

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. N. WORDEN, Printer.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 9, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Executors, Administrators, Public Auctioneers, and all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything, would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Democratic Nominations. For Governor—WILLIAM BIGLER, of Chester Co. For Canal Commissioner—SOUTH LOVER, of Clarion. For Judge—JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland Co. For Treasurer—JAMES M. BAUM, of New Britain. For Associate Judge—JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset. For Sheriff—JAMES G. WATTS, of Lancaster. For Assessor—JAMES CARP, of Philadelphia.

Whig Nominations. For Governor—WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Armstrong Co. For Canal Commissioner—JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster. For Judge—RICHARD FOULTER, of Westmoreland Co. For Treasurer—ROBERT CHAMBERS, of Franklin Co. For Assessor—W. M. MERRITT, of Philadelphia. For Sheriff—JOSHUA W. CONLY, of Blair Co. For Assessor—W. J. JESSUP, of Susquehanna.

Whig District Nominations. For State Senator—COL. ELLI SHAFER, of Union county. For Representative—WM. RHABON, Esq. of Juniata. For President Judge—Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, of Union county. For Associate Judge—GILBERT KENNER, Esq. of Beaver Co. For Recorder—JAMES MARSHALL, Esq. of York Co. For Assessor—CHRISTIAN BREYMAN, Esq. of Berks Co. For Canal Commissioner—SIMON N. HERBOLD, Esq. of Chaguanas. For Treasurer—JACOB MAIZE, Esq. of New Britain. For Assessor—FREDERICK BLENDNER, Esq. of Berlin. For Assessor—JOHN SMITH, Esq. of Hartley.

Independent Candidates. For Reg. & Secy.—M. H. FARGART, Esq. of East Buffalo. For Canal Commissioner—JOHN TROXEL, Esq. of Beaver. For Treasurer—HENRY D. MAIZE, Esq. of New Britain. For Assessor—Col. PHILIP RUIHL, Esq. of Buffalo Co. For Assessor—JACOB WITTEMYER, Esq. of Centre Co.

Associate Judge.—We are authorized to announce Col. PHILIP RUIHL, of Buffalo Township, as an independent candidate for Associate Judge of Union county at the ensuing election.

To the Independent Voters of Union County. Mr. JOHN TROXEL, of Musser's Valley, Beaver Township, has consented to run as an independent candidate for County Commissioner of Union county. Sept 5-18

To the Voters of Union County. FELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER at the next election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the said office faithfully and to the best of my ability. HENRY D. MAIZE, Esq. New Berlin, Sept. 1, 1851.

Register & Recorder.—We are authorized to announce M. H. FARGART, Esq. of East Buffalo, as an independent candidate for Register & Recorder of Union county at the coming election. Sept 2-18

The Bigler Club was addressed on Friday evening last by Messrs. Hawn, Barkhouse and Barton. Adjourned to Friday evening, and that Messrs. Jordan and Slenker be requested to address them.—Maj. C. H. Strimer is announced to speak on Monday evening.

The Johnson Club was addressed on Saturday evening by Messrs. Wallace, Jones, Slifer, Aiken and Kelly. Adjourned to Monday evening next, when Messrs. T. S. Christ, Samuel, Ross, Kelly, Miller, Slifer, and Aiken are invited to speak, and the Glee Club will be present.

Returns.—We will send Election News to all our Exchanges, as fast as received. It is proposed that at 8 o'clock the Telegraph at Lock Haven or Jersey Shore deposit all the authentic State Election returns it has, then let Williamsport follow, then Muncy, and so on up the whole line, in relation to, Hazleton, without comment or interruption from any office. Then let Hazleton send to this line all the news it has received from the P. & W. Line. Then Jersey Shore, Williamsport, &c., could forward each, in turn, all new returns that may have come in, and Hazleton again respond. Back and forth in this manner, with proper care, confusion may be avoided, and we may begin to guess who will be next Governor, before breakfast on Wednesday morning.

Improvements. We have noticed a number of good brick dwellings erected in Lewisburg the present season, and also old ones improved.

First of all, Mr. Lyndall has finished off the room of Mr. S. Slifer, two doors above Schaffle's, to suit his wares, which can now be displayed in a neat and comfortable style.

Right opposite is the new brick store-room erected by J. & J. Walls, which, "from turret to foundation stone," is excellently adapted to the purposes of a large commercial business.

The same may be said of the new Store-room, finished off in the best possible style, of J. Hayes & Co., first door above the old stone house.—We have not time to describe the conveniences of these establishments, minutely, but they are worth looking at by all in town or coming hither. They are public improvements, destined, perhaps, to outlive their projectors.

The American Hotel of Mr. Weidensaul, is enlarged and vastly improved.

Messrs. Frick & Slifer are erecting a Wharf and Yard in the Borough, extending along Buffalo creek from its mouth to the Bridge, and excavating a Basin above the Bridge.

The grading and other improvements in that part of the town—the new, massive, and beautiful Bridge over the Creek—and the contemplated improvements of "the Lewisburg Boat builders," promise to make that formerly rather dismal corner of the town, one of its most prosperous and pleasant localities.

James F. Linn, Esq., and the Judgeship. The ancient proverb "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," finds an apt illustration in an article on the first page of this paper from the pen of our venerable friend James F. Linn, Esq.—may his shadow never be less!—which found its way into the Chronicle, in our absence, through the benevolence and fun-loving propensities of the Publisher; who doubtless thought we were "suffering some" from the "blue mould for want of a bating," and therefore concluded a poke in the ribs would do us no particular harm. Perhaps he wanted to see, also, to what extent we might relish a sugar-coated pill, with the sugar off.

We always make great allowance for the eccentricities of our elder brethren of the Bar; especially when they have been in practice almost as long as we have been in this breathing world. But the article referred to is "very like a whale;" and when it is attempted to make us the Jomah of the political storm, and throw us overboard, neck and heels—without benefit of clergy—to appease the violence of the waves, and relieve the seasickness of some folks, we suppose it is incumbent on us to pop into the whale at our earliest convenience.

We are not disposed to cavil on the "ninth part of a hair," but we are at a loss to know why our worthy friend should take advantage of our absence, and appeal so "whiningly" to the Publisher for a hearing; unless because he thought so libellous an article would hardly pass editorial scrutiny, and was not quite certain that the "righteousness" of his course was fully up to par. We have never refused him admission to our columns when applied to for that purpose; and certainly have done nothing to prevent Judge Wilson and his friends from having fair play. Our opposition to Judge W.'s election has been open and honorable, and we believe perfectly consistent with our previously declared opinions with regard to an elective judiciary.

We took the liberty as Editor of an independent journal to define our own position and give our reasons for supporting Mr. Casey. We did so in courteous and respectful terms. The communications we admitted were also temperate and becoming in their tone. Whatever we have said elsewhere than in our columns, has been in keeping with the spirit of our written opinions. And so far from attempting or wishing "to make an unjust and false impression" with regard to Judge W.'s judicial sagacity, we have conscientiously defended the truth of these assertions we appeal to every candid and unprejudiced reader, and every individual with whom we have conversed upon the subject. If we did not sooner publish articles in his favor, and advocating his claims, it was simply because nobody took the trouble to hand them in to us. The question is one of great public concern, and in comparison with the public interests, the individual fate of the respective candidates is a matter of small moment; and—though we have taken sides ourselves, yet our columns have been, and are now, as freely and fully open to the friends of Judge W., as to those of Mr. Casey. If they have not embraced the opportunity it has not been our fault. And if our good friend Mr. Linn cannot appreciate the fairness of our course it must be on account of his senile and jaundiced vision, or because he is intolerant of the opinions of others when they happen to run counter to his own.

But if our course in this matter has been "unjust" and "false," what must be thought of the fierce blunderbuss which Mr. Linn has carefully held in reserve until the eleventh hour, and then suddenly fired off, in hopes, no doubt, that Mr. Casey's supporters would be so frightened by the explosion, as to be unable to recover their scattered senses in time to vote straight on election day. Loaded, too, as it is, to the muzzle, with charges and references to cases, the merits of which could no more be fairly examined into at this late hour (even if they were worth the trouble, which is not at all probable) than you could privately collect testimony in advance, then suddenly prefer a charge against any bystander in the court house, and straightway proceed to a jury trial, while the witnesses of the accused were absent or inaccessible, and no opportunity afforded him to get them. An honest and impartial jury would not hesitate long as to the kind of verdict they would render in such a case.

Mixed in with all this, is a summary of the stale noisome trash about Mr. Casey, which has been so industriously circulated throughout the county by such hireling emissaries as John M. Baum, H. R., and Maj. Jack Cummings—whose moral perceptions and knowledge of judicial qualifications, we did not suppose had got so far along on the stream of "development" as to have reached the "stand-point" occupied by our venerable friend. But if so, we congratulate him on his brilliant acquisition, and wish him a "happy time of it" with his new comrades.

But, without further preface, it really seems to us that Mr. Linn, in his intense anxiety to crush Mr. Casey, and secure his defeat as all hazards, has left his own candidate in a much worse position than any body had placed him. If he did dispose of sixteen causes the first Court he ever held, we believe it is an experiment he

has seldom ventured to repeat. And this brings to mind what competent professional witnesses, who have practised before him during his whole term of office, have stated to us, that Judge W. was more efficient when he first came on the bench than now, and that his uncertainty and timidity are evidently growing upon him. It should be remembered in this connection that Judge Lewis' district was a very large one, and the regular terms of his courts occupied eight months in the year. Judge W.'s, at present, but four. The comparison with the district over the river, is particularly unfortunate. Judge Wilson has always been in full health, and his district comprises but two small counties. Judge Donnel died shortly after taking his seat. Judge Anthony had four heavy counties, and, during the last few years of his life, suffered so much from the disease which finally carried him to his grave, long before the close of his term, that it was with great difficulty he could discharge his official duties at all—and no wonder he left such a frightful legacy for his prospective successor, Judge Jordan, who we have no doubt will speedily reduce this mountain of litigation. It is true that there was a large increase of business between the years 1840—1848; but there was just as large, if not a larger increase of business in the Perry and Cumberland districts, at the same time; but there never was a time when even the heavy pressure of business in that district was not fully and safely brought up, within the terms of the act of Assembly; and the courts there have never been suffered to become so clogged and retarded as to violate its provisions. Why does not Mr. Linn look elsewhere for standards of comparison? Why not look into the districts of Judge Watts, Judge Pierson, Judge Black, Judge Jessup, Judge Knox, and many others that might be named? Or is he afraid the appeal would produce an unsafe response?

Becoming suspicious of his arguments, Mr. Linn seeks refuge in dogmatical assertions, and boldly declares that the charge that Judge W. is slow is "palpably unfounded." This is flying so directly into the face of the consciousness and observation of almost the entire community, that of course he don't expect any body to believe it, and it requires the utmost stretch of charity to suppose that he has the remotest idea of believing it himself. And as evidence of this, straightway undertakes to prove that if he is slow he is tolerably sure, in the long run. Well—we are sorry Mr. Linn has betrayed his friend by pretending such an issue as this; for we had W.'s official character and qualifications in detail; but had much rather the campaign had been quiet and moderate, with as few things as possible said or done to wound his feelings on retiring from the Bench. And as Mr. Casey's election is as morally certain as any future event can be, we need not trouble ourselves about the matter on that account particularly. But as it is a point strenuously urged; and no forbearance whatever has been shown towards Mr. Casey; and we have been personally assailed in the most unwarrantable manner, we don't feel at liberty to decline the proffered glove. We shall, therefore, in few words demonstrate exactly the reverse of Mr. Linn's proposition. Judge W. has much the smallest District in the State, and tries but few cases in a year, and of course but few ought to be reversed. Other judges have from three to five heavy counties, hold more courts, try more causes, and of course more are reversed. But the proportion of reversals is about the same in both cases; certainly nothing is left in Judge W.'s favor, as the records will show. And here we may fairly place Mr. Casey and Judge Wilson face to face. Mr. C., it is alleged, is not perfectly unerring. How is it with his Honor, Judge W.? At the July Term, 1850, some ten or twelve cases, out of about twice that number taken up from this county, were reversed by the Supreme Court; and seven or eight out of thirteen, in 1851. That is, his Honor, after pondering his cases long enough for (even if they were worth the trouble, which is not at all probable) than you could privately collect testimony in advance, then suddenly prefer a charge against any bystander in the court house, and straightway proceed to a jury trial, while the witnesses of the accused were absent or inaccessible, and no opportunity afforded him to get them. An honest and impartial jury would not hesitate long as to the kind of verdict they would render in such a case.

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Becoming suspicious of his arguments, Mr. Linn seeks refuge in dogmatical assertions, and boldly declares that the charge that Judge W. is slow is "palpably unfounded." This is flying so directly into the face of the consciousness and observation of almost the entire community, that of course he don't expect any body to believe it, and it requires the utmost stretch of charity to suppose that he has the remotest idea of believing it himself. And as evidence of this, straightway undertakes to prove that if he is slow he is tolerably sure, in the long run. Well—we are sorry Mr. Linn has betrayed his friend by pretending such an issue as this; for we had W.'s official character and qualifications in detail; but had much rather the campaign had been quiet and moderate, with as few things as possible said or done to wound his feelings on retiring from the Bench. And as Mr. Casey's election is as morally certain as any future event can be, we need not trouble ourselves about the matter on that account particularly. But as it is a point strenuously urged; and no forbearance whatever has been shown towards Mr. Casey; and we have been personally assailed in the most unwarrantable manner, we don't feel at liberty to decline the proffered glove. We shall, therefore, in few words demonstrate exactly the reverse of Mr. Linn's proposition. Judge W. has much the smallest District in the State, and tries but few cases in a year, and of course but few ought to be reversed. Other judges have from three to five heavy counties, hold more courts, try more causes, and of course more are reversed. But the proportion of reversals is about the same in both cases; certainly nothing is left in Judge W.'s favor, as the records will show. And here we may fairly place Mr. Casey and Judge Wilson face to face. Mr. C., it is alleged, is not perfectly unerring. How is it with his Honor, Judge W.? At the July Term, 1850, some ten or twelve cases, out of about twice that number taken up from this county, were reversed by the Supreme Court; and seven or eight out of thirteen, in 1851. That is, his Honor, after pondering his cases long enough for (even if they were worth the trouble, which is not at all probable) than you could privately collect testimony in advance, then suddenly prefer a charge against any bystander in the court house, and straightway proceed to a jury trial, while the witnesses of the accused were absent or inaccessible, and no opportunity afforded him to get them. An honest and impartial jury would not hesitate long as to the kind of verdict they would render in such a case.

Mixed in with all this, is a summary of the stale noisome trash about Mr. Casey, which has been so industriously circulated throughout the county by such hireling emissaries as John M. Baum, H. R., and Maj. Jack Cummings—whose moral perceptions and knowledge of judicial qualifications, we did not suppose had got so far along on the stream of "development" as to have reached the "stand-point" occupied by our venerable friend. But if so, we congratulate him on his brilliant acquisition, and wish him a "happy time of it" with his new comrades.

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