

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

H. C. HICKOK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

On Receiving a Young Lady, Beggar.

Oh, why that scowl upon thy brow,
That anger in those eyes I
I would not feel as thou dost now,
For Penn's golden prize,
The heavenly sinner, the low ring crown,
That flashing look of scorn;
Bears every charm in darkness down,
And leaves the heart forlorn.
For anger's like the siren's breath
Within a female's heart,
Blights beauty with the stain of death,
And bids all peace depart--
Pears poison in the purple vein,
To taint the passing bliss;
And spreads around her scathing flame
In bowers of happiness.
When passion's wild, unhallo'd tide,
Comes with a headlong gush,
Then farewell to the woman's pride,
And to the maiden's blush.
"It makes a demon of the best,"
The level of the eye of fate;
And sends around the female breast
The gloomy clouds of care.
The heart that bends unto her storm,
That feels her throbbing vein,
The curled lip and smile of scorn,
That look of cold disdain--
Will find its friends but faint and few,
Upon this world of care,
Will feel neglect's cold, withering dew,
Encumbering it with woe.
Then cast away that gloomy shade
That now pervades thy face,
The flush of anger there display'd,
Is but a foul disgrace.
The look of scorn, and curling lip,
The will, the demon eye;
O show thy soul's companionship,
And from thy presence fly.
Forgiveness comes from heaven above,
The good and divine love,
There's virtue in the eye of love,
Then be that virtue true,
Then will thou always proudly rise
Above each trouble here,
While joy will gladden in thine eyes,
And anger disappear. Amen.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.

[Below we publish an important act passed by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor on the 6th inst., which interests almost everybody more or less, and should be generally read. The law is a stringent one, but cannot fail to meet with general favor in the community. Temperance men are willing to extend any adequate protection to the legitimate business of inn-keeping, provided the destructive traffic in intoxicating liquors is outlawed and the people protected from their terrible encroachments. This law was demanded by the temperance majority in the Legislature, and as temperance men will help to sustain it. Will the liquor men act as fairly towards the temperance men in sustaining the law restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors?]

An Act to Protect Keepers of Hotels, Inns and Boarding Houses.

1. Be it enacted, That whenever the proprietor or proprietors of any hotel, inn or boarding house shall provide a good, sufficient and secure safe in the office of such hotel or other convenient place for the safe keeping of any money, goods, jewelry and valuables belonging to the guests and boarders of such hotel, inn or boarding house, and shall notify the guests and boarders thereof by placing in every lodging room, parlor and public hall or other conspicuous place, printed cards or notices stating the fact that such safe is provided, in which such goods, jewelry and valuables may be deposited, and that the proprietor or proprietors thereof will not be responsible for said money, goods, jewelry and valuables unless deposited in said safe, and if any such guest or boarder shall neglect to deposit such money, goods, jewelry or valuables in such safe, the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall not be liable for any loss of such money, goods, jewelry or valuables sustained by such guest or boarder; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to such an amount of money and such articles of goods, jewelry and valuables as is usual, common and prudent for any such guest or boarder to retain in his room or about his person.

Great Knock-Nothing Defeat.

Fifteen Natives Frightened by one German in his Shirt Tail--An Exciting Chase.

Recently, says the *Galveston Gazette*, there were Indian alarms about Fredericksburg. One German in the vicinity, penned his horses at night for safety. He was aroused "in the dark silent hour," by the jingling of bells; bounded up and out, *a la sans culotte*; discovered Messrs. Red Skin were driving off his cavalcade in a hurry; Hans, greatly excited, mounted his fleet bob-tailed pony, without gun, pistols or knife--pointless, coatless, shoeless and hatless, and with the rear portion of his shirt playing in graceful horizontal position made pursuit, shouting most lustily in his mother tongue, to the Messrs. Red Skins to stop, or he'd scalp and roast every mother's son of them. The Indians, who were some ten or fifteen in number, supposing they were pursued by a regiment of Texas rangers, took to flight, regardless of booty, leaving not only the horses they had taken, but two very fine horses of their own, together with any number of bows and arrows, spears, knives, guns and other Indian "fixings," which were found the next day scattered along for about a mile; and from the tracks seen their horses must have taken awful strides, and no doubt they thought their end had come.

Important to Millers.

We fear that recently a miller in Pennsylvania has attended to the obligations of the following act of the Legislature, which was passed April 15, 1835, and may be found under the head of inspections, section 38, Pardon Digest. It is due to the purchaser, and community generally, that it should be complied with immediately. And as many of our millers have some six or eight different brands, they are liable to heavy penalties for every month they continue this old mode of business:

"Every miller and boiler of flour for exportation, shall cause his brand mark as aforesaid to be entered with the Clerk of the Court of quarter sessions of the County where he resides, together with his name and place of residence, under penalty of five dollars for every month during which he shall have exercised his said employment without having made such entry."

Some curious genius gives the following statement of the "Religious Predilections of the Members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, for 1855"

Protestant 15
Episcopal 4
Presbyterian 4
Methodist 2
Roman Catholic 1
Unitarian 1
No particular sect 1
Friend of Quaker 1
Lutheran 1
German Reformed 1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Protestant 23
Episcopal 2
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A man named Muir, said to be worth one hundred thousand dollars, has been sent to the penitentiary in Indiana for forging a note for twenty dollars.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

BY RICHARD COE, JR.

"Little by little" a child did say,
As it passed its time in quiet play;
And straightaway in its mind was wrought
The germ of many a simple thought.
"Little by little" the great world grew,
Covering all the earth below;
"Little by little" the most we see
Climbed up to the full grown tree;
"Little by little" the longest form
The tender cloud of the mighty storm;
"Little by little" the feathery snow
Felt up mountain heights below;
"Little by little" the tropic rain
Fell on mountain, vale and plain,
Till the molting torrents onward rush
Like a strong war horse with victory flush;
"Little by little" the patient man
Laych up food for his future want;
"Little by little" the busy bee
Sipping sweets from tree to tree,
Till the tables of the rich man groan
With the luscious fruit of the honey comb;
"Little by little" the great plan
The child of labor of the man;
"Little by little" the darkness dies
From the cultivated fields of the Eastern skies,
At the slow approach of the burning sun;
"Little by little" freedom's won,
And the night of error giveth way
To the full glad light of the perfect day;
"Little by little" the heart is warmed;
"Little by little" friendship is formed;
"Little by little" the sick are cured,
Grown in the human heart above,
Till the angelic song with joy above
Over a soul made free by redeeming love;
"Little by little" is my theme;
"Little by little" and the dream
Which rose in my mind, on a summer's day,
From the tender words of a child at play.

Thomas Paine.

[In a recent article on the celebration of Paine's birthday, we alluded to Grant Thorburn as a living witness of his dissolute and disgusting habits. The last *New York Observer* contains a letter from Mr. Thorburn, written on his 83d birthday, Feb. 18, and dated at Winsted, Conn., where he expects to pass his remaining days. This letter is devoted chiefly to the reminiscences of Tom Paine. We make the following extracts, which we hope will be read at the next and every subsequent anniversary of the infidel debauchee.]--*Cincinnati Gazette*.

"As there is but a step between me and death, I owe it to generations yet to come, to tell what I saw and heard of Thomas Paine. Perhaps there lives not a man on earth, who traced him from his cradle to his grave, except myself. Carver and I were fellow laborers in the same shop. Paine and I boarded with Carver. I often heard Carver, his wife, and Paine, as we four sat by the fire on a winter night, rehearse the items of his life. I think he was the worst member of the body politic I ever met in all my journey through life. He married a respectable lady, who died eleven months thereafter, in consequence of brutal treatment. He then married a daughter of the Collector of the Port of Lewis; after three years, she obtained a divorce, for like treatment.

"In 1773, while he held an office in the Custom House, (given him by his father in-law,) he was detected in taking bribes from the smugglers, and fled to America. He was made Secretary of the private Committee of Congress, and took an oath of office to keep their secrets. He broke this oath by divulging the project of a secret mission to the Court of France by Silas Dean. He was dismissed with disgrace. (See the Journal of Congress, in 1777 or 1778.) This treachery was the cause of much trouble in Congress, and in the Court of Louis XVI.

"We next find him in Paris, helping Robespierre in his labors of love to establish the freedom of the press and the right of speech by means of the guillotine. He quarreled with Robespierre, and was challenged to the guillotine. God, willing to make the wrath of Paine to praise Him, sent an angel who delivered him out of prison. (For particulars of this miracle, see the Life of Thorburn, 101st page.)

"In 1801, when King Thomas the First ascended the throne of his kingdom, he instantly despatched a national frigate to convey to our shores the venerated Tom Paine. He arrived early in the year of 1802, I spoke with him at the City Hotel, Bowery, a few hours after his arrival. He found letters urging him on to Washington, (then four days' journey.) He started next morning. At Georgetown, a messenger was sent forward to announce his approach; a feast was got ready, and all those of like thinking were invited. Paine entered late, his shirt unwashed, his head unshorn, and reeling like a drunken man. A look of consternation shone forth from every face; mirth ceased; one by one they went out, leaving Paine alone in his chair fast asleep. Next day he received letters and instructions to return to New York. (When Aaron Burr returned from Europe, whither he had fled after his duel with Hamilton, he kept his office in Nassau street, near my store. From him I received the account above stated.)

"Paine, on his return, was unable to find lodgings. Carver took him in for old acquaintance sake. He died at Greenwich of delirium tremens, in 1809."

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Trust in God and Persevere.

Brother, in life's morning cloud,
Has the sunlight ceased to shine?
Is the earth in darkness shrouded,
Wouldst thou stand at thy lot's end?
Close up, brother, let thy vision
Be clear, and thy heart be true,
Soon will come the next transition,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

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Has thy courage gone in vain?
Has thy strength failed when most needed,
For fighting at the pain?
Close up, brother, there's a blessing
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Brother, all things round are calling,
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Raising Root Crops.

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How much this Country owes.

It is a favorite boast of Americans, that their government is almost the only one in the civilized world, which is not deeply plunged in debt. So far as this boast relates to the United States in its federal capacity, it is well founded. But so far as it relates to one and thirty Commonwealths of which the nation is composed, it is an absolute absurdity, since the majority of these latter are deeply if not intricably, in debt. We hear this bit of bragglorio so frequently, that it is worth while to devote a few moments to show its folly.

Trust in God and Persevere.

Brother, in life's morning cloud,
Has the sunlight ceased to shine?
Is the earth in darkness shrouded,
Wouldst thou stand at thy lot's end?
Close up, brother, let thy vision
Be clear, and thy heart be true,
Soon will come the next transition,
"Trust in God, and persevere."

Brother, has life's light faded,
Has thy courage gone in vain?
Has thy strength failed when most needed,
For fighting at the pain?
Close up, brother, there's a blessing
Waiting for thee--close thy ear;
Free thy soul, and persevere,
"Trust in God and persevere."

Brother, all things round are calling,
With untiring voice, "be strong";
Tough the warfare of earth be getting,
They must have their strength to wage;
Yet, brother, though life's troubles
Drive thee near the dark despair,
From "trust in God and persevere,"
"Trust in God and persevere."

Brother, there's a quiet slumber
Waiting in the grave,
Brother, there's a glorious number
Christ in mercy deigns to save;
Wait thou till life's quiet even
Come round thee, calm and clear,
And all shall end from earth to heaven,
"Trust in God and persevere."

Supplement to the Common School Law.

SYNOPSIS.

1. Independent districts continued until June 1, 1856.
2. Courts of common pleas authorized to continue existing independent districts permanently, if desired, and determine rights of property. Ten days' notice required.
3. Assessors to designate the taxable independent districts, when continued.
4. New directors to be elected in existing independent districts, and old directors continue.
5. Twenty taxables may petition for creation of a new independent district. Courts of quarter sessions authorized to appoint commissioners to view and make report, as in the case of new townships. Proviso for costs and fees.
6. Newly erected districts to be subject to the third and fourth sections of the act of May 8, 1854. Courts of quarter sessions to determine rights of property, to decree payment of money in nature of a judgment, recoverable under the twenty-first section of the act of May 8, 1854.
7. County commissioners to cause separate assessment for school tax in new districts, and send Superintendent of Common Schools list of taxables. Pay of assessors.
8. State Superintendent to call convention of directors to increase salary of county superintendents.
9. Pennsylvania School Journal to be official organ of State superintendent, and to contain current decisions, circulars, explanations, &c. One copy to each board of directors in the State.
10. Certain boroughs and townships to be hereafter separate in assessment of county rates and levies, and for school purposes.
11. School tax limited to subject certified by county commissioners.
12. School directors and treasurers exempted from serving as tax collectors.
13. State appropriation for 1854-'55 to be paid out for less than four months, schooling, in certain cases.

THE FARM: The Garden--The Orchard.

The Officers of the Union Co. Ag. Soc. are requested to meet at the Office of G. F. Miller, Esq., Lewisburg, Saturday, 26th May, at 1 P.M., on important business.

JACOB GUNDE, President.

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