LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.
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Communications solicited on topics of general interest not within the range of party or sectarian contest. All letters to come post-paid, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, to receive attention. ☞Those relating exclusively to the Editorial Department, to be directed to Henry C. Hickok, Esq., Editor—and those on business matters to O. N. Worden, Publisher.

☞The MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH is located in the office of the Chronicle, and arrangements are made to obtain News from the east in advance of the Mails.

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☞Office on Market Square, north side, second story, 3d door above the Post Office.

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

March 17, 1854.

☞It is stated the North Branch Canal will be in boating order about the 23d of this month.

The water is to be let in for the West Branch, this week.

The Juniata Line is open.

Railroad Meetings.

Selinsgrove.—An enthusiastic gathering at the Union Schoolhouse, 3d inst., Henry W Snyder in the chair, assisted by Capt. D. L. Becker, and Geo. Hill, Esq. Secretary. After remarks by I. Gutelius and others, it was resolved to make efforts for the chartering of a Railway from Selinsgrove by or near Adamsburg in Union county to the Central Road at Lewistown.

Richfield.—A meeting of citizens of Union and Juniata counties, held 22d ult. Nathaniel Yoder, chairman; Andrew Koller, Sec. The Washington Brass Band of Freeburg, under Prof. Eckart, was in attendance; and the meeting was ably addressed by Dr. I. B. Hower. Resolved to apply for a charter for a Railway from Sunbury, via Selinsgrove, [Freeburg?] and Richfield to Mifflintown in Juniata county.

Railway Connections.

There are now before the public, *three* projects for a Railway connection, in an Easterly and Westerly direction, between the West Branch region and the Juniata—all designed to make a link in the AIR-LINE RAILWAY sought to be drawn from New York City to St. Louis, the Central City of the Great West. The *first* is from Sunbury and Selinsgrove up Middlecreek to Mifflintown or Lewistown. The *second* is the Lewisburg, Center, & Spruce Creek route. And the *third* is the Lock Haven & Tyrone. (The New Berlin project to keep the county bound together by an iron chain on Shamokin and Jacks mountain, is not counted.)

One of these Roads must and will be built.

The friends of the Selinsgrove and Lock Haven routes, claim that theirs are the shortest—the former only fifty miles. But a glance at the Map will show that one lies too far Southeast, and the other too far Northwest, to make either really the shortest route to reach the Juniata thro' Cattawissa. Though those links are the shortest in themselves, the whole distance by either would be really greater than it would be by the Central link, altho' that link might be in itself the longest.

It is also claimed for both those routes, that they would be *less costly* than the Central. But the question with New Yorkers with whom "time is *more than* money," is, not which costs least? but, which lies in the straightest line so as to save most time? The straightest and safest line—though it may cost many thousands more than an easy curve—will in the long run be found the cheapest.

While therefore the friends of the other routes exercise their undoubted privilege of advocating their favorite enterprises, and enlist all the support they can, we rest in the confident assurance, from all sources of information at hand, that the Central or Lewisburg starting-point will prove to be the best.

Prosper Improvements!

FIRES.—The Lewisburg Bridge was discovered to be on fire, about mid-way, on Monday evening of last week; but as it had probably just caught, and was only smouldering in the dust on the plank, it was readily extinguished by the discoverer as he came in to an evening meeting. Its origin is unknown—probably caused by a match dropped after lighting a cigar. If the Bridge were kept thoroughly clean, passengers would not be so often annoyed by the dust, and the danger from a casual spark would not be so great.

The Foundry of Messrs. Geddes, Marsh & Co. was also discovered to be on fire about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning of last week, but it was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The flame was in the vicinity of the boiler, and it is tho't was occasioned by live coal taken with the ashes from under the boiler the evening previous, which was not entirely extinguished, but ignited a pile of coal with which it came in contact, and afterwards reached the wood work.

The dwelling of M. H. Taggart, Winfield, narrowly escaped on Monday morning of this week. The bed clothes in a chamber caught fire by contact with a stove-pipe, and with the carpet were badly burned before the flames were discovered and extinguished.

Tunnel the Broad Mountain.

The traveling public will be gratified to learn, that the Railroads between Shamokin and the valley of the Schuylkill, will be so far completed by mid-summer as to leave only *four* miles of staging over the mountains, instead of twenty-six as is the case at present. An opposition line of packet-boats will also, it is said, be put on the Canal between Williamsport and the Junction.

Before Philadelphia can realize the full benefit of her railway to the harbor of Erie, it will be necessary to either tunnel Broad Mountain, or scale it by inclined planes. The latter might do as a temporary expedient, but the former would be the cheapest and most available in the long run, though costly at first. Four miles through is a considerable distance to drill such a hole as locomotives require; but a great part of the distance would be thro' red-shale—easy to cut, and safe for use—and towards the east side, the tunnel would cut every coal-vein in the mountain, thus making it doubly remunerative when once accomplished. Philadelphia may be certain of the trade and travel from the North West if it can find an unobstructed entrance into the valley of the Schuylkill, otherwise much of it will diverge to New York and Baltimore before reaching that point.

For the Chronicle.

Our Main Street.

Would it not be well for all our citizens residing on Market street, to scrape the mud from the portion in front of their several lots? We should then have a beautiful and clean Macadamized street, creditable to our borough and comfortable to ourselves; and what is of still more consequence, we should not be annoyed in dry weather, as we now are, with intolerable clouds of dust. The destruction to furniture and goods, by the dust, is not inconsiderable.

No manure is so valuable as the scrapings of a street, macadamized as ours is with limestone. One cart-load of it, is worth ten cart-loads of stable manure. Why then should it be spread over our beautiful main street, to our annoyance and loss, when it might profitably be removed by each resident and placed on his garden? M.

[Reported for the Chronicle.]

Meeting of Lutheran Conference.

The Susquehanna Conference of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church convened at Lewisburg, on the 27th ult., and continued its sessions two days. Ministers present—Winecoff, Ziegler, Born, Willard, Reimensnyder, Sheeder, Bittle, and Eckhart. Lay delegates—P. Hursh, Ephlein, Hoover and Doubach. Much of the business of Conference was of a local character. I will advert only to that of more general interest.

In view of the spiritual destitution still existing in the bounds of this Conference, a committee was appointed to ascertain the prospects for securing the services of an Evangelist.

The Collegiate Institute at Shamokin, will commence its first session on Wednesday, 10th of May next. The prospects of its permanent establishment and success are very encouraging.

Interesting reports were made by the brethren, on the state of religion.

In view of the numerous publications of the Lutheran church in Germany of acknowledged merit, and in view of the frequent mutilations to which these publications are subject when translated by men of other denominations, a committee was appointed to call a Convention of the Lutheran church, for the purpose of organizing a Lutheran Translation & Publication Society. The place proposed for holding this convention, is Harrisburg; and the time, the 9th of May next.

Conference adjourned to meet in Milton on the second Monday of April next.

C. J. Erhart, Sec. Conf.

March 13, 1854.

[For the Chronicle]

Wheat vs. Cheat, again.

Mr. Editor: I see in your paper of to-day a statement that Prof. Mapes had exhibited a specimen of Wheat and Chess growing upon the same head, and asking for the experience of farmers on the subject.

For twenty years, I have made this a matter of special attention, and my experience is that wheat will not degenerate to chess, under any circumstances.

A microscopic investigation of the head exhibited by Prof. Mapes, might perhaps reveal a deception, and it would not be the first time that fraud has been used to prove that wheat will turn to cheat.

When I was in Washington nearly two years ago, Mr. Lee, Jr., informed me that some of the agricultural societies in 'York State had offered $100 to any person that would produce a stalk on which the two kinds of grain were growing at the same time. Two stalks were offered for the prize. One was found however to have a head of wheat glued upon a stalk of cheat at a nicely-fitted joint, and a thread run through the head and stalk to the root, to hold it well together.—The next specimen, however, was thought to be genuine: there was certainly wheat and cheat mixed on the same head. But after a closer examination it was found that the chess was pasted in the wheat by a paste of the same color as the straw, and it was so well done that it required the closest scrutiny with the microscope to detect the fraud.

Such an imposition may have been practised upon Prof. Mapes in this case, for our most learned agriculturists sometimes fall into great errors which careful, practical, life-long farmers readily detect.

For example—you and other editors far and near some time ago published a piece with a big Professor's name attached, stating that our Red Clover only benefited the land in so far as it shaded the land—but our farmers understand that clover makes the best manure of any of our grasses; and if shading alone would improve the land, why then the Rag weed would improve the land as much as Clover, which every farmer knows is not the case.

My plan is, to examine for myself and believe that which is true, whether it comes from a Professor or some one else.

Jacob Gundy.

East Buffaloe, March 10, 1854.

Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Philada., March 7, 1854.

Mr. Editor: Spring! beautiful spring, has been so punctual to her appointment, this year, and her fresh breath has had so decided an influence in making us all good-humored—and that, you know, is such a communicative feeling—I have concluded to sit down and at least tell you so.

Chestnut street swarms with beauty and fashion—in fact looks like a perfect *aviary*—in spite of very greasy crossings, and the vulgar stare of myriads of impudent, lounging, admirers of ankles. "Spring Goods" in the most tempting variety, are displayed to the longing gaze of young wives and younger girls, wrinkled maidens of unfind-out-able age, and dressy dowagers, who,

"Turning the gentle curvature of life
From youth to age,"

aspire to outshine their better educated daughters, and affect French, and fashionable airs long after their tongues and their carriage have both lost the elasticity necessary to compass either.

The merchants along our Wholesale streets look so "invitingly" smiling among their piles of packing-boxes, and so perfectly satisfied with themselves and the "rest of mankind," that no person would suspect any of them to have ever "sold" a single customer—from pure love! or "jewed" a porter down to a "levy" a load, and paid him off with ten cents! all the effects of spring—nothing else! Of course, a few customers *do* come with the blue birds; but we're not selfish, in this city of brotherly love.

But to the Christian—the man whose heart warms with love to his fellow man, without the stimulus of *quid pro quo*, who feels his woes, and sympathizes with him in affliction—the spring possesses charms that it does to no one else. To him it speaks of release, and comparative comfort to the unsheltered and destitute, though they be the victims of vice, who, during the long winter, have huddled together in crowded attics and unwholesome cellars, fed by the hand of charity, longing to breathe once more the fresh, pure air of heaven, and look upon the face of the sky, and warm their benumbed limbs in the genial sun's rays. How many sickening scenes of destitution and suffering does one winter witness within those abodes of misery and crime—the crowded lanes and alleys of a large city! Alas! in this land of plenty, they are nearly all traceable to one common source—Rum! How long must that evil curse our community? Let us hope and pray that its days are numbered.

I fear, Mr. Editor, when I promised to write to you, I did so without counting the cost—for at this moment I don't know what to write.

There was a time when "news" was news; but that time is past, save to those who drive a trade in "Extray Ledgers" or "Extray 'Errlds." In the days of the "Boston News-Letter," or "New England Courant," "Latest News" from Europe, of a year old, was fresh and interesting; but how changed is the world since then! how rapid has been the march of improvement during the past century! What would the old fogies of those days have said to a vision of one of our mammoth steamers puffing into Boston harbor with news from all parts of Europe less than ten days old; and of said news reaching New Orleans the same day—in fact, a couple of hours before the very men who transmitted it had received it? I should like to have seen a Mrs. Partington, of those times, conning such a piece of intelligence. But news at this day, is—well, is literally, "nowhar." Everybody knows everything, and I should not be surprised to see a President elected, one of these days, on the "Titmouse" pledge, to give "everybody everything." Lightning and steam have rendered us almost ubiquitous, and the whole world is but a great "consolidation," with condensed spots here and there, like London and Paris, Philadelphia and New York—a great living body, with its nerves, and arteries, and sinews, traversing the whole—beating with a single pulse, responding to the same sensation.

We live almost in the midst of the doings of the other hemishere, and the advocate of peace, here, mourns over the battle-fields of the Danube, before the smoke has cleared from its plains, or the autocrat broken the seals of his dispatches. A great âge, this! What a shame that it should be marred with such a pack of "doughfaces" as our country has to blush for! (Vide, the Nebraska vote.) What dreadful crime has civilization in its giant march, committed, that its progress must be checked, by lashing to its back the decaying corpse of a barbarous monster? That just as we had hoped the plague-spot was at last confined to the limits of the lazar-house, it breaks forth in a worse and more insidious form, threatening to infect an untainted portion of our fair land, and the abominable system finds advocates among *Christian men*, because—*because the Constitution does not forbid it!!* That is about the ground. The *spirit* is exorcised out of the Constitution, and the *letter* is barely left. The *Constitution* did not forbid the transportation of the hair-brained O'Brien, or the recreant Mitchell and their companions; but our better nature, recognizing human rights, deprecated the *system* that made them rebels, and our sympathies followed them; and *politicians*—those auctioneers of the Forum, who knock down their honor to the highest bidder—used their names as standing texts and shed tears over their wrongs—for *Irishmen have votes*. So did our sympathies follow the betrayed Magyar, and the besieged Roman; and so did 'substantial aid.' The prayers of the Church, and the money of the Church, go forth to aid in converting the idolatrous heathen, and men are not wanting to devote their lives to carry on the work; but human rights, and the value of the immortal soul, are both forgotten in the case of the poor slave, and an immense part of our fair land sought to be thrown open to the spread of a curse, which would stain with disgrace, a darker crest than ours.

And all this under shadow of the Constitution! We are in the habit of estimating its blessings very highly, and truly they are great; but we have never calculated what an estimable one it must be to the man, who uses it as a screen to hide the blush that conscience sends to his cheek, as, boasting of his own rights, he gives his voice to extend the opportunities and privileges of oppression, and stamp a deeper stain upon our land.

Excuse me, sir; I did not sit down to give you my opinions on Slavery; but who can help running over a little, when he reflects on the unmanly huckstering of fawning politicians, as they bend the knee to southern aggression and popish arrogance, for—

"Your votes, good friends."

And now that I have, from the best possible humor, got myself into a fuming rage, I shall cut short and take time to cool off; besides, it is late. Lamps are lighted, and workmen released from daily toil, are scattering suburb-ward; my hour is also come, and I long to be away to my *home*, where quick little ears are listening for omnibus wheels; and bright eyes, and loving hearts, and open arms—throats too, sometimes—are waiting to receive your

Humble correspondent, S. H. F.

Penn'a Democratic State Convention.

This body convened according to call—a full delegation present. Hon. Peter C. Shannon of Pittsburg was President, Mr. Hilbish, of Union one of the Vice Presidents, and Mr. Hemphill of Mifflin one of the committee on Resolutions.

On the vote for Governor, the Westmoreland delegation (5) voted for Judge Thomas S. Bell, and the remainder (128) for Wm. Bigler.

For Judge, Jeremiah S. Black was renominated by acclamation.

For Canal Commissioner, the first ballot stood—Mott 56, Scott 20, Sherwood 14, Fry 14, Beck 12, Philips 8, Erdman 6, Edward 4.

Second ballot—Mott 83, Scott 20, Sherwood 18, Fry 6, Erdman 4—so Henry S. Mott, of Pike county, was nominated.

Mr. Chase (Speaker of the House) from the Committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*, having done all its work in one day.

Resolved, That the selection of William Bigler by the voice of this Convention, as the standard-bearer of the democracy in the next gubernatorial contest, is not only in accordance with the established usages of the party, but a well-merited tribute to his eminent worth, integrity and ability. His entire administration has been characterized by an unselfish devotion to the best interests of the people. The democracy will hail his re-nomination with delight, and will ratify the action of this Convention by his triumphant election.

Resolved, That the last annual message of Gov. Bigler is a public document of unusual strength and ability; exhibiting, with the greatest candor and fidelity, the actual financial condition of the Commonwelth. In this frank and manly exhibit, we have assurance that the public interests of the people are intrusted to a safe and competent executive.

Resolved, That whilst there is so much in the message of Gov. Bigler to excite admiration and pride for the exhaustless wealth of the State, and the high degree of prosperity enjoyed by the people, we should not be insensible to the importance of a rigid economy in every department of the Government. It is in this that we have the assurance that the public money is not misapplied, and a just foundation for the confidence that the public engagements will be cheefully met by the people.

Resolved, That upon the subject of the currency, the views of Gov. Bigler are peefectly sound and democratic. That whilst it has never been the aim or intent of the Democratic party to "uproot entirely the system of banking we have," it is not less our true policy to restrain the aggregate amount of capital invested in banking to the demands of a healthy trade and the actual business wants of the community, and not run the risk of great commercial embarrasment or distress by an undue expansion of paper circulation. Old and solvent banks should be re-chartered with great caution, and only after a most thorough examination of their condition; whilst new ones should only be established when absolutely necessary, and demanded by the exigencies of trade.

Resolved, That the evils of omnibus and special legislation had become intolerable, and the former especially calculated to produce incalculable mischief and injury to the public, we therefore heartily comend and approve the position assumed by Gov. Bigler, against this species of legislation.

Resolved, That in the adjustment of the difficulties at Erie, and with the Franklin canal company, Gov. Bigler displayed great skill, prudence and ability; and that he is justly entitled to praise of all for his conduct throughout the entire controversy.

Resolved, That this Convention presents with entire confidence, the name of Jeremiah S. Black as the candidate of the Democracy for Judge of the Suprome Court. The high character and distinguished ability of Judge Black are too well known to every citizen of the Commonwealth to require endorsement by this Convention. The time he has already occupied that eminent position, has been sufficient to leave the impress of a great mind upon the jurisprudence of the country, and he has shown himself a worthy successor of the strong minds who filled the bench before him.

Resolved, That in the selection of Henry S. Mott, as our candidate for Canal Commissioner, we believe the democracy are peculiarly fortunate; recognizing in him as we do, a man of the strictest integrity, great personal popularity, and eminently qualified to fill the responsible office for which he is nominated.

Resolved, That the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, was a triumphant vindication of the attachment of the Democratic party to the Constitution and the Union; and that so far his administration has displayed great ability, been eminently judicious and consistant with the principles upon which he was elected, and the doctrines contained in his inaugural address.

Resolved, That the public services of the Hon. James Campbell, and the ability, fidelity and integrity with which he has discharged the duties of Postmaster General, entitle him to the thanks of the people of the United States, and that he possesses the confidence and merits the support of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. R. Broadhead, our representative in the Senate of the United States, entitles him to the entire confidence and support of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the democracy of Pennsylvania are in favor of a liberal disposition of the public lands by the general government, and of the principles of a well devised Homestead Law, which would encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every free white male citizen of the United States, who is at the head of a family, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for a certain specific period.

Resolved, That the democracy of Pennsylvania adheres with unshaken fidelity to the Constitution and Union of the States; and relies upon the compromise of 1850 as the final adjustment of the vexed and dangerous question which then agitated the country, and menaced the existence of the Union. Upon this rational principle Gov. Bigler entered upon the contest of 1851, and with a distinct avowal of his adhesion, was triumphantly elected. Adherence to its provisions was adopted in 1852, as a distinctive feature in the national platform, and President Pierce was elected by an unparalleled majority, thus manifesting the popular assent to the terms and conditions of the compromise. Regarding it, as we do, as a solemn and deliberate settlement of controversy, consecrated by the efforts and energies of the ablest and best of both great political parties at the time of its adoption, and since, twice ratified by the people of this State, we therefore ratify and adopt the principles laid down in the Baltimore platform of 1852.

☞The following resolutions, were first offered in the Committee, and there rejected. They were then offered in the Convention, by Mr. Wright of Luzerne, but the President refused to submit them to the Convention:

Resolved, That the bill introduced by Senator Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, known as the Nebraska and Kansas bill, embodies the true principles of democracy as expressed in the compromise measures of 1850 and the Baltimore platform of 1852, and therefore should receive the approbation and suppert of the democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That this Convention, composed of delegates representing the democracy of Pennsylvania, endorse the Douglas bill, and assure the Democratic Members of the National House of Representatives from this State, that the measure meets the approbation and hearty concurrence of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Memorial to the Legislature.

Gentlemen: It is a well settled principle, acknowledged by all political parties, that the will of the people is sovreign; and the only way of expressing that will, is the voice of a majority of any community.

There are about 5,000 voters in Union county, and above 3,000 of those voters have asked you, by petitions, to divide the said county by erecting the south part into a new county to be called Snyder—while perhaps 1,000 have remonstrated against such division, and many hundreds remain neutral. This we should think would be a sufficient vindication of our request, were it not that a circular has been sent you—(but not published in Union county as this will be)—which by a misstatement of facts from beginning to end, is calculated (if believed) to mislead your Hon. bodies. The circular is signed by John Seebold, John Swineford, Michael Kleckner, Wm. Roshong, Edw. Wilson, and Aor. Schoch, who, though they date themselves "Union County," are all citizens of New Berlin, the present county seat!

The circular starts out with the assertion that "petitions for the Division are *secretly* circulating." Gentlemen, this thing was not done in a corner. You have before you petitions, from all sections of the county except New Berlin and its immediate vicinity, signed by 3,000 men under their own hands. The movement is known to every man and woman in the county.

Nor is this a *new* thing. The location of the seat of justice at New Berlin was a grand blunder from the beginning, and has been lamented by the great majority of the people ever since. Meetings were held 30 and 35 years ago, to remedy the blunder, and a large majority of the people petitioned for a change. (We refer you to a report made by Mr. Willets in the House of Representatives, 16th Jan. 1815.) But the County Buildings being erected, at a heavy cost for the then sparse population, who were not then able to be taxed again for new buildings, the Legislature postponed the matter to another generation. Those buildings are now worn out. The people last fall defeated Mr. Chr. Seebold, the candidate of the dominant party for County Commissioner, because he was supposed to be in favor of re-building at New Berlin. There are now towns which offer to put up new and better buildings, in case of Division, without taxation.

The county is naturally divided by Blue Hill, Penns Creek, and Jack's Mountain, into two equal parts—the north part being composed of Buffaloe and Dry Valleys, and the south part of Middlecreek, Klapperdale, and Musser's Valleys. The natural vents of those valleys, for commerce and all kinds of business, is the Susquehanna river, on the eastern border of the county. New Berlin is situated on the base of Shamokin hill, entirely out of the way of commerce, to which there is nothing to attract the citizen or business man, except the process of the Court to attend as witnesses and jurors—the attendance of many of whom for years past has to be compelled by attachments and fines, greatly to the prejudice of the proceedings of the court. This evil has been felt in many parts of the State as well as in this county, and has been remedied by divisions and removals of county seats. Your superior knowledge of the Legislation of the State, will necessitate us to refer you to but one instance, that of the removal from Orwigsburg to Pottsville.

The county is 32 miles North and South and 27 miles East and West, and if divided by the proposed line, would make two very conveniently situated counties. We take it that the smallness of the proposed counties is no valid objection. The object of all legislation should be the convenience of the people, so that even if they should be "two of the least counties in the State except Delaware and Philadelphia," (which is not the fact, for there are other counties less in population and area) it would be no reason that we should endure the grievance when it can be so easily remedied, and when those concerned think it would be to their advantage. In population and wealth, each county would be superior to any new county heretofore established, and our prospects for increasing importance and strength, are bright as any. There are now of the 64 counties of the State only 17 with a higher valuation than Union, only 23 with more taxables, and 28 with more population. Divided, each county would contain 15,000 souls

The next falsehood stated is, that "there is nothing in this county to hinder or discommode any of the people from coming to the seat of justice." In addition to the fact already stated, (that the present seat of justice is entirely out of the circuit of commerce, and has nothing to attract but the process of the court,) we will merely refer you to a County Map, from which you will perceive that New Berlin is surrounded with hills and mountains, which must be passed by all having legal business to attend to, except by two small gaps not accommodating one-tenth of the people. Should the division take place, the county seats can be located at Middleburg, Freeburg, Mt. Pleasant, Chapman, Selinsgrove Winfield, Lewisburg, Mifflinburg, Buffaloe, or White Deer, as the majorities concerned may select—all of which places are in the midst of easily accessible vallies, and not a crow's nest in the mountains, as New Berlin is.—There *is* a "mountain barrier" between the North and South sides of this county as formidable, in these times of improved mediums of travel, as was that between "Juniata and Mifflin," or those between 20 other counties in the State.

The *motives* ascribed by the Seebold circular to the 3,000 petitioners, an examination of facts will prove to be false. We have already shown you that the question is a development maturing from a grievance of 30 or 40 years' standing—long before Railroad Improvements were tho't of in this or any other county.

Now, as to the County Railroad Subscription—how was it brought about? The very men who signed the circular and were, to, participated in meetings held in New Berlin, which passed resolutions recommending a subscription of $300,000—the first step taken towards that move. John Springfield wrote a communication published in the "Times," recommending that subscription. John Seebold offered a resolution *appreciating* the County Subscription of $200,000 after the Contract was made, which was unanimously adopted at a large county meeting presided over by Hon. Ner Middleswarth. Michael Kleckner took Commissioner Heimbach to Lewisburg to meet Commissioner Sheckler just prior to the signing of the Bonds. Seebold and Kleckner took the Commissioners to a room in Kleckner's house to sign the bonds, and afterwards had the bonds carried to the office to receive the impression of the County Seal. And now these men denounce their own acts as "iniquity"—And some that are active in this matter, have been heard to declare that they were satisfied with the Subscription, but would now oppose it for the sake of embarrassing the Division!

The present movement for Division ori-

(See 4th page.)