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LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1854.

The Lewisburg Chronicle.

STATISTICS of Union, Northumberland, Lycoming and Center counties, compiled for the "Chronicle" from the U. S. Census Report for 1850.

Meeting of the Opponents of the Nebraska Bill.

Table with 4 columns: Union, Northumberland, Lycoming, Center. Rows include Population (Whites, Free Colored, Total, Over 20 years of age), Educational (Colleges, Academies, Schools, Scholars), Agricultural (Improved Lands, Unimproved Lands, Farms, Implements, Horses, Cows, Cattle, Swine, Live Stock, Slaughtered Animals, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Buckwheat, Cloverseed, Wool, Butter, Hay, Orchard Products), and Religion (Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Friends, German Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Union, Unitarian, Minor Sects).

At a meeting of the members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held pursuant to previous notice...

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. The 8th section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise law...

same Committee on Territories which only ten days before had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explicit and unmistakable language:

Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory by it to slave property in the territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that memorable occasion...

In the House of Representatives, that body which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate; though it is due to justice and candor to state that it could not have been carried in either House, without the votes of Representatives from the free States. The minority resisted the attempt to arrest discussion upon the grave question, through a struggle of longer duration than any other known to Congressional history...

The meeting was fully attended, and the address endorsed by all the anti-Nebraska members of Congress.

Protecting Clover Haystacks. Josiah Lacey writes to the Iowa Farmer, that he has tried to preserve clover hay from the effects of the weather in the following manner, and found that it answered as well as if the hay had been put in a barn. Clover hay put up in the ordinary mode, like timothy, is apt to get musty and unpalatable, but put up in the mode recommended, it comes out good and sweet. He says: "When the stack, which is commenced in the usual way, is raised to about one-half its destined height, the ends of long wheat or rye straw are placed just on the edge of the stack so that when the next layer of hay is placed upon it, the principal length of the straw will drop over the sides of the stack. Following this plan until the stack is finished, a complete and impervious covering is furnished to the hay that will keep it nearly as well as in the best barn. I think that the long cane grass that grows in the sloughs of this country will answer a much better purpose, the straw being longer, and turn quite as well."

Post Office Laws.

A postage stamp cut from an envelope, can not be used in payment of postage. Under no circumstances is a post-master allowed to open a letter not addressed to himself.

Where letters are mis-sent, it is not lawful to charge postage for forwarding. All newspapers having words or devices written in or on them so as to convey any extra information, are subject to letter postage; but

A mere mark with a pen or chalk around an article in a paper, magazine or circular, does not subject it to extra postage. It is improper for a deputy post-master to remove the wrappers from public documents franked by Members of Congress.

No paper or other thing, except bills or receipts of publishers, can be sent within a newspaper, without subjecting the whole to letter postage.

Manure Drainings. A writer in the New England Farmer makes the following correct reference to a subject of prime importance: "Millions of dollars are lost every year by want of care and skill in properly collecting and using the drainings from manure heaps. Much very much has been written on this subject in the last ten years, and yet not one farmer in one hundred has taken any particular pains to save his liquid manure. Instead of aiming to preserve the barn-yard wash, we hesitate not to say, three farmers out of four have taken particular pains to get rid of or to waste it by placing their yards upon sloping ground, or by ditching them so as to convey the wash into the road or into a brook, or some low spot where it is not at all needed."

"LO THE POOR INDIAN."—All accounts agree, that, both from the North and South, emigration is pouring into the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and the poor Indians are utterly disregarded. Not only the unappropriated lands, but the Indian reservations are made the subject of claim; and that in such quantities, and by such numbers, as will doubtless cause them to be respected on account of the extensive interest that will be involved before the question can be contested and settled. In this pioneer race between the free-settlers and the slave-settlers, in which we may hope that at least one territory shall be preserved for the working men of the North, it is much to be feared that the rights of the Indians will be trampled under foot.

How to Enlarge Vegetables.

A vast increase of food may be obtained by managing judiciously and systematically carrying out for a time the principles of increase. Take, for example, a pea. Plant in very rich ground; allow it to bear the first year but half a dozen of pods only; save the largest the following year, and retain one pod; again select the largest, and the next year the sort will by this time have trebled its size and weight. Ever afterwards sow the largest seed, and by these means you will get peas or anything else, of a bulk of which we at present have no conception.

LAW OF A CHRISTIAN NATION.—The first article of the Constitution of the Sandwich Islands decrees, that "no law shall be enacted which is at variance with the word of Jehovah, or at variance with the general spirit of his word. All laws of the islands shall be in consistency with the general spirit of God's law."

It is said that in Turin, the capital of Piedmont, there are now 7,000 Protestants. A few years ago the Bible was as strictly prohibited there as it is now in Tunisay or Rome.

JUNE 30, 1854.

In the next column will be found a mass of statistics furnished us by a friend. As the three counties adjoining are nearly of the same size and population as Union, the comparison of the four will be found both useful and entertaining. There are doubtless errors, yet on the whole it is correct as such statistics are in general. "Old Northumberland," with a less population than her daughter Union, has more adults who can not read or write, both have far too many! But can any one tell us where in Northumberland county are those 27 Academies, and that Library of 1500 volumes?

AN IMPORTANT POINT.—Mr. Diven, in his speech at Old Fort, stated that on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, out of six millions received in one year, SEVENTY-THREE PER CENT. was lost to the road and the State. He also believed the 78 miles of this Road superior in mineral and agricultural wealth and capability, to any similar distance on the N. Y. & Erie. Here is a fact, and also an opinion, worthy of reflection by the friends of the Lewisburg, Center & Spruce Creek Railway.

Among the ultra and unwavering Democratic papers in Pennsylvania which condemn the Nebraska inquiry, are the Montrose Democrat, edited by Mr. Chase, Speaker of the last House, the Bradford Reporter, and Sullivan Democrat, in Wilmore's district; the Warren Ledger, the Berks County Press, the West Chester Republican, the Pottstown Ledger. Also all Whig, Religious, Temperance, Free Soil, American, Independent, and Neutral papers in the State. Were it not for party feelings and party patronage, probably no paper in the State would apologize for it.

The following, complete the list of County Superintendents: Charles Kelly—Dr. A. T. Shrevever \$200 85 Elk—W. B. Gillis 75 21 McKean—Fordyce A. Allen 250 62

"We are growing old together." We are growing old together, The dearest of our life is past, And the remaining shades appear, Some friends we loved are in their graves, And others are estranged, But in sunshine and in shadow, Our hearts have never changed. We are growing old together— The ivy and the tree A fitting emblem is, dear, Of the love 'twixt you and me. To be worthy of each other, In the past was all our aim, And 'tis pleasant now to know, dear, Our hearts are still the same. We are growing old together— Together may we die— Together may our spirits soar To our home beyond the sky; For we loved as few can love, dear, When life's flowers fade we ranged, And though we've wandered long here, Our hearts have never changed. Godly's Lady's Book, H. L. SHERMAN.

The Parity of a Virtuous Mind. Revelations which are calculated to polite the imagination of the reader, ought not to be sought after under the promptings of an idle or licentious curiosity; and he or she who needlessly seeks them out, usually pays just and severe, even though it should be unconscious, penalty, for such folly. It is one which not unfrequently results in the melancholy spectacle, of one sinner stumbling over another into ruin and perdition. The conversation even of the pure minded and pious, is sometimes defiled by the unnecessary introduction of such tainted topics; and we think these are times in which parents, particularly, should be on their guard against whatever may dull the edge of refinement, or impair that beautiful gloss, by which the youthful, and especially the female character, should always be enameled.

The Cholera has assumed an epidemic form in Litchfield, Connecticut. Beware of unripe fruit and staid vegetables.

Table with 4 columns: Union, Northumberland, Lycoming, Center. Rows include Livery Stable keepers, Lumbermen, Machinists, Mariners, Masons and Plasterers, Merchants, Millers, Millwrights, Miners, Osters, Painters and Glaziers, Pedlars, Physicians, Potters, Printers, Professors, Railroad men, Saddlers, Sawyers, Servants, Shoemakers, Students, Tailors, Tanners and Carriers, Teachers, Teamsters, Tobaccoists and Cigar Manufacturers, Watchmakers, Weavers, Wheelwrights.

UNION AND SNYDER. The proposed division of Union county would leave the Old and New county very equal in population, according to the Census of 1850—four years ago—as follows: UNION. 1346 Beaver 1659 East Buffalo 970 West Beaver 1192 West Buffalo 1007 Center and Snyder 9427 Hartley 2142 Centreville 2171 Kelly 834 Chapman 1501 Lewisburg 2012 Middlecreek 614 Limestone 807 Penna and Snyder 783 Selingsrove 2736 New Berlin 741 Perry 1341 White Deer 1587 Washington 1238 3d of Union 968 3d of Union 484

243 different Occupations are enumerated in the Census Returns. No. of Weavers in the U. S. 31,872 Of which Pennsylvania has 23,340 In the 30 other States, only 8,532 The North Branch Canal. Two of the Canal Commissioners—Messrs. Hopkins and Forsyth—have just returned from an examination of the line of this work, and they report it almost entirely completed; and that, probably, before the first of August, the water will be let in, and loaded boats running over the whole length of the line. The new part of the work is ninety-four miles in length, which, with the portions formerly constructed, makes a line of canal belonging to the State, of about two hundred and ten miles, extending from Columbia to the New York State line. It there unites with the Junction canal, which connects with the great New York Central canal. Thus the whole east half of our State has a water communication with western New York, and with the Lakes. The importance to Pennsylvania of this channel of trade, can hardly be over-estimated. The new markets it opens for the anthracite coal of eastern Pennsylvania, will be vast, and constantly increasing. The cities of western New York, and of the whole Lake countries, will draw their supplies of fuel from this source. The vast quantities of fuel required for the steamers on the Lakes, will come in part from the same source.—Fitzburg Post.

In 1803, Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is now known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa, and the Territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed at the time in New Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the slavery question again before Congress. In 1812 the region immediately surrounding New Orleans applied for admission into the Union under the name of Louisiana, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The new State was admitted, and the free States acquiesced. Eight years afterwards the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission, under the name of the State of Missouri, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The free States reverted to the principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of Missouri, unless she would incorporate into her constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of slavery into the State. The slaveholding States insisted upon her unconditional admission. A controversy arose, which was sectional and embittered, and which we are assured by contemporaneous history seriously imperilled the Union. The statesmen of that day in Congress settled this controversy by compromise. By the terms of this compromise the free States assented to the admission of Missouri with her slaveholding constitution, while the slaveholding States on their part, yielded the exclusion of slavery in all the residue of the Territory which lay north

of 36, 30, constituting the present Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The slaveholding States accepted this compromise as a triumph, and the free States, after a time, acquiesced, and have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned. Arkansas, a part of the Territory of Louisiana which lay south of 36, 30, in compliance with an implication which was contained in this compromise, was afterwards admitted as a slaveholding State, and the free States acquiesced. In 1819, Florida, a slaveholding province of Spain, was acquired. This province was afterwards admitted as a slaveholding State. The free States again acquiesced. In 1845, Texas, an independent slaveholding State, was annexed, with a provision in the article of annexation for the subdivision of her territory into five States. The free States, although they regarded the annexation with the probable increase of the number of slave States with very great disfavor, nevertheless acquiesced again. New territories were acquired by the treaty of peace which closed the war with Mexico. The people of California formed a Constitution inhibiting slavery and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave States in and out of Congress, threatening the dissolution of the Union, if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of these alarms, Congress adopted another compromise, the terms of which were that \$10,000,000 of the people's money should be given to Texas to induce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim, upon an inconsiderable part of New Mexico; that New Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of slavery, and that they should be afterwards admitted as slave or free States, as the people when forming Constitutions, should determine; that the public slave trade in the district of Columbia should be abolished, without affecting the existence of slavery in the District; and that new and rigorous provisions for the recapture of fugitive slaves, of disputed constitutionality, should be adopted; and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a free State. Repugnant as this compromise was to the people of the free States, acquiescence was nevertheless practically obtained by means of solemn assurances made, on behalf of the slaveholding States, that the compromise was and should be for ever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question, and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it.

A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives in the following terms: Resolved, That we recognise the binding efficacy of the Compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out, the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions generally connected with the institutions of slavery as unnecessary, useless and dangerous.

A few months subsequently the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and assuming to speak sentiments of the Democratic party, set forth as its platform: That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at reneuing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Soon afterwards, another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party, said: We deprecate all further agitation of the question, thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and discontinuance all efforts to renew such agitation, whenever, however, or wherever made. The present administration was elected on the principle of adhesion to this compromise, and the President, referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President referring to the same subject, renewed his pledge in his message to Congress, at the beginning of the present session, in the following language: "But notwithstanding the differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to the details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. This repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Under these circumstances the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the