LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1857.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843....WHOLE NO., 682.

AT $1,50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

☞Some of our readers will no doubt recognize an old favorite in the subjoined song of "Tell him I love Him yet." "The Answer," originally appeared in a Charleston paper, and in language and expression is but little inferior to the other.

Tell him I love Him Yet.

Tell him I love him yet,
As in that joyous time!
Tell him I ne'er forget,
Tho' mem'ry now be crime.

Tell him when fades the light
Upon the earth and sea,
I dream of him by night—
He must not dream of me!

Green, green upon his brow,
The laurel wreath shall be,
A l tho' that laurel now
Must not be shared by me!

Tell him to smile again
In pleasure's dazzling throng—
To wear another's chain,
To praise another's song!

Before the loveliest there
I'd have him bend the knee
And breathe to her the prayer
He used to breathe to me!

Tell him that, day by day,
Life looks to me more dim;
I falter when I pray,
Altho' I pray for him!

And bid him when I die,
Come to my fav'rite tree;
I shall not hear him sigh—
Then let him sigh for me!

The Answer.

Tell her I love her yet,
With an unchanging soul,
Oh! how can I forget,
When mem'ry spurns control!

Tell her the by-gone time
Oft seeks my curtained sleep—
If dreams of her be crime,
My guilt is dark and deep!

Tell her I'd strive for fame,
If 'twere my truth to prove
And win a nobler name,
Were my reward her love.

But, ah! the laurel, now,
With all its glorious state,
Would bind an aching brow,
And mock my cruel fate.

Tell her no happy smile
May now my cheek illume,
Say, can the dead the while
Life's warm, warm glow resume?

Tell her I hope no more,
But still my faith retain—
The vow to her I swore,
I ne'er may swear again!

Tell her, her prayer for me,
Is lifted not alone;
Mine, too, in Heaven shall be,
Warm hearted as heaven.

Tell her when welcome death
Shall call me hence to part
Her name shall have my breath,
Her image light my heart.

THE CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1857.

WESTERN LETTERS.

[*A native of Buffalo Valley, well known as a Democrat, who has spent some eight or ten years in different Western States, writes to his brother in Lewisburg, a private Letter, from which we are permitted to extract the following.*]

APRIL 9, 1857.

* * * * For myself, I intend to locate in Missouri. She has as good soil as any Western State, and more timber; her coal, iron, lead, and other minerals can hardly be surpassed; she has a navigable stream through her entire center; and the Railroads now building tend largely to develop these resources and to attract Eastern men and capital. Look at the victory of the Emancipationists in St. Louis City and county, and see how long it will take to revolutionize the State, assisted as that party is by the great Northern emigration, especially from Iowa and Ohio. I have not found a pro-slavery man who did not concede that slave labor is unprofitable; yet their prejudices against the Yankees (or "d—d Abolitionists" as they call them) are so great that they will freely "bite their own nose to spite their face." In Northern Missouri, there has been and is a great advance in the price of lands.

As to Kansas, my greatest objection is the scarcity of timber, which all grows near the waters. Every Indian man, woman, and child is entitled to 200 acres of land, which they have selected along the streams, thus reserving the best of the lands, and leaving the open prairies for white settlers. The Indian reservations cover a large portion of the Territory; and the balance is to be sold to the highest bidder for their benefit.

The soil through Kansas is good, and parts of it beautiful; limestone seems to underlie it all; and there appears to be stones piled up for use along every ravine. Kansas is well watered, and a fine country for raising stock.

But I do not consider it safe to take property there, now. It is true, everything looks quiet; but how long it will continue thus, no man can tell. I never saw such bitter hatred as exists between the two parties. All that is wanting to create disturbances, is for the pro-slavery party to commence hostilities. The general feeling among the free state men is, if any of their own party commence war, to let them suffer; but if the slave-state party commences, to drive every man of them out of the Territory. The trouble is, the pro-slavery party have the law, or the semblance of law, on their side; while the free-state men contend that the legislature and laws are all bogus. These latter have never given in their property to the slave party assessors, and refuse to pay taxes. Some, in pro-slavery districts, it is true, are compelled to pay; but in the free-state districts, sheriffs can not sell property for tax or debt, for the reason that no man dare bid.

In my opinion, if Geary had been reappointed, and backed by the administration and troops, all difficulties might have been avoided. Both parties give him credit for having done the best he could under the circumstances. As matters now stand, it will take a young Jackson, and nothing less, to keep things straight.

The free state men have a large majority, and it is increasing at least one hundred a day; yet the election to be held on the 13th June will result in the election of pro-slavery Delegates, for the free state men don't intend to vote, because they don't consider the law a legal one. The consequence will be, there will be a Pro-Slavery State Constitution formed, which—without being submitted to the people for their approval—will be sent to Congress: whether Congress will sanction it, remains to be seen.

A few days before I went into the Territory, the last Free State prisoners escaped—one by his own exertions, who walked eight miles to Topeka, with his irons on. The people thought they had all escaped, but when they found there were three more in chains, they lent them some "outside pressure" by the help of which they escaped to Topeka, without an effort having been made to arrest them.

The track of the Border Ruffians can be followed by such landmarks as chimney stacks, and half burned logs. Many men who assisted in carrying on the war, now denounce the whole proceedings in the strongest terms, and say they were led into it by designing men and broken down politicians. At Independence, I heard two Kentuckians say that if ever a man deserved to be hung, Stringfellow does; and that the Georgians were the greatest set of thieves ever was in any country; and yet these two men contributed largely to the pro-slavery cause last summer.

It amuses me to hear the difference between the Northern and Southern Democrats. I have heard not less twenty men from the Southern States talk about the dissolution of the Union, and every man of them claims, that if ever the Union is dissolved, Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania will side with the South—and give their reason' which is, that the last Presidential Election was a direct issue on that question; they sided with the South then, and of course will again. * * R. M'C.

[A Member of the Free State Legislature of Kansas, a namesake of the Senior Editor of this paper, writes us as follows: and it is no small gratification to know, that of hundreds of his blood and name, all known to him voted "right" last Fall.—N.]

LAWRENCE, K. T. April 20, 1857.

* * * My father, his four brothers, and all their families, helped "roll the ball for Freedom and Fremont" in the old Empire State, last fall. Although he is 60 years old, my father intends to remove to this place next fall, and labor for liberty and the right.

I have been here a year and a half, and I can assure you that Kansas *must be free*. The General Government have not the power to *permanently* enslave us. A Pro-Slavery Constitution will be formed this summer, but the Democratic party *dare not* force it through Congress: if they do, their doom is sealed, and the great Republican party will march to certain victory in 1860—while Kansas, though in name a Slave State, would send Republicans to Congress, and pass local laws so oppressive that slave holders could not afford to bring their slaves here. Though crushed to the dust, now, I predict that Kansas will be in the van of the Republican cohorts of 1860. Truly yours, L. J. W.

SECRETARY STANTON reached Lecompton on the 8th ult., and entered upon his duties as acting Governor until the arrival of Walker. He delivered an "address" to the people, in opening which he announced himself as a native of Virginia and a resident of Tennessee, and then very cooly informed his hearers that *they might judge from this fact "of his proclivities."* He thought that the free State people were making a great mistake in not voting for Congressional Delegates, and, further, that the Constitution, there adopted, would pass Congress. He deeply regretted the disturbances that had occurred in the Territory, and hoped that there would be no further trouble, but maintained that the *laws of the Territorial Legislature, must be enforced*. Mr. Stanton is a fine-looking man, and, it is said, means to do about right; but the free State men are greatly disappointed in his speech, which betrayed, as they think, an unaccountable ignorance of Kansas affairs, and a hostility to the free State cause. It is mentioned as a singular fact, in connection with Mr. Stanton, that he followed Dr. Stringfellow, who delivered a pre-eminently pro-slavery address, holding that he had, as a National Democrat, two great objects in view—the first, to do all in his power to *make Kansas a slave State*, and, failing to do this, to *make it a Democratic free State*, WHICH IS ABOUT THE SAME THING.

From Philadelphia.

[Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.]

PHILAD., May 2, 1857.

A paragraph in your issue of this week, reminds me that in a few days our lawless city is to be blessed with a new set of officials—perhaps with two sets, in case the "stuffers" are successful, as in the District Attorneyship; but it excites no enthusiasm among our good citizens, that I can see; having made up their minds that, no matter who is in office, they are bound to suffer, they look upon the whole affair as belonging especially to the adjustment of the Statehouse row and the grogeries, and stay at home, but pay their increased taxes and account for the gross immorality and glaring disorder prevalent by the hackneyed opinion that the race is deteriorating, and men are worse, naturally, than they were in the "good old times." Yes, and men are not at their worst yet, if good citizens *will* continue to practice the "masterly inactivity" which has consigned the care of public peace and morals to the gross element that has ruled for years past.

Stroll with me an hour among the municipal officers, and I will point you out a score of men who administer the affairs of this "city of Penn," whose morals would turn a "cheek of darkness pale," and not one of whose autographs you would take as security for one years' subscription to the Chronicle.

The practices of our officials are so often commented on in public papers, at least those which are not under the control of grogocracy, that they are well known to the whole State, but the men themselves—blots on the face of humanity—are only known to us.

Since the advent of the present administration, the city government has presented the best illustration of sham democratic rule the country has ever seen.

With the strictest kind of grog laws, never was as much liquor sold illegally.

Brothels of the very worst kind are kept in every square, and just under the nose of the Mayor flourish at least a half dozen, where policemen of every grade may be found in dozens at any hour of the day, where they eat and drink and smoke and gamble and have a good time generally, at the poor law-breakers' expense.

With good wholesome enactments for the enforcement of a decent observance of the Sabbath, the newsboys are permitted to shout in your ears, and thrust in your face the abominations under the names of "Sunday Mercurys," "Despatches," "Transcripts," &c., which under the moral plea of being "set up" and printed on *week days*, disseminate the vilest scandal and the trashiest tales ever issued this side of Boston, (and it is a miracle the quantity of this pabulum the community devours.)

Taverns on the outskirts, and even in the heart of the city; and multitudes of segar shops; the miserable loafing places of lazy men, and aimless, unbred boys, which during the term of Judge Conrad's mayorality, dared not show their venomous heads during the sacred hours of the Sabbath, are permitted to remain open all day, and deal out moral and physical death with the most barefaced impunity; and any interference with this demoralizing traffic would be met at once by the aforementioned Sunday press, and the Democratic organs, as an interference with the *rights* of men, who are "only doing what preachers do—*earning their living on the Sabbath.*"

It reminds one of the Member of Parliament, who was addicted to sleeping in his seat, but having an interest in some bill before the House requested his colleague to wake him when it came up for discussion. Unfortunately some one happened to tread on his toes just as the Speaker was about putting a resolution which had been offered for the suppression of adultery. The somnolent Member jumping to his feet interrupted him with, "Mr. Speaker! a word before you put the question; it is of the utmost importance to me, as *one half of my constituents live by it.*"

The south of Ireland holds the balance of power here, and to them belongs almost exclusively the low rum trade, and as long as pot-house politicians are sure of their potent help to elevate them to place and power, Ireland must not be suppressed and citizens' *rights* must not be interfered with, and Democratic Mayors must appoint officers recommended by Democratic grogsellers, and Sunday laws are null.

We have a commission, also, for granting licenses, composed of good men and true, but it is all a farce. Of what use are laws, without men to enforce them?

The American element—I do not speak of the American party—seems to have no voice in our affairs. Our Custom officers are Irish, our Post Officers are Irish, our police officers are of the very latest importations; our gas, water, highways, and other business of the county, are all administered on the true Tipperary system, and the very basis of our municipal morals is—"whuskey!"

A friend of mine who practiced medicine in Ireland, once told me of an old woman, a servant in his family, who followed her son to Botany Bay. On her return, he asked if she had met any one there she knew? "Be me conscience!" replied Betsey, "*the whole county of Tipperary is out there!*" If Bets had ever visited Philadelphia and her official corps, she would have modified her answer somewhat.

I was going to say a word on the Mormon question—I lived in a colony of them once, for a year—but, as my letter is already long enough I must defer it till another time. Very truly yours, S.H.F.

PASSION.—A passionate person is always in trouble—always doing that which he regrets, and is ashamed of, in his calm, reflecting moments—always an annoyance to his best friends, and confessedly his own worst enemy. The indulgence of passion by parents especially, has a far-reaching and most pernicious influence. A parent who can not govern himself is totally unfit for the government of his children. A fretful, peevish mother will make her children like herself, and nothing less than a miracle can prevent it. An angry word, followed by a blow, goes far to fret, and provoke and sour the temper of children. Some writer says, with great pertinacity and force, "a parent who strikes a child in anger, is like a man who strikes the water—the consequences of the blow are sure to fly up in his own face."

Bathing.

Once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over; and, whether in summer or winter, that ought to be done with soap, warm water, and a hog's hair brush, in a room showing at least seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal, or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of a family physician. Many a man, in attempting to cheat his doctor out of a fee, has cheated himself out of his life; aye, it is done every day.

The best, safest, cheapest and most universally accessible mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once a week washing with the soap, warm water, and a brush, is as follows:

Soon as you get out of bed in the morning, wash your face, hands, neck, and breast; then in the same basin of water, put your feet at once, for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then with the towel which has been dampened by washing the face, feet, etc., wipe the whole body well, fast and hard, mouth shut, breast projecting. Let the whole be done within five minutes.

At night, when you go to bed, or whenever you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of skin which is essential to health, and which too frequent washing will destroy.

That precautions are necessary, in connection with the bath-room, is impressively signified in the death of an American lady of refinement and position, lately, after taking a bath soon after dinner; of Surgeon Hume, while alone, in a warm bath; and of an eminent New Yorker, under similar circumstances, all within a year.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The New Cent.

Since UNCLE SAM has first turned coiner upon his own account, no less than eighteen hundred tons of copper have been converted into cents, making in all about one hundred and fifty millions of pieces, bearing upon one side the effigy of Liberty, and upon the reverse the well known legend "One Cent." These "coppers" have done good service in their time: they have rewarded armies of youngsters for being good boys and girls; they have purchased ship loads of mint-stick, and mountains of gingerbread; they have afforded the broken down toper one more swig of "red eye;" they have come often just in time to buy bread for a famishing family; they have weighed down the contribution box at church; they have afforded to youths of a gaming turn the wherewith for a game of "pitch," and they have determined more than one destiny by the "toss of a copper." But soon this familiar old coin will be numbered among the things that were. In a few weeks, their tiny and more aristocratic successors—the latter having the old Copper blood crossed by an alliance with the Nickel family—will make their appearance in public life. They will at first be received with great favor, and dimes and even quarters will be "cut" for the sake of forming an extensive acquaintance with the parvenu coin; but "a cent's a cent for a' that;" they will soon lose their glitter and their novelty, and become as common and as vulgar as their big brothers, who were decreed out of fashion and out of existence by the XXXIVth Congress of the United States of America. One million of the new cents have been coined at the Mint, and as soon as two millions more are ready they will be paid out and put in circulation. This will be in about three weeks.

CHRISTIANITY and Cheerfulness should go together. The "good hope" that one's name is written in the Book of Life, that he is an heir of God, and joint heir with Jesus Christ, ought to fill his soul with a constant thrill of joy, giving him no time for sadness, no time to feel pain, no time for anything but to reflect upon the "glory that shall be revealed." Yet, how many there are, who profess to be expectants of that glory, who seem never to be blessed with the prospect! who always go bowed down with their heads as a bulrush, thus dishonoring God, giving to their enemies occasion to laugh, while they themselves drag out a wretched existence! Could such unhappy creatures but learn that it does no good to afflict the soul by reflecting upon a painful present, or a dark future; that it does no good to *create* an evil by fearing an *imaginary* one; that it makes a dark object no brighter to view it through a dark cloud, there would be less of suffering in our world, less complaint of God's providence, and society would assume that cheerful aspect that it should wear.

There is the same difference between the real and the ideal, that there is between a castle in Aryshire, and a castle in the air.

A Table Worth Preserving.

We subjoin a list which shows the ages of the respective Presidents at the time of their inauguration:

1—Geo. Washington,	April 30,	1786	—57
2—John Adams,	March 4,	1797	—62
3—Thomas Jefferson,	"	1801	—58
4—James Madison,	"	1809	—58
5—James Monroe,	"	1815	—57
6—John Q. Adams,	"	1825	—57
7—Andrew Jackson,	"	1829	—62
8—Martin Van Buren,	"	1837	—54
9—Wm. H. Harrison,	"	1841	—68
10—James K. Polk,	"	1845	—49
11—Zachary Taylor,	"	1849	—64
12—Franklin Pierce,	"	1853	—49
13—James Buchanan,	"	1857	—65

John Tyler was 52, and Millard Fillmore 50, years of age, at the period of succeeding to the Presidency by the death of Presidents Harrison and Taylor.

POLITICAL CALENDER—1857.

April 1. Rhode Island Election.
" 6. Connecticut Election.
" 15. Hundred days of N. Y. Legislature expire.
May 6. Connecticut and Rhode Island Legislatures meet.
June 3. New Hampshire Legisture meets.
Aug. 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas State Election.
" 6. Tennessee Election.
" 13. North Carolina Election.
Sept. 1. Vermont Election.
" 5. California Election.
" 14. Maine Election.
Oct'r 5. Tennessee Legislature meets.
" 5. Georgia and Florida Elections.
" 8. Vermont Legislature meets.
" 13. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana State Elections.
Nov'r 2. Georgia and Florida Legislatures meet.
" 3. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi and Wisconsin State Elections.
" 9. Alabama Legislature meets.
" 10. Delaware Election.
" 16. North Carolina Legislature meets.
" 23. South Carolina Legislature meets.
Dec'r 7. Congress meets.
" 7. Texas and Kentucky Legislatures meet.

THE PRESS AND GOOD BUSINESS.—There is no discount on this paragraph:

Some men advertise for a short time after they commence business, and think that it is sufficient; others intermit advertising after they have established a flourishing business by its aid. This is a mistake. From the moment a house ceases to advertise, however large its reputation and standing, it begins to decline. The changes are so rapid in this country, and the public mind is so constantly occupied for new applicants to its favor and its attention, that to be out of the papers, where everybody seeks for information on every subject, is to be forgotten. The press is daily more becoming a necessity, and its usefulness as an advertising medium is as constantly increasing. No man is wise, or just to himself, who undertakes to do business without availing himself of its advantages.

SPECIMEN OF VIRGINIA CHIVALRY.—In the third Congressional District of Virginia, Mr. Lipscomb announces himself as a candidate, in an address. He says he is a "progressive Democrat," and promises, if elected, to "cowhide the first northern rascal who dares to insult his constituents by making an offensive speech on the subject of slavery!" and that he "would like to have the pleasure of stripping the back of Burlingame." He promises to "treat the Northern bully worse than the lamented Brooks did his colleague in the Senate, old Sumner!"

LORD PALMERSTON.—A letter from a titled English *savant* to a gentleman of Philadelphia, speaks of the wonderful efforts, both of body and mind, maintained by Lord Palmerston, in his 73d year. "The leadership of the House of Commons," he remarks, "is enough for any man of any age. He accomplishes this, and a world of difficult and responsible work, besides mounting his horse, and galloping for a couple of hours, when he can, and walking home from the House of Commons every night, a distance of a mile and a half, whatever be the hour or the weather."

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—A writer, in speaking of "Tears and Smiles," beautifully says: "God made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes; for as laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears hinder sorrow from becoming despair and madness, and laughter is one of the very privileges of reason, being confined to the human species."

THE SABBATH.—It is very remarkable that the heathen nations who can be supposed to have no knowledge of the law or history of Moses, account one day of the seven more sacred than the rest. Hesiod styles the seventh day, "the illustrious of the sun;" and Homer says: "Then came the seventh day which is sacred or holy." Almost all nations who have any notion of religion have appropriated one day in seven to the purpose of public devotion.

The Black Swan (Miss Greenfield) gave a concert at Montreal, recently, and the Pilot says there was but one opinion about it, and that was one of unequalled praise.

Sidney Smith compares the whistle of a locomotive to the squeal of an attorney when Satan first gets him.

THINK.—The *Sunbury Gazette*, noticing the departure of a large company from that town to the Far West, truly says,

"Whatever may be said in praise of the western country, and however grandiloquently it may be spoken of as the great source of prosperity and power of the nation; we are of the opinion that the *East at this moment is paying dearly for the benefit of the West*, and that the hard times constantly complained of in the Atlantic States are in a great measure to be attributed to western emigration and western land speculation. In addition to the loss of a useful portion of our population, every emigrant takes with him an amount of money, which in the aggregate, sums up to millions annually, drained from the East, and lost to the business community of this portion of the country. Much of it gets into the hands of land speculators, and is employed in a continual succession of land speculations, without doing a particle of good to the real prosperity of the country."

George W. Johnson, one of the largest sugar planters of the Mississippi, below New Orleans, died recently, leaving an estate valued at 7,000,000. He has, by his will manumitted all his slaves, 1,200 in number.

An Act relating to Fees of Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, and Constables.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that from and after the passage of this act the fees to be received by aldermen and justices of the peace shall be as follows:

	cents
For information or complaint on behalf of Commonwealth, every ten words	1
Docket entry of action, on behalf of the Commonwealth,	10
Warrant or mittimus, on behalf of the Commonwealth,	25
Writing an examination or confession of defendant, for every ten words,	1
Administering oath or affirmation,	3
Taking recognizance in every criminal case,	20
Transcript in criminal cases, including certificate,	15
Returning same to court, for each mile circular actually traveled, to be allowed in only one case, at each session of the court,	3
Entering judgment, on conviction for fine,	10
Recording conviction or copy thereof, for every ten words,	1
Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture,	20
Bail piece and return, or supercedas,	15
Discharge to jailor,	15
Entering discontinuance in cases of assault and battery,	20
Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice,	10
Notice to master, mistress or apprentice	15
Hearing parties and discharging complaint,	25
Holding an inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forcible entry, for each day to each justice	1 50
Precept to sheriff, for each justice,	25
Recording proceedings, to each justice,	50
Writ of restitution, to each justice,	25
Warrant to appraise damages,	20
Warrant to sell strays,	20
Warrant to appraise swine,	20
Receiving and entering return of appraisement of swine,	5
Publishing proceedings of appraisers of swine,	50
Entering action in civil case,	10
Summons, capias or subpœna, each,	10
For every additional name after the first,	2
All witnesses' names to be put in one subpœna, unless separate subpœnas be requested by the parties.	
Subpœnas, duces tecum,	15
Entering return of summons and qualifying constable,	10
Entering capias and bail bond,	5
Every continuance of suit,	10
Trial and judgment in case of defence made by defendant or defendants,	25
Entering judgment by confession,	10
Investigating plaintiff's claim and entering judgment by default,	15
Taking bail,	10
Entering satisfaction, to be charged only when an actual entry is made on the docket,	5
Entering discontinuance,	5
Entering amicable suit,	10
Entering rule to take depositions of witnesses,	5
Rule to take depositions,	10
Interrogatories annexed to rules for taking depositions, for every ten words,	1
Entering return of rule,	5
Entering rule to refer,	5
Rule of reference,	15
Notice to each referee,	5
Entering report of referees and judgment thereon,	10
Written notice to a party in any case,	10
Execution,	15
Entering return of execution,	10
Scire facias in any case,	20
Opening judgment for rehearing,	10
Transcript of judgment and certificate	20
Return of proceedings or certiorari or appeal, including recognizance,	40
Receiving the amount of a judgment before execution, and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars,	10
If exceeding ten, and not exceeding forty dollars,	25
If exceeding forty dollars,	50
Every search where no service is rendered to which any fees are attached,	10
Entering complaint in writing in case of attachment, and swearing or affirming complainant,	15
Attachment,	20
Entering return, and appointing freeholders,	10
Advertisements each	15
Order to sell goods,	15
Order for the relief of a pauper, each justice,	20
Order for the removal of a pauper, each justice,	50
Order to seize goods for the maintenance of wife and children,	25
Order for premium for wolf or fox or other scalps, to be paid by the proper county,	15
Every acknowledgment or probate of deed or other instrument of writing,	20
Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture,	20
Assignment and making record of indenture,	20
Cancelling indenture,	10
Comparing and signing tax duplicates, each justice,	50
For marrying each couple, making record thereof, and certificate to the parties,	2 00
Certificate of approbation of two justices to the binding as apprentice of a person by overseer or directors of the poor, each justice,	25
Certificate to obtain land warrant,	50
Swearing or affirming County Commissioners, Assessors or other township or county officer and certificate thereof, to be paid by the county,	25
Administering oath or affirmation in any case not herein provided for	10
Issuing precept to lessee in landlord and tenant proceedings, justice,	15
Hearing and determining complaint, and all other services rendered therein,	50
Recording proceedings therein, each,	25
Issuing and receiving returns of writ of restitution, including entry thereof, each justice,	25

SEC. 2. The fees for services under the laws of the United States, shall be as follows, namely:

For certificate of protection,	50
Certificate of lost protection,	25
A warrant,	25
Commitment,	25
Summons for seaman in admiralty case,	25
Hearing thereon with docket entry,	50
Certificate to clerk of district court to issue admiralty process,	25

SEC. 3. That the fees to be received by constables, shall be as follows:

For executing warrant in behalf of the Commonwealth,	40
Conveying to jail on mittimus, or warrant arresting a vagrant, disorderly person, or other offender against the laws, (without process,) and bringing before justice, levying fine for forfeiture on warrant,	25
Taking the body into custody on mittimus where bail is afterwards entered before the prisoner is delivered to jailor,	25
Serving subpœna,	10
Serving summons notice on referee, suitor, master, mistress, or apprentice, personally or by copy, each	10
Executing attachment,	30
Arresting on capias,	25
Taking bail bond on capias, or delivery of goods,	15
Notifying plaintiff where defendant has been arrested on capias, to be paid by plaintiff,	10
Executing landlord's warrant, or serving execution,	25
Taking inventory of goods, each item,	1
Levying or destraining goods and selling the same, for each dollar not exceeding thirty,	5
For each dollar above thirty,	3
And one-half of the said commission shall be allowed where the money is paid after levy without sale; but no commission shall in any case be taken on more than the real debt, and then only for the money actually received by the constable, and paid over to the creditor.	
Advertising the same,	40
Copy of vendue paper, when demanded, each item,	1
Putting up notice of distress at mansion, house, or other public place on the premises,	15
Serving scire facias personally,	10
Serving same by copy,	15
Serving rule and interrogatories in attachment of execution,	20
Executing bail piece,	20
Traveling expenses on an execution returned nulla bona and non est inventus, where the constable has been at the place of the defendant's last residence, each mile circular,	3
Executing order for the removal of a pauper,	50
Traveling expenses in said removal, each mile circular,	10
Traveling expenses, in all other cases, for each mile circular actually traveled, counting from the office of the justice to the place of service,	3
For making returns to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, each for one day,	50
Mileage for same, counting from residence of constable to the county seat, to be paid by county, per mile circular,	3
For appraisement, and all other services, under exemption act of 9th of April, 1849,	1 00
For serving precept, and returning same in landlord and tenant proceeding,	25
Executing writ of possession, and returning same,	50

When the rent shall be received from the lessee by the constable, such commission as is now allowed by law on writs of execution.

SEC. 4. That the 26th and 27th sections of the act approved March 28th, 1814, and of the 3d section of the act approved March 28th, 1820, in relation to penalties for taking illegal fees and bills of particulars, are hereby re-enacted and their several provisions extended and made applicable to all violations of this act.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

Approved April 19, 1857.

JAMES POLLOCK.