brought about, it shall be through no fault  
of mine.

[These and other varied remarks, made  
amidst pressing crowds under the greatest  
excitement, were all received with most  
rapturous applause.]

### "Emblem of Eternal Rest."

In the wild sea of life, when man's  
heart is filled with ambitious thoughts—  
thoughts that transport him in a moment  
to the loftiest pinnacle of human glory and  
surround him with every blessing that  
wealth, honor, fame and love can afford—  
or possessed by a spirit of industry in the  
pursuit of gain through all the labyrinth  
of intricate speculation, or toil—it is well  
that there is in this tumultuous sea one  
bright island where the wearied spirit or  
this drooping heart may find repose.

The physical and mental man, strung to  
the highest tension in the daily pursuit of  
some phantom that ever flies, is ever chased,  
but never overtaken, absolutely never  
rests that the sacred Sabbath gives.  
The soul, buried in the corrupting influ-  
ence of an every-day calling, becomes sur-  
charged with weariness, and longs for the  
holy calm that rests upon that bright  
green isle, whose streams are ever pure,  
and whose air should be untainted with  
the miasms that infect the atmosphere of  
secular pursuits. Here it finds rest, and,  
invigorated by the purity of its moral at-  
titude, it is the better prepared to meet the  
snare and temptations of the world.  
Unceasing by the