LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854.

VOLUME XI.---NO. 4.
Whole Number, 524.

The Lewisburg Chronicle.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL,

Issued on Friday Mornings, at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania.

TERMS—$1.50 per year, for cash actually in advance: $1.75, if paid within three months: $2.00 if paid within a year: $2.50 if not paid before the year expires; 5 cts. for a single number. Subscriptions for six months or less to be paid in advance. Any old patron procuring one or more new patrons, shall have the Chronicle at $1 each for himself and the new patrons (for one year only,) cash in advance.

Advertisements handsomely inserted at 50 cents per square one week, 25 cents each subsequent insertion. $5 a year. Two squares, $1 for six months, $7 for a year. Mercantile advertisements not exceeding one fourth of a column, $10 a year. Half squares, a half price. Yearly advertisements under half a square, 50 cents per line—15 lines to a square long primer, 16 brevier, 12 nonpareil.

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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.

Connected with the Office are ample materials for most kinds of JOB PRINTING, which will be executed with neatness and despatch and on reasonable terms.

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

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

More Consolidation.

We understand the bill to consolidate the various Railroad Companies from Baltimore to Harrisburg, with the Susquehanna Railroad Company, has passed both Houses of our Legislature, and will become a Law. It also authorizes a consolidation with the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company. The new Company is to be styled the Northern and Central Railroad Company. It is believed this arrangement will furnish means for the more speedy completion of the road under contract. A union of the Susquehanna and Erie Companies with the Lebanon Valley Road, would be undoubtedly one of the best companies in the Union, and mutually advantageous to both Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The Facts and Figures.

It is astonishing with what pertinacity an error is often clung to, in spite of every proof of its entire falsity. We purpose, at present, to examine one of this character, which is most industriously circulated, in this county and in Harrisburg. It is, that—

"*Maj. Simonton was Nominated and Elected solely as an Anti Division man.*"

The truth is, that Maj. Simonton was *proposed* by a New Berlin Whig Caucus, and nominated because he was an Anti-Railroad, Anti-Division, and Anti-Maine Law man. The citizens of this county, familiar with the history of the nominating campaign, know that these were the potent influences by which he ran ahead, at the nominating election, of Messrs. Snyder and Beale, opposing candidates. They know that hundreds of Division men voted for him as a candidate, and that tenfold greater efforts were made in his behalf than for both the other men.

Maj. Simonton, Whig, and Mr. Barber, Democrat, his opponent, were both nominated by Anti-Division men, and were supported as party men. It is true, some Whigs supported Barber as most favorable to Division and Temperance, but if *all* Division Whigs had supported Barber, he would have been elected by 500 majority. Maj. Simonton was *elected* because he was a Whig, and not on account of his views on the Division question, which it was understood should be settled by a direct vote, and which would have been satisfactorily decided thus had it not been surreptitiously lashed with the Bond question, whereby the intent of the movers of that mode of settlement was nullified, and a corrupt bargain made between the enemies of the Railroad and of Division.

Below we compile the figures, showing how the Nomination—Election—Division—and Whole Vote stand with each other. ☞ Compare the *second* column, (Simonton's vote) with the *fourth* column, (Anti-Division vote) and it will be seen there is no uniformity whatever between them, except in a few Whig districts naturally averse to Division:

	Simonton's Nom'n.	Simonton's Elec'n.	Division For.	Division Against.	Whole Vote 1853.	Whole Vote 1852.
Perry	7	82	106	25	131	233
Center	73	108	45	119	164	271
Washington	40	69	141	39	180	227
Chapman	32	51	180	16	196	278
Penns	12	153	348	82	430	589
Union	74	127	27	190	217	297
East Buffalo	4	98	108	3	111	175
Lewisburg	12	88	339	1	340	426
Kelly	38	92	85	14	99	163
Buffaloe	107	134	85	85	170	248
White Deer	72	127	36	79	115	319
West Buffalo	39	67	38	79	117	191
Mifflinburg	37	49	54	61	115	173
Hartley	51	170	56	73	129	391
Limestone	68	76	1	137	138	159
New Berlin	65	77	0	138	138	143
Middlecreek	27	56	1	110	111	130
Centerville	94	124	0	139	139	147
Beaver	140	206	0	257	257	307
West Beaver	145	177	1	183	184	211
	1135	2131	1649	1830	3479	5678
		1135		1649		3479
Difference		996		181		1599

(Penns is Mr. Snyder's home—Buffaloe is Mr. Simonton's home. Center, Kelly, Hartley, Centerville, Beaver, and West Beaver are the Whig strongholds.)

Perry, Chapman, Penns, East Buffaloe, Lewisburg, and Kelly—the six strongest *Division* Districts—gave only 139 votes *against* Division, but 564 votes *for* Simonton!

Beaver, West Beaver, Centerville, New Berlin, Limestone, and Middlecreek—the six strongest *Anti*-Division districts—gave only 3 votes *for* Division, but 292 votes *against* Simonton!

Do not these votes prove conclusively that Simonton did not run as the Anti-Division candidate exclusively? In the six townships *first* noticed, he must have received 425 votes from Divisionists. In the last *six* noticed, 289 Anti-Divisionists must have voted against him.

—We are also told, "Simonton received no votes to speak of from Division men in East Buffaloe, Lewisburg, or Kelly, and is not beholden to them for his election." Let us see about that:

	Simonton's Vote.	Anti Division Vote.	Division votes for Simonton.
East Buffalo	98	3	95
Lewisburg	88	1	87
Kelly	92	14	78
	278	18	260

Maj. Simonton then received the votes of 260 Divisionists in three Districts. If they had voted *against* him, it would have counted 520
His majority in the District was 287
233

Thus it appears that had the Divisionists in these three contiguous districts made it a test question, instead of being elected Representative he would have been defeated by 233 votes. There were hundreds more, in White Deer, Buffaloe, West Buffaloe, Hartley, Limestone, Union, Penns, Chapman, Washington and Perry, who voted for Maj. S. because they respected him as a man and as a staunch Whig, and not because they agreed with him on the Division question. And very many of them, since he has refused to hear their petitions, could not give him their support again, even if he should ask it, (which we understand is not probable;) for however much they may credit him for sincerity, they deem him to be misled in judgment, and virtually trampling upon the wish of the people who elected him.

—The comparison of votes in 1852 and 1853 shows that the six strongest Anti-Division districts, (before named) had only 131 votes behind, while the six strongest Division districts had 559 voters not present. This shows where the strength yet to be developed—if Division is defeated this year—will come from.

☞ We have received a communication from "Principle," and another from "A Citizen," commenting very freely upon the course pursued by the Editor of the New Berlin *Star*, during his short career. We think both are too severe, for we must take into consideration the youth of the Editor, and the atmosphere in which he dwells. The following extract, however, we consider worthy of his candid attention:

"Mr. Leader seems to plant himself upon the position that if he publish communications from others, and does not himself endorse them, he should not be faulted in the matter. I admit that if he publish President Pierce's *opinions*, he is not responsible for those opinions; but he *is* responsible for the *publication* of them. If he profess to publish a Whig newspaper, and fill it with articles laudatory of Democratic men and measures, his silence, or even his disavowel of approbation, would hardly suit his Whig patrons, who pay for his paper on purpose to advance the Whig and to injure the Democratic party. It is precisely thus in this Division movement. He has published most violent articles *against* Division, but thinks the friends of Division have no cause of complaint, inasmuch as *he* remains *neutral* on the question. But, who cares *who* may write the articles thus inserted? it is not the *writer*, but the *thing written*, which is objected to. If it be published to the world by the *Star* or *Times* that the Divisionists are all dishonest men, or the dupes of villains—that Lewisburg has obtained all her wealth by gross frauds—that Lewisburg is but a brood of vultures, and will soon become a deserted village—that every man there considers it his duty to skin his neighbors as well as the public, &c; I say, if such articles appear, who shall be held responsible for their publication? Shall we be turned over to some vagabond, destitute alike of character or property, and let the responsible Editor escape? In some cases, it matters little whether A. or B. write an abusive article. If a man receive a bullet through his head; it is of comparatively little moment to his family whether Dick Develtry or Tom Turpin pulled the fatal trigger; and although the guilty man be executed for his crime, it can not restore the dead to life. And when an Editor has published a black libel to the world, and its malignant wrong is done, the *evil* is done, whether it is ever punished or not. It makes little difference whether a man's leg be broken by the kick of a horse or of a jackass; it will not heal any quicker in one case than the other.

"The Whigs of Union county want a *Whig newspaper*, which shall be silent or impartial on all except such subjects as belong to Whig newspapers, leaving Division, Prohibition, and all other outside issues, to the advocacy of their respective friends through their own channels, or else give both sides of all questions a fair chance without being entreated or coerced so to do. It is complained, however, that the *Star* is not such a Whig newspaper, but that on Division especially it has lent itself entirely to the opponents of Division, except that it gave a garbled account of a meeting in Lewisburg, (worse than no account,) and refused to publish a correct and full account, even when requested to do so. It also has published a three column article, headed—

Memorial to the Legislature.

"Gentlemen—In justice to ourselves and to you, we are bound to answer a certain Memorial addressed to you by James P. Linn, Thomas Hayes and others citizens of Lewisburg, &c.

* * * *

"All of which we humbly submit as citizens of Union county.

Wm. Van Gezer,	Isaac Slenker,
John Seebold,	John Swineford,
Samuel Mertz,	Abram Schoch,
Wm. Rosheng,	Jos. Kleckner,
Jacob Mauck,	R. Swineford,
Edwd Wilson,	M. Kleckner,
	Geo. Merrill.

"New Berlin, March 23, 1854."

The Editor called special attention to the insulting and defamatory article thus ushered forth, but never gave the Memorial to which it was a reply! Next week it stated that the "Memorial" was only a "communication," and that "the author" was willing to be responsible! Now who knows or cares which of those thirteen men was the author? Could any amount taken from the purses or from the hides of any one of them, make amends for the wholesale defamation? The infamy must rest upon *all*, but especially upon him whose ink, type and paper put it forth to the world. Surely he who plunges the dagger into your bosom or who fires the bullet through your, brain is at least as guilty as the man who made the dagger or cast the bullet.

"I trust Mr. Leader will upon mature reflection see that permitting his columns to be used as they have been, is not the way to suit the Whigs of Union county, very many of whom are bent upon Division, and will not recognize as a "party organ" one which will slander them by wholesale, or pay for skulking assassins of character to heap infamy upon their heads! Give us a clean Whig newspaper, and eschew all local conflicts and side issues, or your career will be as short as that of any of your 'illustrious predecessors.'"

—The rebuke to Mr. L. for publishing tavern-license applications, while professedly a temperance man, is as appropriate to us as him, and we therefore reply to it. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, upon the recommendation of a State Temperance Convention, ordered the publication of such notices, in order that the public might know who sought such privileges, and, if they chose, remonstrate against them—that, if any such applicants had permitted gambling, or Sunday drinking, or selling to minors, or any other violations of their license, the people concerned might make it appear, and prevent such license being granted. If the friends of temperance would avail themselves of this regulation, many nominal "hotels" which are really gambling and drinking hells, would be suppressed; and to give this opportunity, is the design of the law. To carry out such a law, designed by Temperance men, we do not consider inconsistent for a temperance printer, a sworn temperance lawyer who might be employed to present the petition, or a temperance judge also under oath to execute the laws upon the statute book. Whether the laws are best adapted to the end designed, is another question entirely.

Prohibition.

[The following mode of getting at the Liquor question, has, we understand, passed both Houses, by a two-thirds vote, and we think will be signed by the Governor and become a law. In the existing state of public sentiment, we think it a judicious disposal of the subject.]

SENATE—Saturday, April 22.

LIQUOR RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Slifer, from the committee of conference on the subject of the differences between the two Houses on the prohibitory liquor question, made a report, submitting the question to a vote of the people at the next general election, which after discussion, was postponed for the present. The report is as follows:

The committee appointed by the Senate on the points of difference between the two Houses, in relation to bill No. 142, on the files of the House, entitled "An act for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," report that they met a similar committee on the part of the House, and the committees have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses the following bill as a substitute for the House bill and the Senate amendments:

Whereas, In a free Commonwealth, all laws to be efficient should have the approbation and sanction of the people, and no law be passed repugnant to their wishes, and none constitutional in its provisions be withheld which a majority of them may desire,

And whereas, It is impossible to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment in relation to a prohibitory liquor law, by petitions and remonstrances; therefore,

Be it enacted &c. 1. That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorised, at the place for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for and against a law which shall entirely prohibit, by proper and constitutional regulations and penalties, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and artistical purposes.

Sec. 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough and township of this Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required, at the places fixed by law in the several districts for the holding of the general elections in said districts, on the second Tuesday of October next, when they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter of said district, a ticket written or printed on the outside, "prohibitory liquor law;" and the tickets in favor of the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "for a prohibitory liquor law," and those opposed to the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "against a prohibitory liquor law;" which votes be counted and returned to the court house of the counties or city in which said election shall be held, on the following Friday, by the return judges, who shall cast up and certify all the votes polled in said county or city, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, directed and transmitted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are required to be directed and transmitted; and the said Secretary shall, on the third Friday of January next ensuing, communicate the said returns to the Legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are opened and counted, and considered as the prayer of the voters of this Commonwealth relative to a prohibitory liquor law.

Sec. 3. That all election laws of the State prescribing the hour of opening and closing the polls, the reception of votes, the punishment for illegal voting, the defraying the expenses of publication and holding the general elections, and return of the same, and all other matters incident thereto, be, and the same are declared applicable to the election above authorized.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert a copy of this act in the proclamation for the general elections to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

Railroad Meeting at Rebersburg.

Pursuant to adjournment the friends of the Milton, Brush Valley & Tyrone Railroad met in Rebersburg on the 22d March.

Mr. George Bear was called to the Chair, assisted by John Weaver, Jacob Wolf, George Royer and Adam Bear, Vice Presidents; T. Frank, Esq., and George Weaver, chosen Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, Joseph G. M'Call was called upon to address the meeting. In the course of his remarks, the importance of the road to the traveling community, and the benefits accruing from it to those living along the line of the contemplated road, and wherein the Brush Valley route was preferable to all others, by which route we avoid difficult curves, tunnels, and bridging, and abounding in the necessary materials to make a cheap and durable road, and the almost inexhaustible amount of valuable timber which would find a market—these and other matters were treated of at length.

Maj. John Neff being present, was called upon and addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent style, in both languages.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. John Shively, who handled Mr. Emmit's report without gloves, in a masterly manner.

Mr. Lebach spoke of the practicability of the route. After which, a committee of five were appointed, consisting of Jos. G. M'Call, John Shively, Jacob Wolf, Henry Moyer and Jacob Lebach, to draw up a Memorial to those interested in the road, and likewise to set forth the advantage of the Brush Valley route, to be published in the New York, Centre, Huntingdon, Milton and Lewisburg papers.

Mr. J. Shively was appointed to confer with Col. Paxton.

The thanks of the meeting were conferred on the speakers present and an invitation given to Maj. Neff to attend the next meeting, to be held in Rebersburg on the third Saturday of May, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the report of Mr. Orvis, be published in the Lewisburg Chronicle, Center Berichter, and Logansville Democrat.

The Milton, Brush Valley & Tyrone Railroad.

To Thomas Wolf, John Shively, Samuel Strohecker, Geo. Bear, Henry Moyer, Daniel Dubs, James Stover, Geo. Royer, Geo. Bearly, Jos. G. M'Call, Adam Stover, Geo. Shafer:

Gentlemen—Having completed the survey of the Milton & Brush Valley Rout from Milton to Spring Creek, I hereby submit the following

REPORT.

Commencing at the Milton Bridge, we found the distance to Spruce Run to be 5¾ miles, and the rise 118 feet, giving a grade of 20.6 feet per mile.

By constructing a bridge some 35 or 40 feet high, a regular grade can be had from there to Beck's, (within three miles of the Summit.) The distance is 11¼ miles, the rise 864.5 feet, giving a grade of 75.1 feet per mile. This grade can be materially reduced.

From Beck's to the Summit, (3 miles,) the grade is 49 feet per mile.

From the Summit a regular grade can be had to Centre Hall, 24½ miles, by following along the mountain, and thereby avoid the 3½ miles of 88 feet per mile reported by Mr. Shafer. The down grade from the Summit to Centre Hall is 24.9 feet per mile.

The distance from Centre Hall to Spring Creek is 7¼ miles, and the grade can be made less than 33 feet per mile.

The whole distance from Milton to Spring Creek, is 52¼ miles, and from thence to Tyrone 25 miles, making the whole distance 77¼ miles.

The only obstacle to making a cheap, durable road, we met with, was the high grade from Spruce Creek to Beck's.

Yours veay respectfully,
J. Holdon Orvis.

☞ The heaviest grade on the Penns Creek Route is 52.8 per mile for 2¼ miles, according to Mr. Shafer's survey.

The distance from Road to Road is about the same by the Penns Valley as by the Brush Valley route.

We invite Mr. Orvis to hang up the Profile, &c., of his Survey, by the side of Mr. Shafer's, at the Lewisburg Savings Institution, for public inspection.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

JOHN AND JONATHAN.

[This humorous piece from the pen of A. M. Clapp, Esq., of the Buffalo *Express*, was recited by him at the annual festival of the St. George's Society, held in that city.]

Ho! brother! I'm a Britisher,
A chip of heart of oak,
That wouldn't warp, or swerve, or stir,
From what I thought or spoke—
And you, a blunt and honest man,
Straightforward, kind and true;
I tell you, brother Jonathan,
That you're a Briton too!

I know your heart, an honest heart,
I read your mind and will,
A greyhound ever on the start,
To run for honor still;
And shrewd to scheme a likely plan,
And stout to see it done,
I tell you, brother Jonathan,
That you and I are one!

"God save the Queen," delights you still,
And "British Grenadiers,"
The good old strains your heart-strings thrill,
And catch you by both ears:
And we—O, hate us if you can,
For we are proud of you:
We like you, brother Jonathan,
And "Yankee Doodle," too.

There's nothing foreign in your face,
Nor strange upon your tongue,
You come not of another race,
From baser lineage sprung,
No, brother,—though away you ran,
As truant boys will do,
Still true it is, young Jonathan,
My fathers fathered you.

Well, well; and every praise of old,
That makes us famous still,
You would be just and may to tell,
To share it, if you will—
Since England's glory first began,
Till just the other day,
The half is yours; but, Jonathan,
Why did you run away?

O! brother, could we both be one,
In nation and in name,
How gladly would the very sun
Lie basking in our fame!
In either world to lead the van,
And go a-head for good,
While earth to John and Jonathan,
Yields tribute gratitude.

Add but your stripes and golden stars,
To brave St. George's cross,
And never dream of mutual wars,
Two dunces mutual loss,
Let us two bless, where others ban,
And love where others hate,
And so, my cordial Jonathan,
We'll fix, I calculate.

What more? I touch not holier things
A loftier strain to win,
Nor glance at prophets, priests, and kings,
Or heavenly kith or kin,
As friend with friend, and man with man,
O! let our hearts be thus,
As David's love to Jonathan,
Be Jonathan's to us.

Susquehanna Railroad.

We have been favored with a copy of the First Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad Company. From this it appears that the length of the road from Bridgeport to Sunbury is 54¼ miles, of which over 26¼ miles is graded and ready for the track—36¼ miles of the road are at a dead level—15¼ miles not exceeding 3 feet per mile—5¼ above 3, and not exceeding 6 feet per mile—4 above 6 and not exceeding 8 feet per mile—2¼ above 8 and not exceeding 10 feet per mile. The average grade is less than 2 feet per mile.

Much of the balance of the work is in a state of forwardness, and with the exception of the Bridge across the Susquehanna at Dauphin, may be readily finished and the track laid by next November. It is contemplated to use the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge until theirs is finished.

The whole estimated cost of finishing and equipping the road, grading for a double track and laying a single track with turnouts, is $2,000,000.

The estimated business on the road is

550,000 tons Coal, at $1 per ton,	$550,000
10,000,000 feet lumber,	24,300
12,000 tons agricultural products, at 3cts. per ton per mile,	19,440
15,000 tons merchandize, at 4 cents per ton per mile,	32,400
5,000 tons iron, at 3cts do do,	8,100
10,000 tons limestone, " "	16,200
3,000 tons lime, at 3cts " "	4,860
300 passengers per day, at 2½ cents per mile,	147,825
Mails,	10,800
	$813,925
Deduct 50 per ct. for expenses,	406,963
Leaves a net profit of	$406,962

Being over 20 per cent, on two millions of dollars.

From the above statement, it would seem that in point of cheapness of construction, light grades, and prospects of business, few enterprises of the kind can compare with this road.

The people of Northern Pennsylvania will rejoice to know that the probabilities are in favor of a speedy resumption of the work, and that it will be pressed to completion, as far as Sunbury at least, without interruption or delay.—*New Berlin Star.*

The Whig State Nominees.

[It will be seen by the following brief letters, which have been addressed to Mr. Edie, the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Whig State Convention to notify the nominees of their selections, that all the candidates have been heard from and have accepted.]

Harrisburg, March 21, 1854.

Gentlemen—Your note informing me officially, of my nomination by the late Whig State Convention, for the office of Canal Commissioner, was received this morning

I fully appreciate this mark of confidence of the Convention, and frankly accept the nomination with the assurance that, if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. With great respect, yours truly,

George Darsie.

Milton, March 24, 1854.

Gentlemen—Your communication of the 15th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Whig Convention, as candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, has been received. A nomination unsolicited and unexpected, and conferred under circumstances so gratifying to myself, ought not to be declined. In accepting the nomination thus tendered, I yield my own, to the wishes of my friends, and assure you that the selection of some other candidate would have given me more pleasure, than to be myself the nominee.

The resolutions of the convention, and the principles they embody and sustain, meet my cordial approval. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, the assurance of my highest regard.

Yours, very respectfully,
James Pollock.

Judge Smyser's letter details the reasons which govern him in accepting the

cial honors may be aspired to as the fit rewards of well-directed ambition, they sho'd not be sought after or obtained through those means which are generally considered legitimate in the pursuit of political preferment."

Pennsylvania Railroadism.

We find the following table going the rounds of the press, and although grossly inaccurate in some particulars, we give it as an approximation to the truth, and to show the magnitude of Railway enterprise in the State:

COMPLETED.

	Miles long.
Allegheny Portage	26
Beaver Meadow	38
Blairsville Branch	3
Carbondale & Honesdale	24
Chestnut Hill & Doylestown	15
Chestnut Valley	21
Columbia Branch	18
Cumberland Valley	52
Dauphin & Susquehanna	16
Delaware, Lackawana & Western	50
Erie & North East	19
Franklin Canal	26
Franklin	22
Germantown Branch	6
Harrisburg & Lancaster	38
Hazelton & Lehigh	10
Lehigh & Susquehanna	20
Little Schuylkill	20
Little Schuylkill & Susquehanna	28
Lykens Valley	16
Mahonoy & Wisconisco	17
Mauch Chunk & Summit Hill	6
Mill Creek	8
Mine Hill	12
Mount Carbon	7
Nesquehoning	5
Pennsylvania	256
Pennsylvania Coal Company's	47
Philadelphia & Columbia	80
Philadelphia & Reading	93
Philad., Germantown & Norristown	17
Philadelphia & Trenton	29
Philadelphia & Westchester	9
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore	98
Pine Grove	4
Room Run	6
Schuylkill	13
Schuylkill Valley, including Branches	25
Strasburg	7
Tioga	26
Trevorton & Mahonoy	15
Whitehaven & Wilkesbarre	20
York & Cumberland	25
York & Wrightsville	13
Total,	1303

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Chester Valley	13
Cobb's Gap	45
Danville & Shamokin	20
Hempfield	82
Hollidaysburg Branch	7
Lebanon Valley	56
Little Schuylkill & Susquehanna	86
Norristown, Doylestown & New Hope	28
North Pennsylvania	88
Pittsburg & Connelsville	150
Pittsburg & Erie	141
Pittsburg & Steubenville	32
Pottsville & Sunbury	46
Strasburg	25
Sunbury & Erie	235
Sunbury & Shamokin	20
Susquehanna	92
Valley	20
Williamsport & Elmira	75
Total,	1477

At the municipal election in Bordentown, N. J., on Tuesday last, the "Know Nothings," or Native American party, carried the town by eighty majority. They had quite a rejoicing.

A Sad Truth.

Charles Sumner, the eloquent Senator from Massachusetts, in his late speech in the Senate of the United States against the Nebraska Bill, employed the following rhetorical figure:

"It is one of the melancholy tokens of the power of Slavery, under our political system, and especially through the operations of the National Government, that it loosens and destroys the character of Northern men, even at a distance—like the black magnetic mountain in the Arabian story, under whose irresistible attraction the iron bolts, which held together the strong timbers of a stately ship, were drawn out, till the whole fell apart, and became a disjointed wreck. Those principles, which constitute the individuality of the Northern character, which render it staunch, strong, and seaworthy, which bind it together as with iron, are drawn out, one by one, like the bolts of the ill-fated vessel, and from the miserable loosened fragments is formed that human anomaly—a *Northern man with Southern principles.* Such men can not speak for the North."

The pages of political illustration do not contain, in as few words, a more faithful and lamentable demonstration of the influence of Southern Politics upon Northern Statesmen.

Gen. Houston in Montrose.

At a meeting held at Montrose Hotel on Monday, April 3d, 1854, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of Gen. Sam. Houston for President of the United States, because—

1st. He has nobly avowed himself in favor of preserving the good faith of the nation in regard to the treaties with the aborigines of the country.

2d. He has shown himself to be an honorable and high minded statesman in lending his support to the clergy of the North in their unostentatious exercise of the rights of American citizens against the uncivil, unstatesmanlike and outrageous assaults of Senator Douglas and others of like character, and

3d. He stands before the country as the unbought advocate of a strict and perfect personification of the national sentiment on the compromises heretofore enacted.

Horace Smith, Sec'y.

New Currency Table.

10 loafers make one grog shop
1 grog shop makes 50 drunkards.
50 drunkards ruin 50 families.
50 families fill one poor house and jail
1 poor house and jail make one great bill of costs.
1 great bill of costs make one poor town.
1 poor town drains the county treasury.
1 bankrupt county is a great State tax.
1 great State tax exhausts the national fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

2 looks	make	1 wish,
2 wishes	"	1 call
2 calls	"	1 invitation.
3 invitations	"	1 dram.
4 drams	"	1 no-scruple.
5 no-scruples	"	1 spree.
2 sprees	"	1 high.
2 highs	"	1 boozy.
2 boozys	"	1 how com you so
2 how come you sos	"	1 drunk.
9 drunks	"	1 fit dilirium tremens.
3 fits delirium tremens	"	1 death.

Savings Bank and Saving Boys.—One of the Mirror carriers informed us incidentally this morning that he had between $400 and 500 in the Savings Bank. We at first wondered how he could manage to save out of his hard earned wages so much money. He is a young man a few months past his "minority," who always keeps himself respectably dressed—and from whose rout we hear very few complaints that the Mirror is irregularly served. The secret of his getting ahead is this: He neither smokes, drinks, gambles, nor wastes his time in idleness, and every dollar he has on hand at the end of the month is safely deposited in the Savings Bank, where it helps him earn more money, at the rate of five or six dollars on every hundred. Behold a model Carrier and model economist! When this young man gets married, if he takes a prudent wife there will be no begging for bread in his family.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The Sober Second Thought.—It is stated by an Illinois paper that Gov. Reynolds, Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, has publicly recanted his support of the Nebraska Bill and its author. The Belleville *Advocate* says that Gov. Reynolds "denounced the bill of Mr. Douglass as wrong, uncalled for, and contrary to the wishes of the American people. He acknowledged his own error, in voting for instructions in its favor, and the error of the Legislature in passing them, as a misrepresentation of the popular will."

Longevity.—An old lady died in this place on Tuesday of last week, aged one hundred and two years. Her name was Mother C. Fink, grandmother of Mr. Wm. Fink, of this place. Such a remarkable age is seldom attained even in this healthy and salubrious region.—*Wm'sport Gazette.*