

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

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SONG FOR THINKERS.

By CHARLES SWAIN.
Take the spade of Perseverance,
Dig the field of Progress wide;
Every stubborn root of error,
Every rotten root of faction
Hurry out and cast aside,
Every stubborn root of error,
Every seed that hinders the soil,
Tares, whose very growth is terror—
Dig them out, what'er the toil!
Give the stream of Education
Broader channel, bolder force;
Hurl the stones of Perseverance
Out, wherever they block its course;
Seek for strength in self exertion,
Work, and still have faith to wait,
Close the crooked gate to fortune,
Make the road to honor straight!
Men are agents for the future;
As they work, so ages win
Either harvest of advancement
Or the products of their sin!
Follow out true cultivation,
When Education's plan,
From the majesty of Nature
Teach the majesty of Man!
Take the spade of Perseverance,
Dig the field of Progress wide,
Every bar to true instruction
Carry out and cast aside;
Feed the plant whose fruit is Wisdom;
Cleanse from crime the common soil;
So that from the throne of Heaven
It may bear the glance of God.

ORIGINAL ESSAYS.

Constitutions Admired—No. I.

When I was young, there was a newspaper printed in the nearest country village, which I well remember had for its text or motto the motto, heroic sentiment—

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SHAKING AMONG DRY BONES.

The impending crisis of the South—HOW TO MEET IT. By HENRY ROWEN HAZEN, of North Carolina. 12 mo., pp. 420. New York: Hurdell Bros.

This book is a most beautiful echo to the cry recently raised in the Missouri Legislature and so promptly responded to by the late municipal election in St. Louis, on behalf of the rights and interests of the laboring white men of the Slaveholding States. It is aptly described on its concluding pages as "the voice of the non-slaveholding whites of the South through one identified with them by interest, by feeling, by position." Fortunate indeed these non-slaveholding whites are (especially considering the deep degradation and ignorance in which they have been so long held) that they should have found such a spokesman—one who utters no stammering, hesitating or uncertain sound, who possesses a perfect mastery of his mother tongue, who speaks as well from a long study and full knowledge of his subject as from profound convictions, and in whose vocabulary the words fear and doubt seem to have no place. The writer announces himself on his title-page as a North Carolinian. We gather from references to himself dropped in different parts of his book, that he was born some twenty-seven years ago, "of a family whose home had been in the valley of the Yadkin for nearly a century and a half;" that he is "a Southerner by instinct and by all the influences of thought, habit and kindred," still entertaining "the desire and fixed purpose to reside permanently within the limits of the South," and that he now hails from Salisbury, in North Carolina. That, although the son of a parent who while he lived was "a considerate and merciful slaveholder," yet many a long Summer day he has personally "plowed, hoed and harrowed" on his father's farm, two and a half miles west of Mocksville, the county seat of Davie county, and that without ever having suffered a sun stroke. He did suffer, however, from the want of the means of education, which contributes so much to keep the laboring whites of the South in their present degradation; but by the light of the pine knots which the paternal acres abundantly produced, he improved the long Winter evenings in perusing some "half dozen old books" which, "by hook or by crook, had found their way into the neighborhood;" while the whole contents and style of his own book abundantly prove that where there is a will there is a way, and that excellent English may sometimes be learned and a great stock of valuable information be laid up without the help of schools or a master.

The result of Mr. Hazen's studies, personal experiences, observations at home and elsewhere in the Slave States, is, "that Slavery is a great moral, social, civil and political evil—a dire enemy to true wealth and national greatness, and an atrocious crime against both God and man; and in the second place, that it is a paramount duty which we (i. e., the people of the South) owe to heaven, to the earth, to America, to humanity, to our posterity, to our consciences and to our pockets to adopt effectual and judicious measures for its immediate abolition." Having reached this conclusion, and totally setting at naught the reign of terror and censorship of opinion and the press which so long prevailed at the South, he does not hesitate distinctly and explicitly to avow and maintain it—and such is the object of his book. But we will let him speak for himself, in a few extracts quoted by the N. E. Tribune.

PROGRAMME FOR ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.
First: Thorough Organization and Independent Political Action on the part of the Non-Slaveholding whites of the South.
Second: Incapacity of Slaveholders—Never another vote to the Trafficker in Human Flesh.
Third: No Co-operation with Slaveholders in Politics—No Fellowship with them in Religion—No Affiliation with them in Society.
Fourth: No Patronage to Slaveholding Merchants—No Guestship in Slave-holding Hotels—No Fees to Slaveholding Lawyers—No Employment of Slaveholding Physicians—No Audience to Slaveholding Parsons.
Fifth: No Recognition of Pro-Slavery Men, except as Ruffians, Outlaws and Criminals.
Sixth: Abrupt Discontinuance of Subscription to Pro-Slavery Newspapers.
Seventh: The Greatest Possible Encouragement to Free White Labor.
Eighth: No more Hiring of Slaves by Non-Slaveholders.
Ninth: Immediate Death to Slavery, or if not immediate, unqualified Proscription of its Advocates during the Period of its Existence.
Tenth: A Tax of Sixty Dollars on every Slaveholder for each and every Negro in his Possession at the present time or at any intermediate time between now and the 4th of July, 1863—said Money to be Applied to the transportation of the Blacks to Liberia, to their Colonization in Central or South America, or to their Comfortable Settlement within the Boundaries of the United States.
Eleventh: An additional Tax of Forty Dollars per annum to be levied annually on every Slaveholder for each and every Negro found in his possession after the 4th of July, 1863—said Money to be paid to the hands of the Negroes so held in Slavery, or, in cases of death, to their next of kin, and to be used by them at their own option.

GRUMBLE GROWL, Esq.
RIVERSIDE, JULY 9, 1857.

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WHAT HAS SLAVERY DONE FOR THE SOUTH?

For the last sixty-eight years, slaveholders have been the sole and constant representatives of the South, and what have they accomplished? It requires but little time and few words to tell the story of their indiscreet and unhalloved performances. In fact, with what we have already said, gestures alone would suffice to answer the inquiry. We can make neither a more truthful nor emphatic reply than to point to our thinly inhabited States, to our fields despoiled of their virgin soil, to the despicable price of lands, to our unvisited cities and towns, to our vacant harbors and idle water-powers, to the dreary absence of shipping and manufactures, to our unoppressed soldiers of the Revolution, to the millions of living monuments of ignorance, to the poverty of the whites, and to the wretchedness of the blacks.

A CHANCE FOR THE WHIG PARTY.
For its truckling concessions to the slave power, the Whig party merited defeat, and defeated it was, and that, too, in the most decisive and overwhelming manner. But there is yet in this party much vitality, and if its friends will reorganize, detach themselves from the burden of Slavery, espouse the cause of the white man, and hoist the fair flag of Freedom, the time may come, at a day by no means remote, when their hearts will exult in triumph over the ruins of misallied Democracy.

WARREN TO THE DEMOCRATS.
It is not too late, however, for the Democratic party to secure itself a pure renunciation and almost certain perpetuation of its power. Let it at once discard the worship of Slavery, and do earnest battle for the principles of Freedom, and it will live victoriously to a period far in the future. On the other hand, if it does not soon repudiate the fatal heresies which it has incorporated into its creed, its doom will be inevitable. Until the black flag entirely disappears from its array, we warn the non-slaveholders of the South to repulse and keep it at a distance, as they would the emblazoned skull and cross-bones that float from the flag of the pirate.

POOR WHITES.
Poverty, ignorance and superstition are the three leading characteristics of the non-slaveholding whites of the South. Many of them grow up to the age of maturity and pass through life without ever owning as much as five dollars at any one time. Thousands of them die at an advanced age as ignorant of the common alphabet as if it had never been invented. All are more or less impressed with a belief in witches, ghosts and supernatural signs. Few are exempt from habits of sensuality and intemperance. None have anything like adequate ideas of the duties which they owe either to their God, to themselves or to their fellow-men. Pitiable, indeed, in the fullest sense of the term, is their condition.

It is the almost utter lack of an education that has reduced them to their present unenviable situation. In the whole South there is scarcely a publication of any kind devoted to their interests. They are now completely under the domination of the oligarchy, and it is madness to suppose that they will ever be able to rise to a position of true manhood until after the slave power shall have been utterly overthrown.

PUBLISHERS NORTH AND SOUTH.
Of the "more than three hundred houses engaged in the publication of books," to which the writer in the "American Publishers' Circular" refers, upwards of nine-tenths of the number are in the non-slaveholding States, and these represent not less than ninety-nine hundredths of the whole capital invested in the business. Baltimore has twice as many publishers as any other Southern city, and nearly as many as the whole South beside. The census returns of 1850 give but twenty-four publishers for the entire South, and ten of these were in Maryland.

WANT OF POLITICAL FREEDOM.
Pending the last Presidential election, there were thousands, many tens of thousands of voters in the Slave States, who desired to give their suffrages for the Republican nominee, John C. Fremont, himself a Southerner, but a non-slaveholder. The Constitution of the United States guaranteed to these men an expression of their preference at the ballot-box. But were they permitted such an expression? Not at all. They were denounced, threatened, overawed, by the Slave Power—and it is not too much to say that there was really no Constitutional election—that is, no such free expression of political preferences as the Constitution aims to secure—in a majority of the Slave States.

—We have made liberal quotations, to show the clear and determined perceptions of the author, and now refer our readers to the work itself. It is the most startling and suggestive publication of the day, and will make a profound sensation. Whether the slave-oligarchy will affect to despise him, or to crush him, the future will reveal. Whether his clarion voice will arouse his degraded white brethren—whether he will prove the Moses to lead them out of their political and social captivity to a few thousand masters, or be slushed into silence—is yet to be determined. Let the book be read, North as well as South.

DEATH OF A LARGE MAN.—The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig of the 19th ult. chronicles the death, in Henderson county, in that State, of Mr. Miles Pardee. The Whig says the deceased was, beyond all questions, the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six inches—two inches higher than Porter the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! He measured round the waist six feet nine inches.

An old woman is collecting all the Democratic papers she can lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says "they are dearer sight better than ash—they are most as good as clear lye."

To Make Currant Wine.

Every season, unless we early print a receipt for making currant wine, we are applied to for it, sometimes by half a dozen persons. We therefore give the directions by which we make our own, and which though simple, we consider the wine excellent. First, crush the currants effectually, then place them in a strong bag, and press the juice out; by whatever means will effect it best; then, to each quart of juice add three pounds of pure, sifted, double-refined sugar, and then add as much water as will make one gallon. Brown sugar, or any inferior to the best white, contains gum which will more or less act upon the water and affect the flavor of the wine. To make a ten gallon keg of wine, it will require ten quarts of currant juice, 30 lbs. of sugar, and then filled up with water. Be sure that the sugar is well dissolved, by rolling over or shaking the cask; but we prefer mixing all together before putting into the cask. Fermentation will begin in two or three days, the bung being set upon the hole, and will continue some two or three weeks. After it has entirely ceased fermenting, rack off carefully, then thoroughly clean out the barrel, return the wine to the cask, and tightly bung up, and leave undisturbed for six months before using, when, if preferred, it can be bottled. It requires no clearing substance or liquor of any kind; as it is much better without either.

[A Stimulant is often required in families for sickness; and currant wine is a sure article than any drugged or villainous compound poison bought as "wine" or "brandy"]

HOW DR. ROSS OMITTED THE FIFTH VERSE.—Dr. Ross preached on the Sabbath for an Anti-Slavery church at Cleveland. We take the following particulars in regard to the sermon of this distinguished Southern clergyman from the Cleveland Leader:

"The pastor made the opening prayer, and uttered a solemn and earnest petition to Heaven for the slave, and that Slavery might be banished from the earth. The distinguished gentleman, forgetting that the hymn books in this part of the country had not been revised and corrected to suit the peculiarities of Pro-Slavery religion, commenced reading a hymn at random. The first four verses went off swimmingly, but on coming to the fifth, the reader's face turned suddenly the color of a blood beet, and his voice sank almost to a whisper. What was the matter? The congregation preferred to their hymn books, when a broad smile ran like a wave of mirth all over the house—old deacons bit their lips and strove to look grave, and the younger class of the congregation almost 'laughed right out.' The last verse pronounced a curse upon the oppressor, and breathed a prayer for the suffering bondman. Shades of the Supreme Court and the fugitive law! what a position was that for a minister who openly contends that Slavery is of God, and sanctioned and sanctified by Heaven! The Rev. gentleman was for a moment nonplussed—the situation was uncommon equal—but he rallied and proved himself equal to the occasion, by shouting to the singers, with a face like an Indian summer sun set after a storm, 'You will omit the fifth verse!'

Dr. R. Atchison has written to South Carolina a letter, in which he advises them not to send any more money into Kansas—'just no use. The Yankee abolitionists send ten dollars to their one—they have Sharpe's rifles around—they work and buy out the Southerners—they are coming in by hundreds and thousands—and they would make their bogus, border ruffian laws legal, by voting.... In short he 'does not despair,' but evidently fears 'Kansas must be free.' So be it—push on the Yankees, with Sharpe's rifles and money, and they will conquer Slavery, and the rope and the jail will yet receive their dues!

HOW WE LOOK IN GREEK.—A life of Washington has just made its appearance at Athens, Greece. That noble people appreciate fully as they have reason to do, our great struggle for liberty, and especially the characteristics of the revolutionary heroes, but they make shocking work with their names. Washington is rendered *Ouzhishkton*; Hancock, *Aybol*; Bunker Hill, *Bouanaton Bousker*; and old Gen. Dinwiddie figures, in the classic language of Homer, Demosthenes and Plato, as *Dioketes Dinouidites*.

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WHITE WOMEN IN THE FIELD.
Two hot in the South for white men! It is not too hot for white women. Time and again, in different counties in North Carolina, have we seen the poor white wife of the poor white husband, following him in the harvest-field from morning till night, binding up the grain as it fell from his cradle. In the immediate neighborhood from which we hail, there are not less than thirty young women, non-slaveholding whites, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five—

some of whom are so well known to us that we could call them by name—who labor in the fields every summer; two of them in particular, near neighbors to our mother, are in the habit of hiring themselves out during harvest-time, the very hottest season of the year, to bind wheat and oats—each of them keeping up with the reaper; and this for the paltry consideration of twenty-five cents per day.

That any respectable man—any man with a heart or a soul in his composition—can look upon these poor toiling white women without feeling indignant at that accursed system of Slavery which has entailed on them the miseries of poverty, ignorance, and degradation, we shall not do ourself the violence to believe. If they and their sons and daughters, and brothers and sisters, are not righted in some of the more important particulars in which they have been wronged, the fault shall lie at other doors than our own. In their behalf, chiefly, have we written and compiled this work; and until our object shall have been extinguished, there shall be no abatement in our efforts to aid them in regaining the natural and inalienable prerogatives out of which they have been so infamously swindled. We want to see no more plowing, or hoeing, or raking, or grain binding, by white women in the Southern States; employment in cotton-mills and other factories would be far more profitable and congenial to them, and this they shall have within a short period after Slavery shall have been abolished.

RATES OF WAGES AT THE SOUTH.
Last Spring we made it our special business to ascertain the ruling rates of wages paid for labor, free and slave, in North Carolina. We found sober, energetic white men, between twenty and forty years of age, engaged in agricultural pursuits at a salary of \$84 per annum—including board only; negro men, slaves, who performed little more than half the amount of labor, and who were exceedingly sluggish, awkward and careless in all their movements, were hired out on adjoining farms at an average of about \$15 per annum, including board, clothing and medical attendance.

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HON. DAVID WILSON.

While on a visit to the East last week, we had the pleasure of taking by the hand, Freedom's candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is enjoying excellent health, and speaks of his prospects with an abiding confidence that the people will vote for justice and the right. He is a noble specimen of a man, and will please the people, not only with his power of oratory but his social bearing. It is his intention to address the people of this county at two or three different places. *Bliss County Whig.*

Last week, as Hugh Jordan and G. B. Garner were traveling along the public road near the mouth of Cook's Run, Clinton county, they saw two men riding on horseback. The latter observing the former approaching them, suddenly abandoned their horses and escaped into the woods, since which they have not been seen. Messrs. Jordan and Garner took possession of the horses, and they are now at the residence of the former, on the Sinnemahoning, where the owner may obtain them. They are supposed to have been stolen from the vicinity of Coudersport.

NO DIFFERENCE IN PRINCIPLE.—The Charleston Mercury insists that the Mormons have a right to demand that Utah shall be admitted into the Union as a State, in spite of their "polygamy and church government"—neither of which, it argues, are in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States. The Mercury, in this, is wise. It sees clearly enough, that if Congress have power to exclude a State because of its local law of Polygamy, it may because of its local laws of domestic Slavery.

The editor of the *Ogle County Reporter*, (Ill.) who was so lucky as to be elected to a county office last fall, by the sovereigns of that interesting section of the Union, makes the extra official announcement in the last issue of his paper, that "Persons writing to the Circuit Clerk or Recorder on business, can, in the same letter, order Job work, Advertising, or subscribe for the Reporter." He will do.

The feeling in the South against the course adopted by Gov. Walker in Kansas, grows more bitter. A public meeting has been held in Montgomery, Ala., at which violent resolutions, denunciatory of the Governor, were adopted, and inflammatory speeches made. Lawrence M. Keitt, of S. C., colleague of the late Preston S. Brooks, has published a letter in which Gov. Walker is abused without stint.

In Cincinnati, mules are taking the place of horses in omnibus lines, express wagons, &c. They are said to be equally tractable, cost less by 20 to 40 per cent; they consume 40 per cent. less food, are 33 per cent. more durable, and move with a steady, unyielding celerity, that recommends them to all who have tested their merits.

A hard hit at the medical fraternity is given in Mark's gospel, relating to a certain woman, who "had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse."

What a fuss is made if one man kills another here at home! But let him only get a platoon or two of desperate robbers at his back, and he may then murder to his heart's content! Look at Wm. Walker for instance.

Parley P. Poor, writing from Virginia, to the Boston Journal, says, "there's little sympathy in that region for white men who work." That's the reason Virginia can't pay her debts.

One of our exchanges, speaking a western adventurer's experience, says that it might hold for a rule, that one half of the people who "move West" would come back—if they could!

Prentice of the Louisville Journal says: That comet is a gay deceiver! He promised to justify the earth but has only jilted her. The rogue has told a tale instead of showing one.

The New York Times predicts a fall in the price of sugar. Just now, there is a concerted movement among the speculators to keep it up—but it will not avail.

A slave woman is advertised to be sold at auction at St. Louis, so beautiful that \$5,000 has been offered for her and refused at private sale.

The Democrats of Illinois have had meetings in various quarters, and denounced Senator Douglas for his course in local appointments.

Strawberries are becoming more generally cultivated every year, in country as well as near the large towns.

At Mantanzas, Cuba, on the 6th, during a heavy rain storm, a number of small fishes fell from the clouds.

An umbrella has been "discovered" in Salem, which has been used sixty years.

The Pennsylvania on the 1st inst. changed its form to its former folio size.

Ripe peaches are among the luxuries at Middle and New York.

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Parley P. Poor, writing from Virginia, to the Boston Journal, says, "there's little sympathy in that region for white men who work." That's the reason Virginia can't pay her debts.

One of our exchanges, speaking a western adventurer's experience, says that it might hold for a rule, that one half of the people who "move West" would come back—if they could!

Prentice of the Louisville Journal says: That comet is a gay deceiver! He promised to justify the earth but has only jilted her. The rogue has told a tale instead of showing one.

The New York Times predicts a fall in the price of sugar. Just now, there is a concerted movement among the speculators to keep it up—but it will not avail.

A slave woman is advertised to be sold at auction at St. Louis, so beautiful that \$5,000 has been offered for her and refused at private sale.

The Democrats of Illinois have had meetings in various quarters, and denounced Senator Douglas for his course in local appointments.

Strawberries are becoming more generally cultivated every year, in country as well as near the large towns.

At Mantanzas, Cuba, on the 6th, during a heavy rain storm, a number of small fishes fell from the clouds.

An umbrella has been "discovered" in Salem, which has been used sixty years.

The Pennsylvania on the 1st inst. changed its form to its former folio size.

Ripe peaches are among the luxuries at Middle and New York.