

# LEWISBURG CHRONIC.

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## THE CHRONICLE.

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### Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural.

Since the late Franklin Pierce declared, so long and so loud, that he would never permit the Slavery question to be re-opened, and then forthwith went to work to raise the greatest and worst Slavery agitation this Union ever saw, the People have learned to "put not their trust in Princes," or Presidents. Still, it is no more than fair to let every President state his position in his own words; and we have therefore copied our new President's first promulgation, in full, on this and 4th page of the CHRONICLE, and invite to it the careful attention of every reader. We may often refer to it, the four years to come.

We agree with the Tribune, that Mr. Buchanan makes one pledge which we are sure will be hailed with very general approval—that he will not be a candidate for a second term. We trust that the good old Whig principle, that no President shall be re-elected while wielding the patronage of the Federal Chief Magistracy, has at length received that stamp of public approbation which it merited.

We do not feel so sure, however, that a President who declines a re-election can have no inducement to go astray. Unhappily, commitments to unsound principles and iniquitous measures are often found or deemed requisite to secure a first as well as a second election; and many a man has got into a high station for the first time under a load of original sin which has weighed him down throughout his official career. We fear this is the case with our new President. Besides, Mr. Buchanan told Gov. Brown last summer that if he could "settle" the Kansas affair, and get in Cuba, he should be willing to yield up the ghost and give the ship of state to Mr. Breckinridge. Now, whether he prostitutes the powers of Government for the success of himself, Breckinridge, or any one else, in 1860, makes little difference. If—as J. Q. Adams did—he administers his power in accordance with his oath, without any design to aid any man or party, he will do well and right.

Mr. Buchanan glorifies the ready and implicit submission of the minority in the late contest to the declared will of the People, expressed through the forms of the Constitution. Does he not know that the praise he so justly bestows on the Republicans involves the deepest reproach to his own partisans, who so frequently and widely proclaimed in the late canvass that they would not submit if defeated—that Fremont's election would be the signal for resistance and disunion? Does he not know that he owes thousands of his votes to the fears of convulsion and disruption thus shamefully excited in the breasts of the timid and selfish?

Having cited his own election as a proof that the People are fit for self-government, Mr. Buchanan proceeds to declare therefore that every community should decide for itself whether to legalize or forbid Human Slavery. We do not perceive the legitimacy of this conclusion. If it be just and safe to let the whole community vote on a question gravely affecting its welfare and have the fairly expressed will of a majority prevail, then it must be wrong to fetter and gag a portion of that community, so as to allow it no voice at all in the decision of questions vitally affecting its own well-being. Just look at the reason of the case: The question to be decided is—Shall a portion of the people of Kansas and other Territories be slaves or freemen? Who are interested in this issue if not those whom it is proposed to hold in bondage? Yet the Nebraska-Kansas bill expressly excludes these from any voice or vote in the premises! It is democratic, we are told, to let the People decide for themselves; but the Blacks are not allowed to open their mouths on the vital question of their own freedom or slavery! How does this differ in principle from British aristocracy or Venetian oligarchy?

A majority may indeed have the power to declare that a part of the community shall be the life-long slaves of another part; but we must earnestly deny their right to do anything of the sort. The people of New York city might vote that the daughters of all immigrants landing at that port should be the victims of any citizen's unrestrained lust; but a popular vote of ten to one could never make that right, nor (in the highest sense) lawful. Majorities can do much; but no majority can overrule that eternal law, which says, "Render unto your servants that which is just and equal;" "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Mr. Buchanan tells us that Congress is not to exclude Slavery from any Territory. Mr. Jefferson told us the contrary of this; Washington, Roger Sherman, Rufus King, Elbridge Gerry, and nearly all the great men of the Revolutionary era, coincided with Jefferson; Marshall, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Taylor, all believed in the power or policy of preventing the spread of slavery, by Congressional interference. Mr. Buchanan himself did the same in

1819, and he professed to approve and uphold the Missouri Compromise, which did this very thing, down to a very recent day—certainly to within ten years. Is there a man living who believes he would have recanted these recorded positions of his better days if his Presidential aspirations had not required it?

Mr. Buchanan boldly denies to the People of Kansas any power to inhibit Slavery until they shall come to form a State Constitution. Well, Sir, those people have formed a State Constitution, and petitioned Congress for admission under it; the People's Branch of Congress voted for their admission into the Sisterhood of States; but they were spurned from the Capitol simply because that Constitution forbids Slavery. We know all about the pretex for this rejection; but they are just such as you and your present supporters contemned and set aside in the admission of Michigan. Had the Topeka Constitution legalized Slavery, three-fourths of its Congressional opponents would have been its warmest champions.

But the time when the People of a Territory shall decide the Slavery question for themselves "is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance," says the new President. Ah, Mr. Buchanan, it is of importance—great importance. With your Supreme Court ready to decide, as the mass of your party assert, that a slaveholder has the same right to take his slaves into any Territory and hold them there as slaves, and demand the protection of the law in so doing, as a freeman has to take his horse or ox there, the time when the People may exclude Slavery settles the whole question. The slaveholder plants himself on their soil in defiance of "Squatter Sovereignty;" the inhabitants of the Territory may be ten to one hostile to Slavery, but they must submit to see it coiling its folds around them without a show of resistance. It establishes itself wherever it will; the Territory is a Slave Territory in spite of itself; its laws are perforce slave laws; its institutions are irresistibly moulded and shaped by the genius of Slavery; how is it to escape from the slimy, scaly clasp of the serpent thus silently winding around it? Do you think the earnest advocates of Freedom in the Territories are fools? You may cheerfully submit—"of course you will—to the whole free disunion and one or two daughters on the bank of the Supreme Court may be ready to utter on this subject; but not one man who really desires the triumph of Freedom over Slavery in the Territories will do so. We may be constrained to obey as law whatever that tribunal shall put forth; but, happily, this is a country in which the People make both laws and judges, and they will try their strength on the issue here presented.

Mr. Buchanan promises to protect the People of Kansas in the enjoyment of "Popular Sovereignty." We shall be very glad to see this promise fulfilled. The innocence with which our new Chief Magistrate felicitates himself on the prospect of a speedy end of all agitation respecting Slavery, is refreshing. The overthrow of the Missouri Restriction, the subjugation of the People of Kansas to the despotic rule of the Missouri oligarchs by such gentle means as the fraudulent election of the bogus Legislature, the sack of Lawrence and the murder of many Free-State men, having brought us so near the Millennium, we shall see how speedily its inner sanctuaries is attained. Let us watch and wait. But let us whisper your ear, Mr. President, that true Peace follows Justice, and can not be secured by the most elaborate varnishes of legalized Wrong.

Mr. Buchanan reads us a lecture on the blessings of the Union, and the atrocity of calculating its value, which we trust the chronic disunionists (nine-tenths of whom voted for him) will take to heart. The new President proceeds to reprobate corruption in high places, deprecate extravagant expenditures, approve the reduction just effected in the Tariff, condemn appropriations for dubious enterprises, recommend an increase of our Navy (which we trust will not be made), and rather gingerly, apologizingly, and deprecatingly, and yet we are glad to see surely, recommend the construction of a Military Road to the Pacific—by which we trust he means a Railroad, though he is very shy of saying it. He avows himself opposed to meddling in the domestic concerns of other nations, except such meddling shall be essential to our own safety—an ominous and, we think, needless exception. He would have us treat all nations humanely and justly—that is, as he explains it, no worse than we treated Mexico in stealing Texas and making her sell us California by means of a clutch on her throat and a pistol at her ear. We think his illustrations will be held by foreign powers to weaken the force of his precepts.

The Cincinnati Platform says, "We expect of the next administration to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico." Take this in connection with the robber-argument for Cuba put forth by Mr. Buchanan in his Ostend Manifesto—with the slavery-extension operations of Walker and others, winked at by our Government—with the

pending offer of Forsythe, of Ga., to loan \$13,000,000 to distracted Mexico, as a pretext to seize more Slave Territory—and you will see reasonable fears that the Southern Disunion plots are on the fair road for trial by the new Administration.

Mr. Buchanan expresses an ardent desire for "the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world," with much more to the same effect. Now let us see what he will do towards "extending liberty." We will not ask him to go out of the United States. If he will make KANSAS FREE, he will do well, even if he leaves "the world" unimproved. If he will prevent the extension of Slavery by keeping down the Fillmore expeditions to enslave Mexico, Central America, Cuba, &c., he will do well. If he does none of these, but aids in strengthening the Slave Power in our midst, he will prove himself a cheat, a coward, and worthy of the fame of the man he succeeds. We hope he may disappoint the South, now, as much as he disappointed the North from 1844 to 1848!

—But our article is too long. While our fears, we confess, greatly exceed our hopes, we shall be glad whenever Mr. Buchanan does right, and trust he may meet with no factious opposition. And may that God who rules the hearts of all, be merciful to our land in the future, as He has been in the past, and save us from the fate of those Nations which oppressed their fellows, forgot Him, and did wickedness in His sight!

### New Cabinet Officers.

These confidential advisers of the President, and heads of the several Departments of Government, are of the first importance; but the timidity and irresolution displayed by Mr. Buchanan in their selection, is a poor indication of his executive sagacity and self-reliance. The South forbade his taking John W. Forney; Forney forbade J. G. Laney Jones; and it was not until Friday last that he finished his Cabinet, by the choice of Judge Black, of Penn., for Attorney General. The Judge is not much of a politician, and we fear may be as Southern as his comrades in his views; but he is an eminent Jurist, a man of rare talents, and on the whole perhaps the best selection made. The following comprise the cabinet which was organized without opposition, and all of whom on Monday took their respective stations:

From Free States.	From Slave States.
Lewis Cass, of Mich.	Howell Cobb, of Ga.
Secretary of State.	Secretary of the Treasury.
Isaac Toucey, of N. Y.	John B. Floyd, of Va.
Secy of the Navy.	Secretary of War.
John S. Black, of Pa.	Aaron Brown, of Pa.
Attorney General.	Postmaster General.
	Jac. Thompson, of Mo.
	Secy of the Interior.

The Free States, with more than two-thirds of the Voters, are in the minority in the Cabinet; and two of the three from the North (Cass and Toucey) are avowedly with the South and opposed in principle to the States which they represent. Black may prove faithful to freedom, but he is yet to be tried. The four Departments which administer the domestic affairs of the country, are all in the hands of the most ultra slaveholders' tools. They are men of only "fair to middling" calibre, but we believe were none of them prominent Nullifiers.

Whole Vote—Free States.....2,953,622  
Slave States.....1,137,723  
Majorities in Free States.....1,815,899  
Almost three to one in the North!

### The Supreme Court.

From Free States.	From Slave States.
John McLean,	Roger B. Taney,
of Ohio.	of Maryland.
Samuel Nelson,	James M. Wayne,
of New York.	of Georgia.
Benj. R. Curtis,	John Catron,
of Massachusetts.	of Tennessee.
Robt. C. Grier,	Peter V. Daniel,
of Pennsylvania.	of Virginia.
	John A. Campbell,
	of Alabama.

Here, again, we see two-thirds of the Voters are in the minority in that Court, called Supreme—the only appeal from which is to the People, whose servants make the Judges!—and one of the four from the North (Grier) Southern in his views!

NOTICE.—The U. S. Senate, the President's Cabinet, and the Supreme Court, are completely in the interest of the Slave Oligarchy! And the President, not only by his absorption in the Cincinnati Platform, but in his selection of a Cabinet which is manifestly unfair to a majority, has shown himself a facile instrument in the hands of the devotees of the dark idol of Human Bondage!

Do not wonder the Border Ruffians, the Slave Traders, the Kidnappers, and every Slave State but one, went for Buchanan! They know him.

Do not wonder Buchanan's election has stimulated the market for human flesh, and that slaves now bring a higher price than ever before!

Do not wonder, as intimated by Mr. Buchanan in his Inaugural, ANOTHER STEP IN SLAVERY AGGRESSION WAS IMMEDIATELY TO BETAKEN. The Slaveholders of the Supreme Court—as soon as Buchanan and Breckinridge were installed—hastened to announce the result of the next secretly planned movement upon the rights of the States and of the People. They by a sectional, party vote, have declared that the founders of the Constitution, the former Judges of the

Supreme Court, and the earlier Statesmen and Presidents, were all knaves or fools! These fourth-rate Slavery-spreading Judges attempt to decide that the supreme Congress can not prohibit the spread of such an enormous evil as Slavery, anywhere! and that Slaveholders may carry Slavery into Free States, and thus insult their sovereignty, injure their interests, and irritate the feelings of their citizens, with perfect impunity!

### The Missouri Compromise.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, was delivered to-day, by Chief Justice TANEY. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. They have decided the following points:

First—That negroes, whether slaves or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution. Second—That the ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory, on negroes not citizens by the Constitution. Third—That the provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress and "void," and of no legal effect to that end. In deciding these main points the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points: First—The expression "Territory and other property" of the Union in the Constitution, applies "in terms" only, to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Second—The rights of citizens of the United States, emigrating into any Federal Territory, and the power of the Federal Government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress. Third—As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in "Federal territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution. Fourth—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return, his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri, and therefore as he could not sue in the Courts of the United States, the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Justice NELSON stated the merits of the case, the question being whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri with his master to Illinois, with a view of temporary residence, worked his emancipation. He maintained that the question depended solely on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed.

Justice CATRON believed the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He argued that Congress could not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude one species of property it could another. With regard to the Territories ceded, Congress could govern them only with the restrictions of States which ceded them, and the Missouri Act of 1820, violated the leading features of the Constitution, and was therefore void. He concurred with his brother Judges, that Scott is a slave, and was so when the suit was brought.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the U. S. Supreme Court, this morning, Justice McLEAN delivered his views, arguing that slavery is limited to the range of the State where established by mere municipal law. If Congress deems slaves or free colored persons injurious to the territory, they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therein. The power to acquire territory, carries with it the power to acquire it. The master does not carry with him to the Territory, the law of the State from which he removes—hence the Missouri Compromise is constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of the freedom of Dred Scott and his family, who were free under decisions for the last twenty-eight years.

Justice CURTIS dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and gave his reasons for dissenting. He maintained that native-born colored persons can be citizens of the State, and of the United States; that Dred Scott and his family were free when they returned to Missouri; that the power of Congress to make all needful regulations respecting territory, was not, as the majority of the Court expressed, limited to territory belonging to the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but has been applied to five subsequent acquisitions of lands; that Congress has power to exclude slavery from the Territories, having established eight Territorial Governments without it, and recognized slavery in six, from the days of Washington to John Quincy Adams.

These opinions occupied five hours in delivery. Justices Wayne, Grier, Camp-

bell, and Daniel, had papers expressing their views on certain points of the opinion of the Court, but did not read them. The Court then adjourned until the time fixed by law.

### Scene in Congress.

The two houses of Congress met Feb'y 11th in the House of Representatives, and through their tellers, proceeded to count and declare the vote for President and Vice President. The correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the proceedings:

"We have had one of the most exciting and interesting day's proceedings ever known in the American Congress. Under the requirements of the constitution, and a previous joint resolution, the Senate entered the Representative hall a little after noon, preceded by the President *pro tem* who was escorted to a seat on the right of the Speaker. Before the Senate came in quite a spirit of excitement prevailed. A number of propositions had been submitted and overruled. Mr. Marshall of Ky., rose and with great meek gravity inquired if nothing touching the public interest was in order on this solemn occasion? (Bursts of laughter.) Mr. Elliot asked if it would be in order for the American party to withdraw Mr. Fillmore. (Uproarious merriment.) Mr. Whitney wished to inquire why the Public Building Investigating Committee was not still alive. Mr. Letcher proposed, as a compromise, a committee to make a post mortem examination. The Speaker ruled compromises especially out of order. (Roars of laughter.)

THE LATEST FRAUD.—We informed our readers months ago that Mr. Strickler, a Democratic Collector of Tolls on the State Railroad was a defaulter to the amount of \$53,000. He took it to speculate with, in conjunction with John M. Bickel, late Democratic State Treasurer. He was a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000 when reappointed by the Democratic Canal Board, and Bickel knew it. His bail paid \$20,000 of the \$53,000, and now the Democratic House of Representatives have passed a law releasing his bail from the payment of \$35,000—the balance. The taxpayers will see how the Democracy are paying off the State Debt! This is rober democracy, and it will always be so until the Public Works are sold.—Perry

INAUGURATION COAT.—The Lancaster papers furnish the important intelligence that the coat worn by Mr. Buchanan on the occasion of his inauguration, was made by a Dutch tailor in that city; that it is lined with black satin, and furthermore, that "the stitching in the lining aforesaid, represents the thirty-one States, in stars, with the Keystone in the centre." If this coat don't save the Union, saltpetre can't do it. The New York Tribune is concerned to know, whether, among the extraordinary virtues of this coat it will do to "burn."

GEORGE PRABODY, a native of Massachusetts, now a London Banker, has given to the city of Baltimore an institute for the improvement of the moral and intellectual culture of the inhabitants thereof, which institute is to include a library, free lectures on science, art and literature, an academy of music, and a gallery of painting and sculpture. Also he makes provision for yearly prizes to the most meritorious graduates of the public schools. The sum of money is \$300,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—David Hume, of Virginia, proceeded to the Pension office, this morning, to demand a retraction of a charge by D. C. Lee, clerk in that office, that he (Hume) had picked Lee's pocket at the President's reception last night. Lee declined to retract, when Hume struck him with a stick. Lee thereupon shot him dead with a pistol, and soon after delivered himself to the officers. Great excitement prevails, particularly in the west end of the Government departments.

Child stealing, the New York papers say, is practised to a great extent in that city. Probably, on an average, two children a week are abducted from their homes while playing on the sidewalk, and are detained until the afflicted parents offer a reward for them, when the kidnappers bring their little victims to light and receive the money. They ought to receive a place in the State Prison.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD.—Mr. Buchanan was accompanied to Washington by his nephew and private Secretary, James Buchanan Henry, and his nieces, Miss Harriet S. Lane and Miss Hetty Parker. Miss Lane will remain at Washington to do the honors of the White House, but Miss Parker will return to take charge of Wheatland after the inauguration.

CRUSHERS ABOUT.—The New Orleans Delta, the organ of the Southern Democracy, says, "there will necessarily be an organized opposition in Congress from the commencement of Buchanan's Administration to the close, and that Jefferson Davis, (a democratic Senator), is the very man to crush a bad Administration."—Hurra for the Democracy—fighting, already.

PRINTERS' ASYLUM.—The Typographical Society of Philadelphia has taken preliminary measures for the establishment of an asylum for superannuated printers and the widows and orphans of deceased printers.

## Presid't Buchanan's INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear before you this day to make the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore to our country and to our fellow citizens the peace and the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their potent support, and sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate the best, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire, ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and general interest. But when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited to the world a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy consequence, then, was it for Congress to apply this rule, "that the will of the majority shall govern," to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories.—Congress is entitled to legislate slavery into any territory, but to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is a matter of but little practical importance; besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I may be thought it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. Be this as it may, it is the imperative and independent duty of the Government of the United States, to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion, by the vote. The territorial right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—ceasing of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that, under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves where it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Father of his country—will speedily be forever ceased? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, what an immense productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the time and energy ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago, excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are nearly forgotten. But the question of domestic Slavery, far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exist. In that event no form of government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object. It is an evil omen of our country's future, have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and actions from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault—the bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our Confederacy. Annihilate this trade, and its free progress, by the mere operation of a few of our States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are to themselves, sink into insignificance, when

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.  
**A DIRGE.**  
Till! till! the bell, with a mournful knell,  
For the hero, just departed,  
The noble KANE! long live his name!  
The gentle, lion-hearted,  
Emblazon his name on the walls of fame,  
Speak it in hall and cot,  
His deeds rehearse, in glowing verse,  
In every pleasant spot.  
Let a nation weep and its vigils keep  
O'er the dust of the honored KANE,  
From the very North let a wail come forth,  
For the one thus early slain—  
Who perished life 'mid the angry strife  
Of Polar storms and snows,  
To seek for one, who, alas! had gone  
To his long, long, last repose.  
Let Science mourn for him now borne  
To the dark, deep, lonely tomb,  
Who'll no more voice with this that breathe  
Strange lore from lands unknown.  
But, his race here run, the goal he has won,  
Earth's laurels east meekly aside,  
With Heaven's bright throne the insignificance  
To him—the one Crucified.  
HARRISBURG, March 4, 1857. F.

### Be Kind to Your Wife.

Be kind to your wife. Think how, in the first blush of maiden beauty, she turned aside from the haunts of pleasure, and the caress of fond parents, and brothers, and sisters, to follow your fortunes thro' the world! Think with what blended hope and agony you followed her from place to place, watching her every look and pondering the meaning of her most careless tones, until, won by your importunity, she placed her hand so trustfully in yours, and said, "I am all your own!" Think of the cares, and anxieties and physical sufferings she has incurred for you! and do not desert her now, when her cheek is faded, her step has lost its elasticity, and she sits an uncomplaining watcher over your best interests, a self-incarcerated prisoner in her own home.

Merrily the music sounds, young feet trip lightly in the mazy dance, and joyous laughter rings along the walls; but she is not there. The curtain rises, and the far famed artiste comes forth to charm the listening crowd with her melodious song—but she is not there. The orator rises before his rapt audience, his rich, deep tones of eloquence floating away along the crowded passages, and curling upwards as a voice of incense to the vaulted roof—but she is not there. Art opens her new stores and displays her wonderful creations on the glowing canvass; and in the speaking bust—your wife is a lover of the chaste and beautiful, but she is not there. Literature presents new leaves, from the fascinating pens of genius—the wife and mother has but little time to read.

No! there she lingers at home, a God commissioned watcher over helpless children; singing the babe to sleep, bending to catch the lisping voice of those dear ones who have a thousand imaginary wants, encouraging the quiet, and soothing the fretful. She is weary, but does not complain; her temples throb, but she does not heed their throbbing, as ever and anon she turns a wishful glance towards the door, for she expects her husband.

She expects you; and her whole world of happiness will be there when you arrive. Will you enter that room with a cold indifference? Will you utter a hasty word in her presence? Will you sit down with a frown on your countenance, or complain of the burdens you are called to bear? Will you thoughtlessly remind her of her faded beauty, or manifest surprise at her ignorance of many things now passing in the great world from which she has been excluded by her peculiar duties? Will you suffer the recollection of any more youthful, or more beautiful, to haunt you in home-hallowed precincts, or cross the white leaf of conjugal felicity with one unhallowed thought? Oh! remember your early love, your early promises; think how faithfully she has kept hers; love her as you ought, and she is still beautiful—beautiful in her pure motherly affections, her self-sacrificing devotion to you. Realize that she is all your own; that, throughout the wide world, you are sure of but one heart whose every chord is linked invisibly to a counterpart in yours; realize that upon her bosom alone you may weep out your sorrows in the day of trial, without the fear of being mocked.

Husband, love your wife! Gather her to your heart of hearts, as if in her were all your hopes of happiness combined; bless her daily for her patience and truth; stand up like a man between her and the rude, cold world, and teach your children to honor her, that God may honor you. In all the relations of life, there comes a parting hour! and we beseech you to live that, if it should be your lot to kiss her clay cold lips and lay her away in the grave for ever, you may lay your hand honestly upon your widowed heart and say—I have never wronged you!—Olive Branch.

The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, have fixed upon the 29th and 30th days of September, and the 1st and 2d days of October, 1857, as the times for holding the next State Fair. A Committee, of which the Hon. David Taggart is Chairman, has been appointed to receive proposals from towns and cities, whose duty it will be, if necessary, to proceed to such places as they may deem advisable, and to accept the proposition which they shall think best.

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