LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

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

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL,

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

TERMS.—$1.50 per year, for each 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS handsomely inserted at 50 cents per square one week, 25 cents each subsequent insertion, $5 a year. Two squares, $4 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—18 lines to a square long primer, 16 brevier, 12 nonpareil.

Discontinuances optional with the Publisher, when all dues are not paid; and interest on all accounts due.

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, Ed., *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, 2d door above the Post Office.

O. N. WORDEN, Proprietor.

The Farmer.

Officers of the Union County Agricultural Society.

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do Isaac Slenker, New Berlin.
do Henry W. Snyder, Penna

2d Fair to be at Lewisburg, Oct. 5 & 6, 1854.

Committee of Arrangements.

GEO. F. MILLER, Chairman,

JONATHAN WOLFE,	GEORGE R. BLISS,
JOSEPH M. NESBIT,	JOHN CHAMBERLIN
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Premiums for 1854.

HORSES.

For best Stallion—to be paid when he has been kept within the limits of the Society one service season	$5,00
2d best, same conditions	3,00
best Breeding Mare, one or more of her colts to be shown	
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best Gelding Horse, not over 7 years	3,00
2d best	2,00
best 3 years old Colt	2,00
best 2 years old Colt	1,50
best sucking Horse Colt	1,00
2d best	1,50
best sucking Mare Colt	1,00
2d best	

PLOWING MATCH.

best Plowing, regard being had to the skill of workmen and discipline of teams as well as execution of the work, rather than time, provided it be done within a reasonable time	3,00
2d best	2,00
best done by a boy under 20 years of age	2,00

NEAT CATTLE.

best Bull, not under 2 nor over 5 years old, kept within the limits of the Society one service season	3,00
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best Bull Calf	2,00
best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her Calves to be shown as evidence of her breeding, and full statement in writing of her Dairy qualities	3,00
2d best, same conditions	2,00
best 2 or more Dairy Cows, owned and kept by one person, written statements of age, breed, yield &c. to be rendered. ←Penn'a Farm Journal" one year, or Agricult. Patent Office Rep. and $1, or	2,00
best 2 year old Heifer, J. or R. and $1, or	2,00
Cow giving greatest amount of Butter	2,00
best Cow for stock	2,00
best 1 year old Heifer	1,50
best heifer Calf, J. or R. or	1,00
best stock of Neat Cattle belonging to one farm, not less than 10 head, J. or R. and	1,00

OXEN AND STEERS.

best pair of Oxen, 4 years old or more	3,00
2d best	2,00
best yoke Steer Calves, J. or R. or	1,00

TEAMS.

best team of Oxen from any one township 8 pairs or more 4 years old or more	8,00
best span of Working Horses	4,00
2d best	2,00
best span of Matched Horses	2,00

SHEEP.

best French Merino Buck, kept within the Society limits 2 years	5,00
best Buck of any other breed	2,00
best 6 Ewe Sheep, J. or R. and $1, or	2,00
best 6 Lambs	2,00

SWINE.

best Boar	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Sow, with 1 or more of her pigs to be shown, J. or R. and $1, or	2,00
best 5 or more Pigs, 2 to 10 weeks old, J. or R. and	1,00
best 2 Pigs	1,00

POULTRY.

best pair Shanghai Chickens	75
2d best	25
best pair Chittagongs	75
2d best	25
best pair Cochin Chinas	75
2d best	25
best pair Polish	75
2d best	25
best pair of any other breed	75
2d best	25
best pair Turkeys	1,00
2d best	50

CROPS.

best 5 acres Winter Wheat	5,00
2d best, J. or R. and	3,00
3d best	2,00
best bushel Wheat	50
2d best	25
best acre Spring Wheat	1,50
best 5 acres Rye	3,00
2d best	2,00
best 5 acres Indian Corn	5,00
2d best	3,00
3d best	2,00
best bushel Corn in ears	1,00
2d best	50
best 5 acres Oats	2,00
2d best	1,00
best bushel Oats	50
best bushel Buckwheat	50
best 3 acres Barley	2,00
2d best	1,00
best crop Potatoes, not under ½ acre	3,00
2d best	2,00
best bushel Sweet Potatoes	1,00
do Common Potatoes	50
best 2 acres Turnips	2,00
best bushel Turnips	50
best ½ acre Carrots	2,00
best ½ acre Beets	2,00
best bushel Beets	50
best ½ acre Ruta Baga Turnips	2,00
best ½ acre Beans, J. or R. and	50
2d best	1,00
best peck Beans	50
best peck Peas	50
best lot Cabbage	50
best 2 Pumpkins	1,00

FRUIT.

best lot Winter Apples, not under 4 kinds, a peck of each kind, all raised by the person presenting, J. or R. and	1,00
2d best, J. or R.	
best variety Apples not under 10 kinds or less than 2 bushels in all, J. or R. and	1,00
best ½ bushel Apples	1,00
best specimens Pears	1,00
best specimens Plums, 3 or more kinds	1,00
best peck Quinces	1,00
best peck Peaches	1,00
best lot Grapes, 5 lbs. or more	1,00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

best 10 lbs. or more Butter, a silver butter knife and	2,00
(no 2d best offered for)	
best Cheese, 25 lbs. or more	2,00
best lot Honey, 25 lbs. or more	1,00

FLOUR AND BREAD.

best barrel Wheat Flour	1,00
best 50 lbs. Buckwheat Flour	1,00
best specimen Flour Bread, with written statement of manner of making it	1,00
best Rye and Indian, same conditions	1,00

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

best Pulled Cloth, 10 yards or more	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more	1,00
2d best	50
best Cotton and Wool do. 10 yds or more	1,00
best Woolen Yarn Carpeting, 5 yds or more	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Rag Carpeting, 6 yds or more	1,00
2d best	50
best Hearth Rug	1,00
best 5 dos. pairs Men's Woolen Half Hose	50
best Woolen Shawl	1,00
2d best	50
best pound Woolen Yarn	50
best Quilt	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Bedspread	1,00
2d best	50
best specimen Needlework	1,00
2d best	50
best Lamp Mat	50
best Knit Tippet	50
best Wrought Shoes	50
best 2 pairs Mittens	50
best specimen raised Worsted work	50
best Straw Hats, 6 or more	1,00
best domestic Soap, 5 lbs. or more	1,00

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

best single Wagon	2,00
best specimen Cabinet work	2,00
best Vest	50
best Wagon Harness	1,00
best ½ doz. Calf Skins finished	1,00
best ½ doz. Kip Skins	1,00
best ½ doz. sides Sole Leather	1,00
best lot finished Leather any other kind	1,00
best ½ doz. pairs Thick Boots	1,00
best 2 pairs sewed Calf Boots	1,00
best 2 pairs Ladies' Kid Shoes	1,00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

best improved Sward Plow	3,00
2d best	1,00
best improved Seed Plow	2,00
2d best	1,00
best Subsoil Plow	1,00
best Grain Reaper	2,00
best Grass Cutter	2,00
best Grain Drill	2,00
best Corn Drill	1,00
best Fanning Mill	1,00
best Cultivator	1,00
best Harrow	50
best Roller	1,00
best improved Horse Rake	1,00
best Lime-Spreader	2,00
best portable Cider Mill	1,00
best portable Clover Huller	2,00
best doz. Scythes	1,00
best doz. Hay Forks	1,00
best ½ doz. Manure Forks	1,00
best ½ doz. Shovels	1,00
best ½ doz. Hoes	1,00
best ½ doz. Narrow Axes	1,00
any new and useful improvement in any farm machine, or implement, from $1 to $5, according to its value, at the discretion of the Committee.	
any new and useful improvement in any household machine, implement or article of furniture calculated to lighten the labor of females, from $1 to $5.	

MANURE.

ten 4 horse loads compost Manure, best quality, prepared at least expense, by any new process, a statement in writing to be given of materials used, mode of preparation, expense, &c.	4,00
2d best	3,00

FARM ACCOUNTS.

best account of Farm Operations for the season, giving the management of stock, crops, any improvement in fencing, plowing, seeding, cultivating and harvesting crops, together with expenses and income of the farm, to be presented to the Committee on Crops on or before the first Monday in January next, and premium awarded by them	3,00
greatest profits from ½ acre of land in any crop or crops, full statement in writing of expense of labor, manure, &c., with true value of crop, certified under oath, J. or R. and	1,50
2d best	2,00

The same animal or article shall take the same premium in the same class but once, nor be allowed to take a lower premium in rank than has previously been taken by the same.

The several Committees shall have liberty to recommend Honorary Premiums, to be paid by the Executive Committee as they may deem the funds of the Society will warrant, and also to award Diplomas to such contributors as they may deem worthy of that notice.

Lewisburg Post-Office Arrangements.

EASTERN Mails, every day except Sunday, close at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

WESTERN, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, close at 8½ A. M.

NORTHERN (Williamsport) Mond. Wedn. and Frid., close at 8 P.M. of night preceding.

SOUTHERN (Selinsgrove) Tuesd. Thursd. and Saturd., close at 12, M.

BUFFALO X ROADS, Tuesday and Friday, close at 8 P.M. of night preceding.

☞ Business hours daily (except Sundays) from 6 until 11½ A.M., and from 1½ M. until 8, P.M.

Nov. 23, 1853. H. W. CROTZER, P. M.

☞ A VARIETY of School Books, Blank Books, Gift Books for Holiday presents, Pens, Ink, Letter and Cap Paper, Fancy Stationery, Magazines, Papers, etc. etc. for sale cheap at the LEWISBURG POST OFFICE.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

SEPT. 1, 1854.

The Next Fair.

We trust our readers in both Union and Northumberland counties will bear in mind the next Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show to be held in Lewisburg the former part of October prox. As the next Northumberland County Fair will be held in Shamokin, the Union Fair will be the only one in the valley of the West Branch the present season. On that account, we anticipate contributions from Northumberland, Montour, Lycoming, and perhaps other counties, to whom the door of fair competition is thrown wide open.

The Trustees of the University have generously granted for the use of the Exhibition, such portions of the Academic edifice, and of the College grounds adjacent, as may be requisite, provided that no damage be done to the growing timber or other property. The site is excellent, as it will be free from dust. Manufactured articles will be deposited in neat and commodious rooms. The large Hall will serve for the Address, to declare the Premiums, &c. The Yard will comprise about two acres, enclosed in a board fence not under six feet high, and arranged in stalls, &c.

All animals or articles entering for a premium, must be registered by 3 P.M. of the first day, and remain until 2 P.M. of the second day.

Plowing Match at 9 A.M. of the second day.

A Public Sale will be held at 2 P.M. of the second day, for the sale or exchange of animals, seeds, products, &c.

Members of the Society may admit with themselves all proper members of their families, under age, without extra charge, upon showing their Certificates of Membership for 1854; all others to be charged 12½ cents for a ticket of admission for one day, and 20 cts. for a ticket of admission for two days.

Other particulars hereafter.

—We trust that not only the Farmers and Manufacturers, but also the Mechanics and the Ladies of this region, will make their arrangements to attend not the interest of the occasion. With such a soil and population as ours, PROGRESS should be visible year by year in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

☞ It is very desirable that the Vice Presidents of the Society furnish to the President, on first Monday of Sept. court, at New Berlin, the *names* of all who are Members in their respective Districts, in order that Committees on Premiums may be approved.

☞ The officers of the Bradford county agricultural fair, which is to be held at Towanda on the 5th and 6th of October, have appointed ladies exclusively as Judges on all household articles, flowers and green plants. This should be the case, in part at least, in every county. In such articles they are not only more interested, but are better judges than men.

More of the Effects of Division.

MAUCH CHUNK, Aug. 15, 1854.

DEAR SIR—As I came to the county of Carbon soon after its separation from Northampton, I thought it proper, before answering your inquiries, to submit them to older residents, and those having held offices, both before and since the Division. Having consulted the present Sheriff, Prothonotary, Register, and others, I now reply according to the best information I can obtain.

1. When the county of Carbon was set off from Northampton (1843,) the Lehigh Company gave a large Stone Store, in this Borough, with the land, free; the cost of fitting it up for a Court House, building a County Jail, &c., I have not been able to ascertain. This was destroyed by fire in 1849, and a new Court House, Jail, Jail Yard, Jailor's House, and County Offices, erected on the same site, completed in 1851, at a cost of about $18,000. The expenses have all been paid by Tax, except I think the Legislature exonerated the County of her quota of State Tax one year, on account of the destructive Fire. They are entirely "sufficient for the wants of the county," and will be for years to come.

2. The County Taxes are now 2½ mills on the dollar—about the same they were generally before the Division; but while the people were paying for the Court House, they were as high as 5 mills. The County Buildings are now paid for—a Bridge, costing $8,000, built last year, is also paid for—and the last debt of any magnitude against the County, (except one for closing up an odious Turnpike, now in law,) will be paid, I am informed, this week.

3. There is no desire to be set back to Northampton; such a proposition would not receive the approval of one in a hundred. Nor is there any wish, in Northampton, to have it so.

4. The general interests of the two counties, socially, morally, and politically, have been benefited by the separation—this is the uniform testimony of all I have consulted on the subject.

Yours, &c. S. H. TAYLOR.

Mr. O. N. Worden.

☞ The writer of the above is a Vermonter, has a farm in Susquehanna county, but works at his trade (printing) in Mauch Chunk. We believe him to be an entirely competent and disinterested witness. Carbon and Northampton have a mountain barrier between them, broken by the valley of the Lehigh. During the ten years of its independent existence, the new county of Carbon has about doubled in wealth and population, yet its whole valuation is *even now less than half* that of Union. Yet that people have expended for County Buildings, $20,000, by *direct Taxation*, and are perfectly satisfied that they are benefited by the outlay. And why? Because Mauch Chunk is A BUSINESS CENTER, and the saving of Time—("Time is Money")—pays 20 per cent. interest on the capital invested in Court buildings.

The plan for dividing Union county is however still more favorable to the Tax-Payers, for it contemplates having County Seats on the avenues of trade and travel, and that without any expense to the Tax-Payers except in the way of voluntary contributions.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Division Question—a Test.

MR. EDITOR—Being a close observer of political parties and men for the last few years, and at the same time conservative on most of the local questions now agitating Union county, I will with your permission express my thoughts upon some of the questions in dispute.

And first, your readers are well aware, that at the time the Susquehanna Railroad question was first agitated in this county, the people of New Berlin, without distinction of party, held public meetings, and published communications in all their papers, recommending and urging the County Commissioners to subscribe stock; and Charles Merrill, Esq., at the Convention for three districts, said the Convention was through the influence of these men, that the Commissioners were persuaded to subscribe the $200,000—an act which I believe was all wrong, and always condemned in my own mind. Some time after this, a few demagogues attempted to make political capital out of their own project, and called an "*Indignation Meeting*." I was not present at this meeting, but I have it from reliable sources that there was "indignation" on two sides—the one denouncing the Subscription and the Whig Commissioners, and justifying the Democratic Governor and Legislature for passing an act giving the Commissioners the power to subscribe stock; and the other justifying the Commissioners in what they had done, but denouncing the Governor and Legislature for passing an act delegating such power. This latter party was headed by our present Congressman, Mr. Middleswarth, who I am informed made a speech at that meeting, stating that the Commissioners had acted in good faith, and done what they and he thought would be a benefit to the County, and urged the people to submit to and sustain the action of the Commissioners. At the election then at hand, the people did so, and taught those demagogues a lesson they will remember.

About this this time, the people of New Berlin got an idea into their heads that to repair the Court House would be behind the times, and they sent a petition up to the Grand Jury for a fine new Court House at the expense of the County.* This was opposed by some of the friends of the Railroad on the Jury, and defeated. The new Court House men then commenced tampering with the Commissioners to prevent them from carrying out the plighted faith of the County by signing the Bonds. In this also they failed, and when they found they would get no new Court House they swore vengeance on the Railroad men—and knowing the material Geo. Heimbach was composed of, they commenced cooking up their "bribery" prosecutions. Now it is evident, that if any one is guilty in the transaction alleged, it is the sworn officer who extorted money for the execution of his own legal contract; but these New Berlin new Court House wire-workers agreed that if he would swear up to their mark, they would whitewash him and grant him absolution, and at the same time visit his iniquities upon two of the best men in the county—Messrs. Gundy and Eyre, both Railroad men.

The attempt of New Berlin to spring a new Court House Debt upon the County, had in the mean time matured a plan for its Division. It had long been known and complained of that the County Seat was very inconvenient and burdensome to the great body of the people of the county, as entirely out of the way of trade and public business. The people argued that now would be a suitable time to have the County Buildings more convenient to them in every point of view, provided it could be done with little expense. That there must be a new Court House built in New Berlin soon, if the county is not divided, nobody denies; that the cost of the same will fall wholly on the County, everybody admits; and that two-thirds of the people are in favor of Division if it can be done without taxing them, I will stake my word. But the New Berlin men say, the people will be burdened with County Taxes, if a division is effected. The Lewisburg and Selinsgrove men say, if division take place and the majority of the people vote the County Seats to those two places, they will put up the public buildings without one cent of cost to the county. The New Berlin men say, beware! they will *promise*, but will not *bind* themselves to do so.

Now the people are hesitating. They don't know what to do. Their feelings, their interests, are for Division, but they fear the cost. Therefore I propose a plan to TEST this matter fairly, fully and honestly, and that is this, viz.:

Let ten or twenty responsible men of Lewisburg, the same of Selinsgrove, the same of Freeburg, or Middleburg, or Mifflinburg, come out in a written and sealed pledge to this effect, viz. "We the undersigned do hereby agree that in case Union county is divided, and a majority of the voters of each new county decides in favor of locating the Seat of Justice at ———, that we will at least one week before the Court shall be approved by the Judges of the Court, that we will erect all the public buildings for said county, at our own expense, without assessing one dollar on said county for said purpose." And let the same number of the people of New Berlin give a bond, as aforesaid, that in case the county is not divided, they will put up a Court House at their own expense.

Let this be done, and then let us have this question disposed of this fall beyond doubt or dispute.—These are not the views of a KNOW NOTHING.

*The following is the language of the leading paper of New Berlin, at that time:

From the New Berlin "Star," 1853.

"Union county is sadly behind the majority of her sister counties, in the Beauty and Convenience of her Public Buildings. SOME of the citizens of the county feel this very sensible, and they find the reflection a very unpleasant one, PAINFULLY GALLING to their public pride and spirit. Therefore are THEY determined that THOSE BUILDINGS SHALL FALL and another arise in their place that shall be a credit to the County. * * * *

LET THE GRAND JURY AT MAY TERM PREPARE to receive a petition so numerously signed and couched in such language as will **compel** them to report favorably to a NEW COURT HOUSE and wipe out a foul stain on the fair face of the county."

The Past.

How wild and dim this life appears!
One long, deep, heavy sigh,
When o'er our eyes, half closed in tears,
The images of former years
Are faintly glittering by!
And still forgotten while they go!
As, on the sea-beach, wave on wave
Dissolves at once in snow.
The amber clouds one moment lie,
Then, like dream, are gone!
Though beautiful the moonbeams play
On the lake's bosom, bright as they,
And the soul intensely loves their stay,
Soon as the radiance melts away
We scarce believe it shone!
Heaven-airs amid the harp-strings dwell,
And we wish they never may fade;
They cease, and the soul is a silent cell
Where music never played!
Dream follows dream thro' the long night hours,
Each lovelier than the last,
But, ere the breath of morning-flowers,
That gorgeous world flies past.
And many a sweet, angelic cheek,
Whose smile of love and fondness speak,
Glides by us on this earth;
While in a day we can not tell
Where shone the face we loved so well,
In sadness, or in mirth! *Prof. Wilson.*

Lewisburg University.

Last week was the anniversary week of this institution. Business engagements prevented us from being present at the commencement, as we expected, but we learn from others that the whole town was literally crowded, and the lecture rooms filled almost exclusively with ladies long before the exercises commenced. This speaks well for the interest manifested in this institution. A number of honorary degrees were conferred on distinguished individuals. Among other things it was determined to erect additional buildings.

This state of affairs is highly creditable to the liberality and enterprise of our Lewisburg neighbors. We wish we could infuse some of their spirit into some other towns we could mention, where it is deemed almost sacrilegous to divert money from what they suppose to be its proper and legitimate function, to wit: the breeding of six per cent.—*Sunbury American.*

☞ Mr. G. L. Colegrove, of the town of Union, Broome county, New York, recently purchased a farm in Troupsburg, Steuben county, on which he has found coal and iron mines and plaster. He receives $5000 bounty from the State as the first discoverer of coal in New York.

A Matter to be Understood.

There is a misunderstanding somewhere on the road, and we are glad that many of our correspondents have written to us upon the matter. We shall clear the mark and make things plumb.

This is a "free country." A democracy is essentially free. It must be so, or it is democracy in sham—purely so. It is free from the exercise of religious opinions, for the full play of matters of conscience, for civil and social privileges. Here all may worship God as suits them. No one has a right to say a word against it. If he does he infringes upon right by a wrong; and a law which we protest against as much, fast, and earnestly as any body.

Now, we wish it explicitly understood that we do not wage war on the Roman Catholic religion, *as a religion*. God forbid. Let who will kneel at its altar, breathe its incense, chant its praises, listen to its doctrines, pay for its support. He has a right to such a course, and we will not interfere one hair. But here is the point—the gigantic issue. We give it battle when it becomes a POLITICAL INSTRUMENT. When we assert as we do in our platform—"War to the hilt on Romanism"—we mean it to be taken as opposing that faith when it puts on a *political front*. It is ROMAN CATHOLIC POLITICS, that we contend is an immense evil. Otherwise we have nothing to do with that church. We have no fighting to do with the Roman Catholic Religion by itself, and separated from other issues. But when it oversteps its legitimate field, when it rudely and lawlessly grasps the sceptre of State, and would make a State thing of it, we protest against and wage war upon it. We will go as far as any one in protecting Roman Catholics in their worship. We have condemned as sternly as any one, the vandal acts which have destroyed and mutilated their temples of worship. We shall continue to do so. Let them kneel before God as they will—always providing it is in reason and decency, which the good sense of all men can decide.

Further than this: We are just as much opposed to Protestants, in any of their multifarious powers, making politics a religious between them. They have a right to do so without offending heaven and injuring human affairs. Therefore we say to Protestants, as well as to Roman Catholics—worship as and where you please, but touch not religion with political hands.

Palsied be the arm, and throbless the heart that does it. Are we understood? We hope so.—*Boston Know Nothing.*

Pennsylvania State Fair.

We have received a printed list of the premiums and regulations for the annual exhibition at Philadelphia of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, which will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th days of September. Exhibiters must become members of the Society, and have their articles and animals entered on the Secretary's books, on or before the 27th, or opening day, and all articles and animals except horses, must be brought within the enclosure as early as Tuesday noon, in order that they may be suitably arranged for examination by the Judges on Wednesday morning, when the horses will be received. An office will be opened in Philadelphia on and after the first of September, for the purpose of receiving entries of exhibitors. On Thursday, the grounds will be opened to the public, and continue open for two days. Single admission, 25 cents. Member's cards, $1. Competition is invited from all parts of the Union, for the prizes offered.

☞ The Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal is at present not much better than a dry ditch. Boats only half loaded can scarcely get through. This works seriously against the interests of our coal operators, who are now prepared to do a large business, but have not the means of getting their coal to market. Until the Susquehanna Railroad is completed, this condition of affairs must be borne, although it would be the undoubted interest of the State, as well as for the people, to deepen this Canal and keep it in proper order. But if the Sunbury & Erie road between this place and Milton had been put under contract, or rather had been worked under the contract, we might, in a month or two, have a market at the Lakes by means of the Williamsport & Elmira Railroad. And without the completion of this link, even the Williamsport & Elmira Road will not be worth half as much as it would be otherwise.—*Sunbury American.*

The Fourth of July accident on the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad is reported settled, with one exception, at a cost of $100,000; Mr. Jeffris holds out, and claims $50,000 damages.

OPINIONS.—One of the [illegible] ferring to the political con[illegible] ous States, and the re-organ[illegible] ties on the slavery question, [illegible] that "political excitement and ag[illegible] are prejudicial to the prosperity [illegible] country, and unworthy of its p[illegible] This is a matter of opinion, and [illegible] lawyers say in the West "we take leave to dissent from it." At what period of American history have we ever been free from similar "excitements and agitations?" And how are they unworthy of the people so long as they interfere not with [illegible] obedience to the laws? It cannot be unworthy of a free people to think, [illegible] discuss, investigate, provided the [illegible] limits be observed between thought and action. No citizen has a right to commit opposition to the laws; but all have a right to investigate the justice of their principles, and examine into the influence of their operation. Nor can we see how the prosperity of the country is to suffer damage from so doing. Such "excitement and agitation" are generally confined to a limited number, who either fancy their own noise the rumbling of a wagon, or the crash of social order. [illegible] excitement and agitation prevail in the country, because politicians [illegible] where make laughing stocks of themselves by railing at our institutions, slandering Congress, or stigmatising the Constitution as a "tyrant." We wish to Heaven that all the nations on the globe had such a tyrant to rule them, a tyrant that secures us free thoughts, free speech, free action, and a free press, and which is only a tyrant to those who would substitute a worse one; their own passions and interests for the laws of the land. The clamor of partisan politics in cities, or the occasional outbreaks of violence, is not the voice and judgment, the sober second thought of the people. In the country there is no excitement and agitation, but, on the contrary, a wholesome and beneficial action of opinion favorable to the observance of law, and the permanence of the constitution, which the people can amend or alter in a pacific way, to any extent they may desire; for this tyrant is a creature of their own, that they can mould to their wishes when—and this too, without any d[illegible] the "prosperity of the country," [illegible] hension of making themselves [illegible] by so doing. Such fears [illegible] priate to France, Austria, [illegible] they are wholly out of place in the United States, under a popular [illegible] subsists by the sufferance and [illegible] a people in the full exercise [illegible] suffrage, accustomed to [illegible] questions, competent to reason [illegible] most intricate and profound [illegible] qualified by intelligence and [illegible] to master the most comprehensive [illegible] difficult subject connected with their political welfare.—*Public Ledger.*

The Dry Weather.

The country is now undergoing the process of parching [illegible] in Sta[illegible] ally, [illegible] with [illegible] of rain, and corn, potatoes, &c. [illegible] many quarters, failing under the [illegible] drouth. This is not the worst of it. The dried up grass, shrubbery and trees have taken fire, from various causes, in different parts of New England, New York, Ohio and Canada, and miles of country have been laid waste by the flames. Houses, barns, crops, fences and valuable timber have been destroyed, and many a farmer finds himself houseless and penniless, at the very period of the year when he is usually rejoicing at the success of his agricultural labor.

This long protracted drouth is [illegible] ity to the country; for independent of the immediate individual sufferings from short crops and conflagration, the deficiency in supply of several most necessary [illegible] food will increase the already high [illegible] of all produce, and add materially [illegible] present excessive expense of living. The country is not in a condition [illegible] this, and we may expect [illegible] nience from the high prices [illegible] have to pay. There is no danger of a famine; for in this country such a thing seems impossible. The South has had abundant rain, and our early crops of wheat, &c., were excellent all over the Union. But the Northern and Eastern States, with which the South and West sympathize in business and in finance more than they do in politics, are already seriously affected.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

"Well," said his honor to a darkey who had been hauled up for stealing a pullet, "what have you got to say for yourself?" "Nuffin but die, hons! I was crazy as a bedbug when I let de dirt at pullet, cos I might has stole de fine rooster, and I spose I done it. But shows 'clusively dat I was laboring under de affliction de Johnson tooks on!"