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BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1855.

Interesting Correspondence.

SHANON'S DAM, Jan. 8, 1855.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir—It is my wish that you discontinue the paper you send me; I am not what I love you, and I do not wish to forward to you the money.

The principles you intend carrying out in your paper, according to a piece in your last paper headed "The Editor's Introduction," is derogatory to the course which I have ever pursued. I am a Democrat, and for Democratic principles, which know no shadow of compromise. Freedom of conscience to all, change, equality and fraternity denied to all. This is the platform upon which I stand, and from which I shall never stir.

My ancestors were foreigners. Many of those who fought, and died, and achieved our Independence, were foreigners, and more than that, were Catholics. When they emigrated to America they were compelled to take up the sword and strike for the blessings we now enjoy, long before they reached here. They were not here to enjoy the fruits of the Revolution, but to secure for themselves and their posterity the same rights which our forefathers secured for us.

I am sorry to inform you that I no longer desire your paper, but I can never support any paper or person who carries out the principles of Know Nothingism.

Respectfully yours, A. C. CAPT. JACOB HUMMELL.

P. S.—If you so wish, you may publish the above.

There—there! we did the business then! Who would have thought that the very first wire I would be stirred by our introduction would be the celebrated Statesman and venerable Captain, Jacob Hummell, whose deeds, military and legislative, we have heard, sung and read of, ever since we were knee-high to a corn?

He having drawn us over the political coals, we must take the defensive, and enlighten him, if possible, in regard to our platform.

He speaks of the principles we intend carrying out (meaning the *Chronicle* collectively, of course, and not us individually). We would inform the Captain that he is greatly mistaken if he thinks the character of the paper is to be changed. Our course has been, and is, entire independence; we do not pretend to neutrality—we poke our quill into every subject that may seem to us fit; whereas, *neutrality*, means to say nothing for or against anything or anybody. He must not think that the whole editorial control will be given over to the junior; but we will be checked by more experienced writers of both the old political parties, and consequently we can not expect or hope to "carry out" our principles, until we make converts of our seniors—which, we fear, will be a rather tough undertaking. We can assure him that the *Chronicle* will, as heretofore, give "fair play"—will publish the nominations, resolutions, and platforms of the Democratic, Whig, American, or any other party that we may think important enough—National, State, or County—without fear, favor or affection; and will exert all men to vote independent of party trammels or electioneering dictation.

preparatory rehearsal. But what does this obligation amount to, when they do not know what the word "Constitution" means! Green Erin's son may take it to mean some new-fangled potato remedy, while Myneher Saurkraut may understand it to be a patent-lever, spiral-winded, double-barrelled mager and their deluded foreign satellites will never learn to be competent, intelligent voters, until they get a political training; and the American party intends to give it to them. Foreigners must learn that "Democracy" and "Whiggery" are not the pass-words to glory.

You think foreigners should be allowed to vote in just as short time as Lafayette Ac. fought for American Independence—that is, in a few days or weeks or months at the most. The emigrants of that day—the Puritans, Dutch, Germans, Scotch-Irish, Huguenots, &c.—who came of their own accord, and with their own means—were a very different set of people from the hordes who are now vomited forth upon our shores from European prisons and almshouses, at the expense of the respective governments, land owners, and parishes. It behoves that time out of ten of the emigrants of the present day are not qualified to vote properly until they have become fully assimilated to our country in language, and knowledge of our institutions. And why should you and I, Captain, whose fathers fought his brave soldiers were on our soil before they struck for liberty.

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larged rational freedom, especially so far as their religion and mode of worship is concerned. We are opposed to all sorts of mob and lynch violence, and would punish the perpetrators to the utmost extremity of law. Let all religions be tolerated, all be free, and all be protected; but let not Romanists any longer rule this country as they have done, whether by their own sordid votes they secure the victory to Democrats or Whigs. If the Know-Nothingism be the instruments of bringing about a consummation so devoutly wished, then we bid them God-speed; and if for this we lose subscribers, even by the hundred, we may regret it, but can not change our sentiments or our course.

Your bill for the Whig and Democratic Chronicle, dear Captain, is \$3.00—for the American Chronicle, 00—all of which you may remit in good bills, constitutional currency, or postage stamps, through the Post Office, pre-paid—and we will "proscribe" the *Chronicle* as directed. We doubt not your place will be supplied by some American who will not "proscribe" us for believing that "Americans should rule America."

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

THE ORPHAN.

O, pity the poor orphan child,
Up in our merry throng,
That needs a vale of tears beguiled,
Dejected, and alone,
A father's kind advice and aid,
A mother's love and care,
A pleasant home, and boyhood's play,
No longer his to share.

Through all the changing scenes of life
His wants are ill supplied,
He meets the world's dreariness and strife
Without a parent's guide;
O, think what world his feelings be
If thou wert in his place—
If all around, thou couldst not see
One friendly, smiling face!

Shall he be scorned! shall he be left
To journey on alone,
Because of friends he was bereft,
And on our pity thrown!
Ah, no! but with a willing heart
Let us extend our aid;
The promise is, to those that give,
That they shall be repaid.

Lewisburg, Jan. 13. W. T. JOHNSON.

these institutions, has become the settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or removed. Their own safety, and the security of the public, require their continuance.

Notice of numerous intended applications to the Legislature for new banks, an increase of banking capital and savings institutions, has been given as required by the constitution. Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called for, under the notice given, can not be justified or defended. The extravagant, improper, or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not, and can not be sanctioned by the Executive. The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; the depressed state of trade; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautiously and prudently on this subject.

The number of banks, and consequently the amount of banking capital should be limited to, and regulated by, the proper demands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of improvident banking. An extraordinary and unnecessary increase of banks and banking facilities, in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to extravagant and ruinous speculation. Such increase in times of commercial distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views, I will not hesitate to sanction the re-chartering of old and solvent banks, which by a prudent and careful management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her resources, maintaining her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire; and to the accomplishment of which every energy of my administration will be directed. The public debt, now exceeding forty millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interest, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education; and the prosecution of those laudable schemes of benevolence, which at once benefit, dignify and adorn a free and enlightened people.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government; retrenchment in the public expenditures; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing officers of the commonwealth; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much, and save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the State, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvement—a system characterized by "protrigality, extravagance, and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of the improvements, or at least of the "main line," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives. Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the Governors then in office. The people, on the question being submitted to them in 1844, decided, by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and yet these works, from the defective character of the laws authorizing the sale, the restrictions contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment, founded on economical, moral, and political considerations, still demands, and the public welfare still requires, their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode terms and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser, may be secured.

It is in vain to hope for a reduction of the debt, and relief from taxation, without a sale of the whole, or part, of our public works. Incumbered with debt, and taxed

to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagant expenditure, fraudulent speculation, and a reckless disregard of public interests, the people demand relief and release from these burdens. The press and the ballot box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed. Duty, and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support, to the accomplishment of this object.

In this connection, and whether a sale of all, or any of the public improvements is effected or not, the abolition or re-organization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard, calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the supervisory power; protect the interests of the State; and correct the real or alleged abuses of the present system, will receive my approval.

The people having in the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the Legislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance. Our present license system, although highly penal, and corrective of many abuses, is still defective. The facility with which licenses are obtained for the sale of malt and other liquors, is an evil that demands reform. The number of places in which these are sold, should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the Courts, and in the manner now required in the case of public inns and taverns; and subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people; and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required, not only by the moral sense of the community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity, every consideration of philanthropy, every impulse of pure and genuine patriotism. The history of intemperance is written in tears and blood. Pauperism, taxation and crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will approve all prudent and constitutional legislation on this subject.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been conferred on the Executive, not to overthrow the administration of justice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution, and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that it is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be prejudiced by the act. To prevent the abuse of this power, and to protect the Executive from imposition, notice of the intended application should be published in the city or county where the trial and conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal corporations, to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public good, are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits. "Omnibus legislation" being improper in itself, and demoralizing in its influence, can not receive my sanction. The views and practice of my immediate predecessor on this subject, meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sisterhood of States, can not be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one, or violate the other. Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend her own. The blood of her sons poured out on the many battle-fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion to the great principles of American freedom—the great centre-truth of the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; to the main-

tenance in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is, and always has been pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated, until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the Nation, violating the pledged faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracting questions—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the States, nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principles involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery to territories now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrines of the act of 1850, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of *habeas corpus*; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

The declaration of these doctrines, is but the recognition of the fundamental principles of freedom and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriot fathers at the watch-fires of our country's defenders; and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throes of war and revolution. They are stamped with indelible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of the best and purest days of the Republic; have filled the hearts, and full burning from the lips of orators and Statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherished. They have been the watchword and the hope of millions who have gone before us, are the watchword and the hope of millions now, and will be, of millions yet unborn.

In many other questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry against the depressing influences of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defenses; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education, and to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious "homestead bill;" reform in the naturalization laws, and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who have called me to preside over her destinies, I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledge to them, this day, is, that "I will try" to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this high office, I would be false to myself, and to the feelings that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm my unaffected distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties, in a manner commensurate with their importance. If I can not secure, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approbation of my fellow citizens. I do not expect, I dare not hope, to escape censure. Deserving censure I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; with no ambitious desires to gratify; no resentments to cherish; no wish, but for the public good; it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous people; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intention.

With the Constitution for my guide; "equal and exact justice to all" my desire; the greatest good of the greatest number my object—and invoking the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in His fear—my duty, and highest ambition, will be to promote the true interests of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the prosperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOCK.

An unusually large number of foreign paupers are at present parading the streets of Harrisburg, begging