LEWISBURG CHRONICI

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS. AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY AND NEWS JOURNAL.

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ODE ... By J. G. WEITTIER. Sung a' the Essex Co (Mass.) Agricultural F. ir.

One morning, at the first sad Fall, Poor Adam and his bride Sat in the shade of Eden's wall-But on the outer side.

They heard the air above them fanned, A light step on the sward, And, lo! they saw before them stand The angel of the Lord !

Behind them, smiling in the morn, them, wild with rock and thorn. The desert stretched away.

She, blushing in her fig-leaf suit For the chaste garb of old; He, sighing o'er his bitter fruit, For Eden's grapes of gold. "Arise!" he said, "why look behind,

ben Hope is all before. And patient hand and willing mind Your loss may yet restore? "I leave you with a spell whose power

Can make the desert giad, And call around you fruit and flower As fair as Eden had. "I clothe your hand with power to lift

The curse from off your soil: Your very doom shall seem a gift, Your loss a gain, through Turk ·Go, cheerful as you humming bees, To labor as to play."

—And gleaming over Eden's trees

The angel passed away. The pilgrams of the world went forth, Obedient to the word, And found, where'er they tilled the earth,
A garden of the Lord!

Once more, oh! white winged angel, stand, Where man still pines and grieves, And lead through Ton, to Enen-land,

The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1856.

Pennsylvania --- away from Home.

There is injustice in the manner in which the late election in our State is alluded to by some Republicans. We might give many illustrations of this fact, from leading journals; but the following extract from a private letter written by a native of Union county, now a citizen of a Western State. will suffice for a salty specimen of the encommums bestowed upon us:

"There are other points that the election of Mr. Buchanan or Cot.Fremont involved in the contest just closed. The sham Democracy is conquered in the tree Northnothing but its Southern strength has given it even the name of victory. Loud, deep, and universal are the execuations heaped upon Pennsylvania. I feel myseif disgraced even by the slightest allusion to her. Look at New Vork Massachuseits, and other Northern and Western States, as they are covered with glory by the mighty trum.ph they have achieved in the great contest between oppression, disunion and the power of slavery on the one hand, and equal representation, treedom of speech and of the press, and the eternal principles of the Declaration of Independence, on the other. Would I could draw the pail of oblivion over the deed that has made your State the ally of Brooks and Toombs and Wise and the other slave-driving ruffians and tyrants of the South! but the waters of Penns creek and all your noble rivers can not wash the foul blot from your escutcheon, nor can the shadows of all ar mountains hide it from a contemptions ing lines across the noon-day blaze of the nineteenth century. That it has been accomplished by the joint agency of faisehood, cal mny, bribery, fraud and the machinations of third party, can scarcely mitigate the enorthe deed, while such a plea would be paying no very flattering compliment to the elligence, patriotism or virtue of your peo ole! Still, the friends of freedom have cause o rejoice in the merited rebuke which has so heavily fallen upon the leading traitors to We have made a good beginning. and our cause is just—so keep organized, and ready for another battle in 1860."

"Skipping the hardest words" as we did in copying the above, and reminding the reader that it is not a "wild Yankee Abolitionist," but a sober Union county Dutchman, who wrote it, we remark that our friends in other States all seem to forget one very important fact, and that is, that we had to eucounter not only all they had, but in addition we had to battle with a STATE PRIDE worth to Slavery 30,000 votes, and without which it could not have obtained the vote of Penn'a on that side. A State always with the President elect, but never having one of its own-a State of the number and power of Penn'a-any one who knows human nature must see would make a desperate effort to make one of her sons, President, the first opportunity that presented. Any other than one from this State, we thought and still think would have lost it to the Democrats and insured it for Fremont.

Judge M'Lean was the choice of the Delegates from this State in the National Convention, but we honestly yielded to the decision of the majority.

While the Buchanan party made a show of opposition in all the Free States, their REAL STRENGTH was sagaclously concentrated upon Pennsylvania and other Border States. Feeling sure of the South, they rightly judged that Penn'a and one other Free State would be sufficient to carry the day. Hence their strongest men were sent here-Clerks at Washington and negro owners in Carolina were taxed to swell the immense fund "to carry Pennsylvania."

With all these peculiar and special drawbacks, Buchanau's maj. (if any) over all is less in his own State than in Indiana-less than 500! Consid- the way they will be swallowed up.

ering how other Border States voted, we merit more praise than censure in our peculiar position.

Vhile the great metropolis of New York gives her 30,000 for the Slaveocratic favorite, she must not wonder if our great city-still further South -follows her example.

New England will observe that with the superior advantages of New Jersev, she gave a less per cent. of her vote for Fremont, than did Penn'a.

So long as Illinois has its "Egypt," Indiana its "Nubia," and Ohio has its Darke and Hamilton and Hocking, it does not become them to talk or print too much about our Greene and Northampton and Berks.

Here we may be told that the reason why Fremont did not succeed in those localities in the other States, was because the people were misledslow to change-interested personally in Slavery-afraid of Disunion and of being overrun by Negroes-illegal and Catholic votes-deceived by the Filimore leaders." &c. &c. We can not deny the force of these "powers of darkness," but we most respectfully ask if all these reasons were not quite as operative in Penusylvania as any other Free State? and if it extenuate their failures, may it not ours also? -Here we may be met by friends

in other counties of this State, where they were entirely successful, and a comparison between themselves and other counties suggested. But let it be remembered that in all the Border States, Fremont carried the Northern and Buchanan the Southern sections. The common school system is not 21 years old in our State, but the settlers n our Northern counties brought the fruits of the system with them, and the hearts of the people had been prepared by years of previous reflection and discussion for the late contest. And vet Tioga has a mis-named "Liberty" township, with its 60 or 70 maj, for Buchanan ; Bradford her "Wilmot" district voting Anti Wilmot ; Su-quebanna her Apolacon and Silver Lake. her Lathrop, Liberty and Choconutvoting something like Lehigh and Monroe counties. Until ail these dark points in their own midst are politically evangelized, they who are of one language and "send the schoolmaster abroad," should not reproach those sister counties where different languages prevail, and where as vet the value of a school-master is not assessed above nine dollars a month.

Union-the only Fremont county in it is admitted on all hands has done her duty, at least comparatively. We therefore have a right to be heard in remonstrating against the unadvised censures cast upon our friends in portions of the State where our vote was small. Such censure is both unjust and impolitic. We had PECULIAR, we had much the GREATEST obstacles, to overcome; and in no State did the Republicans contest the field more nobly than in our own. Now to add to the taunts of their enemies, the reproaches of their friends, is not the way to encourage the gallant few in the strongholds of the opposition. They need your sympathy, encouragement, and applause, instead of harsh incorrect denunciation. It is true that Pennsylvanians are not fast to move; but they do love Liberty; and let efforts be FORTHWITH made, by sensible speakers and judicious publications, to spread true Republican doctrines, and good results will in due time appear in our State.

The effort to defeat Buchanan by a union of his honest opponents, was successful as far as it was effected in New Jersey, Illinois and Iowa, and by it we gain two Anti-Slavery Governors and other important power. In Ohio, Republicans felt strong enough to go alone, but lost several Congressmen, and have but 15,000 instead of their 75,000 majority of '54. In Indiana and Pennsylvania, the union failed by a few thousands votes only... and IN THAT PAILURE, THE LAST BATTLE ALSO WAS LOST!

Without croaking over the past, or lowering our standard an inch, as in the past so in the future we shall use all honorable means to induce honest men and true patriots-whatever mere party name they may prefer-to support Republican men and Republican measures.

A BUCHANEER ON THE BIBLE.-I. N. Morris, a candidate for Congress, in a speech at Quincy, Ill., on Saturday previous to the election, said : "If we bast the Black Republicans on Tuesday, they will cease to exist, aye, be swallowed up in the political whirlpool as the children of Israel were in the Red Sea." Yes; that's just

Messra, Editors :- Profs, Johnson and

Frost have expressed a desire to hold a musical convention in our town, provided we raise them a hundred dollars. They propose holding it some time in the month of January next, which makes it necessary to have the required amount subscribed as early as possible. Most of us are acquainted with the modus operandi at these con ventions, but for the benefit of those who are not, and with the hope of awakening an interest and engaging the assistance of many in our own town, neighboring towns and the surrounding country, I will briefly state it. The company, consisting of Profs. Johnson and Frost, Miss White house and Miss Rawson, meet the mem bers of the Convention, say at nine o'clock A. M. and sine until twelve-meet again in the afternoon and also in the eveningthus making three sessions per day and each three hours in length, for four or five consecutive days. Concerts are then giv en for defraying the expenses, and the overplus, if there be any, is taken care of by the Professor himself. The advantages growing out of such practice under in structors of so great eminence, is surnrising -to the troth of which we have the testimony of the people of Danville, Munev, and of whatever town this company have visited. We therefore earnestly in plore the material, as well as active exertions of our town's people in behalf of the enterprise. The reward will be great: the standard of a most sacres and refining science elevated, and we may then have music in our Churches befitting their more than ordinary elegance. The time fixed upon is, in a business point of view, a dull senson of the year, and is especially convenient for ladies and gentlemen living in the country. We urge you, then, to call on Mr Jos. L. Yoder, who has one list of names numbering twenty-five, and there will be other papers soliciting subscriptions circulated through the town. We shall expect, indeed we have the promise of about thirty names from Mifflinburg .-Our Selinsgrove friends have already man ifested a readiness to join us. Shall we not have a hundred names in Lewisburg? That alone, at a dollar each, would secure us the Convention.

The editor of the Sunbury American has been visiting our town, and in his paper of the 20th inst. gives the following favorable notice of one of the "institutions" of Lew-

Lewisburg Court House.

While in Lewisburg on Monday last, we visited the new Court House which is almost completed. The building is on that reflects the highest crudit on the liber ality and enterprise of our Lewisburg neighbors, who have in this, as well as in a number of other instances, given evidence what perseverance can accomplish. The new Court House exceeds anything of the kind in Northern Pennsylvania, and in point of convenience and neatness in style, as few if any superiors in the State .-The cells of the prison departments, are in the basement story as is also the kitcht the Sheriff. On the first floor ar offices of the Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, Sheriff, Commissioners an others, with fire proof vaults adjoining and at the lower end, the parior and din ing room, &c , of the Sheriff. On the se adfloor is the Court room, which is a spa cious and handsome hall, conveniently ranged. On the same floor and above, are rooms for the Grand and Traverse Ju rors, witness room &c. Every apartment is warmed by registers with heated air, generated by two furnaces in the basement The building is of brick 100 fee long by 50 in width, and is a model for compactness, utility and architectur It was designed after a similar structure in Camden N. J. Mr. Palmer is

MASONIC.

At the last regular meeting of Charity Lodge No. 144, of A. Y. M., the following offi ers were elected to serve during the

ensuing Masonie year: Rev. R. A. Fink, W. M. J. W. Pennington, S. W. G. Y. McLaughlin, J. W. Secretary. ler'addin, T. H. Fisher,

The members of the Lodge are re quested to meet in their Hall on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the officers elect will be inaugurated.

THEO, McFADDIN, Sec.

West Branch History. We are informed by the author that the first edition (and as the work is not stereo typed, the only edition which-will be printed) of the History of the West Branch Valley is already more than half exhausted, consequently persons who wish to se-

cure a copy of this truly valuable work,

had better do so soon.

John H. Mears, the companion of the late Dr. Gardiner in his United States, since he obtained his portion of that plunder, has been a wandere and lost and squandered all his money.—
At length he became a trafficker in small wares, and took his goods from one place to another in the various train ons that go through Mexico. A few week ago, he was accompanying one of these trains from Nieves to Monterey, and on ir way it was attacked by the savages and Mears with his family and severa other persons were murde,ed.

The best and most conclusive reason for an effect that we ever remember to have heard, was given by a "one idea" Dutch man, in reply to a friend who remarked Hans, you have the most feminine cast of countenance I have ever seen."-"Oh, yaw," was the reply. "I know the reason for dat—my mother was a woman.

J, A. Galligan, a young Irishman arrived in New York three years ago with \$13,000 given to him by his father. A day or two since he drowned himself, and 75 cents of his last dollar were found on his person. The rest had been dissipated. | difficulty, to keep the oven at work at all times. We have eaten the bread, and ther it is patented, we have not learned.] | thank God for their deliverance !

Chester and Delaware district for Congress in 1854, in Delaware county.

Hickman, Dem., had 1969 votes. Broomall, Whig, 1882

87 Hickman's maj. In '56, Hickman had just 1969 again. Bowen, Repub., 1882

87 again ! Hickman's maj. (Each year, an "American" ran off enough votes to elect Hickman.)

-In Oct. 1856, for Prothonutary of Union county, Roush had 235 votes in White Deer township, and just 235 maj. in the county.

In Nov. following, Fremont had 337 votes in Lewisburg, and just 337 maj. in Union county

Cheap Bread for the Million! A Revolution about Home!

In Brooklyn, on the corner of Fulton avenue and Elm Place, there is now in successful operation one of the great inventions of the age-"BERDAN'S AUTOMATIC OVES." We say this, bearing fully in mind the Railroad, the Magnetic Telegraph and the Photograph; and when we tell our readers that among the other advantages eccured by this Oven, is the reduction of the Price of Bread from farty to fifty per cent, they will not wonder at the rank which we assign it.

Our renders must rid themselves of all notions and prejudices, just or unjust against "machine bread," "steam baked bread," and the like. The bread produced at this oven is made in the ordinary way. and baked in a brick oven by radiation, or heat applied from a brick surface, just as the bread is which is made in the old fireside brick oven. It is not raised by any new fangled chemical invention, but with yeast; and it comes from the even baked through and through and not burned.

The Oven is of brick, eighteen feet long,

sixteen feet broad, and thirty two ft high,

having a lower and upper storey. Underneath the oven is a furnace from which the heat is conducted to and through the oven by means of fire brick tubes; and the furnace is so constructed and arranged that by means of a self-acting damper attached to a piece of metal which opeus and shuts, as the metal contracts and expanis, the heat in the oven can be regulated and kept constantly at the same temperature. The mercury stood at 292 degrees at the time of our visit. Four doors or entrances to the oven, two in the lower and two in the upper storey. Within platforms support thirty two bread-pans Outside, and by the doors of the oven, are cars and oven doors are moved by the same power that moves the endless chain.

Thus our readers have as plainly as we can describe it, the Automatic Oven in repose. When it is put in motion, one of the oven-doors rises of its own accord, an empty pan trundles out of the oven and is placed upon the tender-car, by which it is carried to a door on the other side of the oven. A pan containing sixty loaves of dough is placed on this car. The door opposite to which the car is, opens, and the loaded pan at once moves into the oven; the door instantly closes after it, and the pan commences its revolution upon the endless chain. Immediately after the close of this door, the other door opeus, and another empty pan moves out, is filled takes its station like its predecessor at the to the consumer of \$2.50 per barrel, in the paus siways entering at one door and all the pans are loaded, a pan of baked bread comes out and dumps itself at one door of the oven as fast as the dough is put in at the other door. The sight of the cars full of baked bread as they emerge quietly and slowly from their fiery furnace and deposit their rich freight, all brown and fragrant, in the baker's basket, all without the aid or intervention of a single hand, is very interesting and gratifying.

Thus much of what is to be seen; but it is worth while to consider what this invention will effect in so important a matter to the private individual and the political economist as the supply of bread to large communities. Reliable statements the first day, one hundred and sixty loaves and calculations show that Mr. Berdan's oven will bake five hundred barrels of flour | culty; since when the orders have so steaddaily. The oven is kept continually heat- ily and rapidly increased that over thired, and at the same temperature, not varying five degre ., unless a different temperature is desired. The machinery is kept constantly in motion. Baking is thus going on continually. We have inquired of experienced bakers who inform us that cents .- N. Y. Family Courier. dough for baking can be supplied without

Coincidences. - In the election in the compared it in quality and quantity with that of four of the best bakers in New York. Its quality is much superior, both on account of the thoroughness with which it is baked, and its sweetness, and in quantity the loaves from Mr. Berdan's oven were from forty to fifty per cent. heavier than those furnished at the same price by ordinary bakers. The loaf, too, cuts much less to waste than the ordinary loaves. It is stated on scientific authority that

> a large percentage of the nutritious properties of bread escape by the process of baking in the ordinary oven, and that the same are retained in the bread baked in the Automatic Oven. The fact can be ascertained by analysis. Now, suppose this oven can bake 250 barrels of flour into bread in twenty-four hours-one balf of its capacity-What is the actual expense, per day of twenty-four hours, for running this baking machine and turning 250 barrels of flour into good and wholesome bread of the best quality? We cannot make it more than forty cents a barrel, and the inventor claims that it will be greatly less Compare this with cost of baking as now carried on, and the difference in the aggregate is startling. In Brooklyn, before Mr. Berdan's oven was put in operation (we have been informed that many bakers have enlarged their loaves since) the price of bread to the consumer was double the price of flour to the baker-that is, the consumer was charged from \$7 to \$8 a barrel for baking. Now this profit at first view appears enormous, and we are ready to condemn the baker at once for exactions upon the staff of life. But let us examine fairly into the baker's business, and see if he can afford to charge much less. Twenty barrels of flour a week or three barrels a day, is more than is baked by the majority of our bakers. Hence it will be seen that the baker with one ordinary oven is obliged to pay his men and all his expenses, and support himself and family, out of the profits he makes upon baking three barrels of flour a day; and if, in addition to all this, he makes a fair profit, which he ought to do, it does not appear that he could afford his bread at a price much less. There are, we believe, at least three bundred bakeries in the city of Brooklyn. The competition in baking is great, and in such cases, prices are not, generally, far from what affords a fair remunerative profit.

It will at once be perceived that the advantage of Mr. Berdan's oven consists in. 1st, the concentration of the business un der one roof, which is scattered over the the oven is an endless chain, to which are city in three hundred tenements-thus attached arms, and upon which thirty two saving in rent alone more than one hunforms are laid, about two feet apart. This dred thousand dollars per annum. 2d. chain can be moved either by hand or by Saving in labor. More than twelve hunsteam power, (the latter being used in the dred men are now employed in the differpresent case,) and revolves perpendicularly ent bakeries in Brooklyn. Fifty men in through the oven at just the rate of speed Mr. Berdan's Mechanical Bakery will bake revolution. By means of a conical cylinder in the labor of baking is almost incredible the time of the revolution is regulated to but it is nevertheless true. The difference the fraction of a minute. The thirty-two in fuel is equally noteworthy. Suppose it costs the bakers of the city, on an average seventy-five cents a day for fuel (we betwo waiting or tender-cars, and all these lieve it costs a dollar), at that rate the fuel for baking the bread of Brooklyn costs \$275 per day. Mr. Berdan's oven a d engine consume but one ton of coal a day. at \$5 or \$6 per ton. We need look no further to understand why bread by this Mechanical Bakery can be afforded to the the small bakers, and leave a fortune every

year to the inventor. We understand that Mr. Berdan purposes to charge at wholesale for bread of the first quality, but one dollar, per barrel of flour, for baking-that is if he purchase flour at \$7 he makes it into good bread for \$8, and the wholesale dealer, who takes it at the bakery, pays no more. Now the consumer will pay one cent a loaf more to the retailer. This will amount to about at once with its freight of dough, and then \$1 50 per barrel in addition, making a cost first door, and follows after in the same stead of \$7, as he is now charged-a diffmanner until the thirty-two cars are filled; e-ence of \$4 50 per barrel, or, to the consumers of bread in the city of Brooklyn, issuing at the other From the time that of more than Eight Hundred and Fifty

Thousand Dollars a year. It will be seen that the importance this invention can hardly be overrated A reduction of nearly one-half in the price of the great staple of daily food, introduces in fact a new phase in political economy. The ability to make half that reduction would have postponed, if not averted, the French Revolution. The subject is of sufficient moment to command the attention and the practical co-operation of men of intelligence and capital.

As to the practical working of the invention, we may say that the oven has been in operation about a fortnight. On were baked and got rid of with some diffiteen thousand loaves are now delivered to bakers daily. And we learn that complaints having been made that the loaves are inconveniently large, they are to be reduced somewhat in size and sold at four

[The cost of this machinery, an I whe-

For the Lexisburg Chronicle A Hot-Bed.

MR.CHRONICLE-I have long regretted that Farmers so generally neglect their alone," said a liquor dealer, when urged

fruits-as sweet 10 atnes, melons, &c.

The Unexpected Visitor.

EXTERPRISE.

"RUNNING A SAW." belonging to the Dexter Patent.

eyes. Poor Lucy was glad her father did to save it from universal reprobation. not leave her this sad spring time. And FASHIONABLE MUSIC. -" What's that? is it a wonder that the old man found a It's music. Well, that's artificial, tootion? There seemed a strange spell in that old Bible, that drew him to Lucy's side to listen to her clear, rich voice as she read therefrom; and the worldly old communion with the spirit of his dead wife-that time-worn Bible the golden link between them.

It was a bright morning in May; the hands had all started down the river except one, and he had gone to a place mill, about balf a mile distant, in the all animated nature around her.

While Lucy was thus wending her way.

there. On her near approach, however, | nul triumph."-Securd. she discovered the bear, apparently asleep. On THE DEVIL'S SIDE, NOW !- We Where was her father? The thought was heard an appedote, the other day, of the horror to her-his rifle was on the hooks | Hon. R. Teombs, which as the newspapers against the ceiling of the log house she say of anything particularly rich, is "to had left! But she neither screamed nor | good to be lost?" The Senator was then fainted. A thought struck her, and she a Representative-an old line Whig Repdarted towards the mill; the next moment, resentative-who was doing battle manshe was able to hoist the big gate, and the fully, against the old line Democracy ! saw instantly started off with great speed. Well, he chanced one day to meet his Bruin roused up at the noise. He shook friend George Pierce, now Bishop, and achimself violently, and uttered a warning costed him familiarly as follows: "Friend growl; but on dashed the saw at a furious George, if strikes me that you and I are enrate. The bear looked steadfast at the gaged in pretty much the same calling.glittering blade, and began to show HIS You are fighting the Devil and I am fightteeth, too ! then, raising himself on his ing the Democrata!" The Sonator has hind legs, he swaited the advancing foe! since gone over to the other side!- Ga. The saw moved steadily on-on-on !until at last the enraged bear sprung for- ACHILD's COMPROMISE. - A clergyn a ward with desperate valor, and grasped who bad been staying for some time at his great paws around the gleaming steet! the house of a friend of ours, on going An instant, and all was over! The bear away called to him little Eddy, the fortfell apart, sawed in two pieces !

with a running mill-saw, and devoney to lake a Testament, and I know I should

Beleated for the Lewisbury Chronicle It Won't let us Alone. " Von let it slone, and it will let you

GARDENS-the most profitable part of any to abunden the traffic. But this is not so. farm, whether we look at comfort or profit. There are thousands who let liquor alone. Hot beds are scarcely ever seen in coun. and yet suffer immensurable evils in contry gardens, and our summers are too short sequence of its use by others. In proof to perfect some of the best vegetables and of this, what an array of startling facts might be adduced! Mrs D. is a lady of If some of your readers would furnish education and accomplishments. The first instruction how to make a proper hot bad, few years of her married life were pleasat small expense, I think it would be a ant, prosperous and happy. She had a good service, not only to farmers, but to kind and affectionate husband, and an inall who have gardens. I am anxious to teresting and lovely family of children. make one myself, but do not know how. But "the worm of the still" invaded that happy fireside, and spread desolation and misery over that circle. The bushand and father acquired an apperite for strong drink. The habit mercased, his business Among the first settlers of the Susque- was neglected, his property wasted, and he hanna valley, was one John Cutler, who became a loatheome drunkard. Things built the first house nour where the village grew worse, till Mrs. D. was reduced to of Unadilla now stands, on the opposite atter poverty, and her husband was sent side of the river. He also built near by a to prison for an offence committed while saw-mill, and employed many hands, whom in a drunken spree. Now observe, Mrs. he mustered in his own valley and that of D. and her children let liquor alone, but it the Delaware. He superintended the did not let them glone. So of a host of running of his lumber, was himself an tax payers. It has been shown beyond all expert steersman, acquired a large prop- reasonable doubt that three-fourths of the erty, and purchased many acres of heavily eriminal prosecutions and seven eighths of timbered land on both sides of the river the entire pauperism in the land, may be traced to strong drink. Of course three-In the Spring of 1800, Old John, as he fourths of the expense of the whole syswas called decided to trust his lumber to tem of criminal jurisprudence, the cost of a friend, and stay at the mill himself, our juils, penitentiaries, and prisons of His wife had died the winter previous, every description, are fairly to be put down and he did not like to leave Lucy alone. to the use and abuse of liquor. If liquor Lucy was a dark-haired, sprightly girl of would let those alone who let it alone, how fifteen, and managed her father's house much suffering would be saved! How with order and neatness; but she missed many wives and children now desolate and her mother sadly, and spent much of her wretched, would be cheerful and happy ! time in turning over the leaves of a time. It is wisdom then to put under the ban of worn Bible, on the little stand near her prescription an enemy that has wrought mother's arm chair, and reading verses so much mischief, desolated so many firemarked by her hand, with tear dropping sides, and has not one redeeming feature

mysterious pleasure in the same occupa- it's scientific—they say it's done by rule. Jist look at that ar' gal at the piany ! Gosh tew snakes! First comes a little German thunder-good airth and seas, what a crash! It seems as if she'd bang the instrument in the success Transcription guess she's vexed at somebody, and is pegging into the puny jist out o' spite. Now comes singin'; see what faces she makes -how she stretches her mouth open like a barn door, and turns up the white of her eye like a duck in thunder. She's in muexpected back till the next evening. Old sical costacy, is that gul; she feels good all John took his dinner-basket, and, bidding music. O, it's divine, and she's an angel. over; her soul is going out along with that Lucy not to be lonesome, set out for the Pd fall in love with her; but as I am a man, at least what's left of me, I'd just as soon fall in love with one that's a leetle. soon as he was gone; but the grief storm soon tall in love with one that's a feetle, just a bettle more of a woman, and a leetle soon went by, and tying on her hood, she less of an angel. But hallo I what under too went forth into the "clearing." The less of an angel. But, hallo! what under sun shone brightly, and morre high was bled in the budding tree tops, as she half goin' down her own throat, to gain strength, unconsciously entered the forest and took and here it comes out as deep tened man's, the foot path to the mill. Lucy's heart while that dandy feller along sale of her grew lighter as she strolled along, now is singin' what they call falsetter. They stooping to gather wild flowers that grew sings like a man, and that screamer like a by the way, or pausing to listen to the by the way, or pausing to listen to the universal hymns of praise that arose from this is fashion; but hang me if it's natar'." -- Som Slick.

her father had stopped the motion of the ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLImachinery of the mill, in order to go to CAN PARTY .- " I do not predict the times the rear of the building and remove some or seasons when one or other of the conconsumer forty per cent. cheaper than by slabs left there the previous night. In his tending political elements shall prevail. I absence, a huge black bear entered the know this, that this State, this nation and mill unobserved, quietly devoured John's this earth are to be the abode and happy dinner, and, just as quietly turning about, home of Free Men. Its bills and its valdeposited his great buik for a 'nap' upon levs are to be the fields of Free Labor. the very log in the midst of which the Free Thought, and Free Suffrago. That glittering saw had just been suspended in consummation will come when society is prepared for it. My labors are devoted As Lucy came in sight of the mill, she to that preparation. I leave others to was surprised that it was not going ; and cling to obsolete traditions and perish with looking about for her father, she caught a them if they must; but, in politics as in glimpse of the dark object lying on the religion, I desire to be with that portion half sawed log on the frame. She hastened of my fellow-men who hold fast to the forward, thinking her father might have truth with hope and confidence, enduring been taken suddenly ill, and lain down through all trials, to its complete and eter-

Il spart, sawed in two pieces! year-old son of the host, and asked what Alarmed at the sudden starting of the he should give him for a present. Eddy, mill, the father rushed back just in time who had great respect for the "cleth," to receive the fainting form of Lucy : but thought it was his duty to suggest some many years did they live to laugh at the thing of a religious natere; so he answerpluck of the bear in taking a "fair fight" ed besitatingly: "1-1-1-think I sho'd like a squirt gun !"

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