LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1858.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843....WHOLE NO., 753.

AT $1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Printing and Binding,
in good Style and on fair Terms,
ON SHORT NOTICE,
AT THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE,
Market Square, Lewisburg

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d day of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, I, DAN'L D. GULDIN, High Sheriff of the county of Union, do therefore hereby make and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Union, that a *GENERAL ELECTION* will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT (being the 12th day of the said month,) at the several Districts composed of the following townships and boroughs, viz:

I district, at the late Commissioners' office in and for New Berlin borough.

II district, at the house of Henry Gibson, in and for Union township.

III district, at the house late of James Adams, in and for White Deer township.

IV district, at the house of James Lawson, in and for Kelly township.

V district, at the house of George Wolfe, in and for East Buffaloe township.

VI district, at the house of James M'Creight, in and for Buffaloe township.

VII district, at the house now occupied by Wm. R. Sechler, in Mifflinburg, for West Buffaloe township.

VIII district, at the public school house in and for North Ward in Lewisburg borough.

IX district, at the Buffaloe House, in and for South Ward in Lewisburg borough.

X district, at the house now occupied by Wm. Inhoff, in and for Mifflinburg borough.

XI district, at the house of David Moyer, in and for Hartley township.

XII district, at the house of Peter Wehr, in and for Limestone township.

XIII district, at the house of John Reish in and for Lewis township.

At which time and places there will be elected by ballot—

One Person as Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth;

One person as Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth;

One person to represent the counties of Union, Snyder, Dauphin and Lebanon, and Lower Mahanoy in Northumberland county, in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

One person to represent the 12th Senatorial district, comprising the counties of Union, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre, in the Senate of Pennsylvania;

Two Persons as Representatives of Union, Snyder and Juniata counties in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth;

One person as Sheriff of Union county;

One Person as County Coroner;

One person as County Commissioner; and

One person as County Auditor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

"That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this state, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment or judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2nd, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock in the morning of the said second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be qualified voters of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board one hour after the time by law fixed for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy."

I also hereby make known and give notice that the following Act of Assembly was passed by the general Assembly of this Commonwealth on the 27th of February, A. D. 1849, to wit:

"An act relative to voting at elections in the counties of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Center, Greene, Bradford and Erie.

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Center, Greene, Bradford and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all the candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket: Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.—SEC. 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

"That by the 5th section of an act passed by the said General Assembly, on the 9th of April, 1849, entitled 'An Act relative to Supervisors in Franklin county,' &c., it is provided: 'That the Act passed the present session of the Legislature, approved the 27th day of Feb. '49, authorizing the qualified voters of Adams and other counties, to vote by general ticket, be extended to Mifflin, Union, Crawford, Bedford, Monroe, Warren and Northumberland counties, so far as relates to voting at the general elections.

For the information of the electors of Union county, I publish the following, being the 4th section of the act of the General Assembly of the session of 1851, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth, and to regulate certain Judicial districts."

SEC. 4. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts, in the same manner and in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the same judges, inspectors and other officers; and the provisions of the act of the general assembly, entitled 'An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' approved the second day of July 1839, and its several supplements and all other like laws, as far as the same shall be in force and applicable shall be deemed and taken to apply to the elections for Judges: Provided, That the aforesaid electors shall vote for Judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other Judges required to be learned in the law, on another separate piece of paper."

It will thus be seen that the electors of Union county are required to vote for Judges on one piece of paper, and for Governor, Canal Commissioner, Assembly, and all County officers, on one piece of paper, or the voter may cast his ballot for each office separately, if he prefers it.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who has resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district as aforesaid ten days, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the aforesaid age, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and note made opposite thereto by writing the word tax if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word age if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, and so entered out to the clerks who shall make the like notes in the listed voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and he shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside."

"If any person shall present or attempt to present any officer of any election under this act from holding such election or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or riotously disturb the peaceat such election or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offences shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election in this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof or by any written or printed advertisement or shall challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote or advise and procure another so to do he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty-first section of said act "every General and Special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The Return Judges of the several districts will meet in the Court House at Lewisburg, on the third day after the election, (being Friday, the 15th day of October,) to do and perform those duties enjoined on them by law.

The Return Judges of Union, Snyder and Juniata counties are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Middleburg on Monday the 18th of October, to make out returns for the members of Assembly.

The Return Judges for the Senatorial District are to meet at the Court House in Bellefonte on the Monday following the Election.

The Return Judges for the Congressional District are to meet at the Court House in Harrisburg on

Dated at the Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, this 8th day of September A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

DANIEL D. GULDIN, *Sheriff*

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1858.

☞"SERGEANT'S BLUFF (Iowa) town and newspaper being both *finished*," Messrs. CUMMINGS & ZIERBACH have removed their printing establishment to Sioux City in the same county, and started the *Register*, an Independent Democratic journal. (There is one Democratic doctrine in it, sure—$2 per year, cash in advance—no trust for paper—a genuine Democratic Republican American Whig platform, even if there be thousands who scout the principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and believe in forced servitude, requited only at the will of the one served.) But we observe the party has already got into a fight in Woodbury county, the one side having admitted half Indians and unnaturalized foreigners to vote, and the other refusing to recognize the nominations thus made. The old *Eagle* (boiler) compliments the new *Register* man as a "half breed." Now, don't mind that slang, Frank. You know you used to "try it on" us, and called us "black republicans," "niggerites," and all that, when we were quite as pale-faced as our assailants. If it really becomes necessary for your orthodoxy among the mulatto Democracy, we can get all Union county to certify that you are only the native German blood. But, then, after all, Frank, this denouncing men with COLORED NAMES don't hurt them; it is the *black principles* which degrade them in the estimation of the wise and good in every community.

The Rescued Slaves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It is reported that the U. S. frigate Niagara has been ordered to proceed immediately to Charleston, to carry back the Africans captured on board the slave ship Echo. Commodore Chauncey is to go out in command.

The American Colonization Society has proposed to the government to take care of the captured Africans on their arrival at Liberia, and subsist them one year for $50,000, and in the meantime to send them to school and teach them how by industrial pursuits to support themselves after the expiration of that period. There is every indication that the proposition will be accepted. The Secretary of the Interior will forthwith authorize the purchase of the necessary clothing and blankets to secure for them a comfortable voyage.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The Republican publishes a statement that Gov. Richardson, of Nebraska Territory, has resigned, with the intention of returning to Illinois and canvassing the State in favor of Senator Douglas.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

A Stranger's Tribute.

Fair LEWISBURG! thy name I hail!
A noble crown* rests on thy brow,
Dark Sin and Superstition quail
Before thy righteous learning now.

Thy churches, each a stately pile,
Thou may'st be proud on them to look,
Where fallen man is lured from guile,
And taught of God from His Own Book.

Who placed those jewels on thy head,
To make thee th' Athens of the land?
Who wrought in that romantic mead†
With more than weird magicians' wand?

Their honored names thy journal's page
Should treasure from unmourned decay
As benefactors of their age
Which no rude torch of time should fray.

In learning, Greece once far excelled,
But in her rude mythology
Jehovah's knowledge she withheld,
And taught debauched idolatry.

Thou greater art than Athens was,
For in her days of palmy pride
She forced on man great Solon's laws,
But Heaven's laws to him denied.

Thou teachest Truth—that mighty Word
Which over Error shall prevail
Until its conqu'ring voice is heard
On Central Afric's sultry gale.

Thou sendest many sons abroad,
Who, deeply read in sacred lore,
May turn the heathen back to God
To dwell with saints for ever more.

And others shall be statesmen too,
And make the nation's chambers ring
With eloquence like Cicero,
Of orators acknowledged king.

Thy matrons may unfold the mind
Of other wild but gen'rous sons,
Who future days and years may find
'Mong ruling men the foremost ones.

Thy daughters are in loveliness
Not by Circassian maids excelled,
Possessing virtue, learning, grace,
They are in admiration held.

The hills that gird thy every side
Now bloom in verdure like the rose,
How sweet thy homes, their owners' pride,
Where innocence and peace repose!

Dear Lewisburg! I love thee well,
And wish from thee to never part,
Long in thy bosom I would dwell,
For thou hast gained my willing heart.

SEPT. 1858. A VISITOR.

*University Buildings. †Female Institute

THE SUBMARINE CABLE.

Where, potent Science, wilt thou end,
Since thou hast, by electric jet,
The broad expanse of ocean spanned,
And whispered to us, "Not one yet!"

Quick plunging through the mighty deep,
A conversation now is sped
On flashing wings with lightning's sweep
Along th' Atlantic's very bed!

Morse! Frankin! Field! as twinkling star
That holds our wandering gaze at even,
Your names, like glittering gems afar,
Adorn the galary of heaven.

VISITOR.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.]

MAGNOLIA, Io., Aug. 26, 1858.

"Did you see Frank in Sargeant's Bluff!.... No more gold fevers, but may not land fevers and Iowa cities be equally delusive!—[*Editorial in Lew. Chron.*]

Land fevers—Iowa cities delusive—ha—spondurocks—panic!....No delusion, now; the mist is dispelled, the mania has ceased, and we look in reality upon the true features of the picture. It is plain as daylight, and were you here where I now sit, and for a moment cast your eyes over the rolling expanse of prairie, dotted with golden fields and interspersed with beautiful groves, down the timber skirted streams upon whose banks great herds of cattle and horses are gamboling in the shade—gaze upon the bright waters of the ever gushing fountain—look at the fine houses close by its side, and notice there the apparent energy and industry in all its domestic arrangements—then consider our mild and healthy climate, the resources of our country, the superior facilities for transportation by that mighty contributor (the Big Muddy) to the King of Rivers, whose turbid waters are continually agitated by the paddles of its magnificent floating palaces, plowing it from the Gulf of Mexico away up north amid the snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains..... and I doubt not, that, with such assurances, your "dreams" of land fevers, deluded men, and perhaps hideously painted Indians (whoh!) scalping knife, tomakawk, and wild cats, would vanish.

A little more than four years ago, some adventurous spirits, venturing out in exploring parties from the heavier settlements, might after a few weeks' camp life, have returned and astonished their hearers with hair breadth 'scapes and thrilling narratives of frontier life. But four years has worked wonders. The land which is now under a high state of cultivation, was then the disputed hunting ground of the Pottawattamie, Omaho and Sioux, and the scene of many a bloody conflict. The sturdy oak of our groves was then untouched by the axe of the frontiersman; the luxuriant herbage of the lea, was then picked only by the buffalo and the elk; whilst, now, all around us are fine farms and fine farm houses.

Having made a trip into Nebraska since I last wrote, I am enabled to state, that, for over a hundred miles westward, the same scene of enterprise meets the eye. Far away out in the beautiful Platte Valley, (that dreamland of ours four years ago,) cabins are being daily erected, and farms are opened out. The sacred rights of the Pawnee are unceremoniously trampled upon; he can no longer claim his far famed village as his own; the wigwam, which has for many years sheltered him and his family in peace and quietude, is now torn down, and a house erected in its place. Still on westward, out to Loup Fork, we find colonies of energetic Eastern men and women opening out boundless resources of the West. I have seen it stated (and it is true) that too many fancy tales are told to practical men of the East; they think the picture too highly colored; but upon such realities as we have here, we might base (even what you might presume) the wildest of hopes.

And now for the "cities:" my story is soon told. Their greatness, and the bright hopes, the splendid air castles, the magnificent fortunes, and glorious anticipations of the speculators, are awfully mixed, in fact dwindled, vanished, fizzled, extinct! As for their future prospects, we anticipate no more than what the country around promises. In these anticipations, we claim to be sane—build no air castles—paint no fancy pictures.

E. M.

P. S. Did not see Frank—guess he was out hunting wild cats.

Stick to your Home.

[A correspondent of the *Potter* (Pa.) *Journal*, writing from Wisconsin, gives the following good advice to farmers and mechanics. We commend it to their earnest consideration.]

"If you have a comfortable home—a place that you can call your own—where you can, by honest industry and economy earn enough to support your family and keep them from want—don't get the "western fever" and "sell out," but stick to that home as you would to a long tried friend. It is true, that hundreds are selling out and coming West, but do they find peace and plenty—a paradise where they can rest from all their labors, and live on the "fat of the land?" No, sir. But with disappointment do they see that they have been misinformed; that instead of peace and plenty, they have not even the necessaries of life. I do not pretend to say that this is the case with every one, but it is a general thing. People who come West with their families are dissatisfied with the country. Then stay on your farms, (which you have labored long and hard to secure,) and let not the fictitious tales of the West so excite your imaginations as to render you unfit to enjoy the blessings that might otherwise be derived from your pleasant little home. You must remember that it requires labor, perseverance, and more capital, to commence business with, here, than it does in the Eastern States."

AGED TRIPLETS.—Fowler & Wells Phrenological Journal for September, gives the portraits, with a short biographical and phrenological sketch of the character of three sisters, named Mrs. Sybil Luddington, Mrs. Sarah Bushnell, and Mrs. Sarah Grennel. They were triplets, born March 26th, 1788, in Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and are consequently now over 70 years of age. In July last they met in Honesdale, Pa., after a separation of several years.

A correspondent of the Journal at Honesdale, Pa., says that their personal resemblance is very striking. Mrs. Grennel and Mrs. Bushnell resemble each other so much that even Mrs. Luddington has mistaken one for the other. They now reside in Susquehanna and Wayne counties in comfortable circumstances, healthy and industrious, never idle, and go about their daily avocations of household work "spry as crickets," and all bid fair for many more years of usefulness.

THE UNION SAFE.—*Keitt*, the Hotspur of South Carolina, seems to have come to think better of the Union since GROW knocked him down in Congress, last winter. A year ago, he advised secession: in a recent letter to his constituents, he writes:

"As for himself, so long as he was in the Union, he was for discharging every obligation that devolved upon the State or the citizens of the State. Twelve months ago, he advised adversely; but now he would say, *sustain Mr. Buchanan's Administration*. He went to Washington, at the beginning of the last session, resolved to oppose the Administration; but when he got there *he found Mr. Buchanan upon the Platform of the South*. It was then he determined to sustain the President, cordially and ungrudgingly."

AN ELECTIONEERING JUDGE.—The Lecompton candidate for the Supreme Court; W. A. Porter, is now on an electioneering tour through the State. We heard of him last week at Hollidaysburg, and on Monday he was at Erie. It was held highly undemocratic and subversive of all judicial dignity for Mr. Porter to write a Letter for the press defining his views on the various topics of the day, but it is all right for him we presume to slip quietly through the State giving *private* and *confidential* assurances that he is "all right on the goose." Such is latter day democratic consistency!

TRINITY BAY, Sept. 10.

Mr. De Santy, the electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Station, at this place, declines to make any statement relative to the Atlantic cable for publication, beyond the positive assurance to the agent of the Associated Press, and there are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature, and no reason whatever for any rumor that the cable had parted.

A DRINKING SONG.

Hey for a Bucket.

Come, pass 'round the pail boys, and give it no quarter;
Drink deep, and drink, and replenish your jugs.
Fill up, and I'll give you a toast to your water—
The Turncock for ever! that opens the plugs!
Then hey for a bucket, a bucket, a bucket,
Then hey for a bucket filled up to the brim,
Or, best of all notions, let's have it by oceans
With plenty of room for a sink or a swim.

Let topers, of grape-juice exulting vapor,
But let us just whisper a word to the elves,
We water roads, horses, silks, ribbons, bank paper,
Plants, poets and muses—and why not ourselves?
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

The vintage they cry, think of Spain's and of France's,
The jigs, the boleros, fandangos and jumps;
But water is the spring of all civilized dances,
We go to a ball, not in bottles, but pumps!
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Let others of *Dorchester* quaff at their pleasure,
Or honor old *Mose* with their thirsty regard;
We'll drink ADAM'S ALE, and we get it pool mixture,
Or quaff heavy wet from the butt in the yard,
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Some flatter gin, brandy, and rum on their merits,
Grog, punch, and what not that enliven a feast.
Tis true that they stir up the animal spirits,
But may not the animal turn out a *beast*?
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

The Man of the Ark, who continued our species,
He saved us by water—but as for the wine,
We all know the figure (more sad than facetious)
He made after tasting the juice of the vine.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

In wine let a lover remember his jewel,
And pledge her in bumpers filled brimming and oft
But we can distinguish the kind from the cruel,
And toast them in water, the *hard* or the *soft*.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Some, crossed in a passion, can never o'erlook it,
But take to a pistol, a knife, or a beam;
Whilst temperate swains are enabled to brook it,
By help of a little meandering stream.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Should fortune diminish our cash 'r sum total,
Deranging our wits and our private affairs,
Though some in such cases would fly to the bottle,
There's nothing like water for drowning our cares.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

[illegible] water, they was never seasing,
Direct as a railroad, and smooth in their gaits;
But look at the bibbers of wine, they go tacking,
Like ships that have met a foul wind in the straights.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

A fig, then, for *Burgundy, Claret, or Mountain*,
A few scanty glasses must limit your wish;
But he's the true toper that goes to the fountain—
The drinker that verily "drinks like a fish!"
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Morning Meditations.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Let Taylor preach upon a morning breezy,
How well to rise while night and larks are flying,
For my part, getting up seems not so easy,
By half, as *lying*.

What if the lark does carol in the sky,
Soaring beyond the sky to find him out—
Wherefore am I to rise at such a fly!
I'm not a trout.

Talk not to me of bees, and such like hums,
They smell of sweet herbs at the morning prime,
Only lie long enough, and bed becomes
A bed of *time*.

To me Dan Phœbus and his cares are nought,
His steeds that paw impatiently about,
Let them enjoy, say I, as horses ought,
The first turn out.

Right beautiful the dewy meads appear,
Besprinkled by the rosy fingered girl—
What then, if I prefer my pillow dear
To early *pearl*.

My stomach is not ruled by other men's,
And grumbling for a season quietly begs—
Wherefore should miser rise before the hens
Have laid their eggs?

Why from a comfortable pillow start,
To see faint flushes in the east awaken?
A fig, say I, for any streaky part,
Excepting bacon.

An early riser, Mr. Gray has drawn,
Who used to haste the dewy grass among,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn—
Well, he died young.

With chairwomen such early hours agree,
And sweeps that earn betimes their bite and sup,
But I'm no climbing boy, and will not be
All up—all up.

So here I'll lie, my morning calls deferring,
Till something nearer to the stroke of noon;
A man that's fond precociously of *stirring*,
Must be a *spoon*.

To a Ginny-Foul,

That comes and squawks under my winder periodikly and makes me mad exceedingly.

You muscile speckled critter, you,
What'n thunder 're squawking about?
Does anything hurt you bad? Or do you squawk
That way in Ginny, where you come from,
And so squawks now from educational prejudice?
What'n mischief do you pull your homely head
Out'n from under your wing and squawk for?
What's under your wing to make you squawk.
You speckled "cuss!"
Somethink offensive, I reck'n elsewise
You'd keep it there, for it looks better hid.
What do you get on the fence and squawk for?
Do you se anythink alarmink, you white gilled,
Speckle-feathered, squawking fool?
How do you spose a feller can read or rite,
Or sleep, or live, you discordant old busted
Brass French horn with all the keys open
And the mouth-piece craked?
I wish I could piren you, you everlasting, perpetual squawking machine!
What're thinking about? home?
You rascally epitome of Ginny war-gong,
A Congo tum-tum and conch shell,
And a down east village brass band?
Dry up! you speckled parody of a machine shop!
Do you think that's music, you outrageous vocal atrocity?
You boiler maker's exacerbated echo!
You squawking extract of Pandemonium,
Do you think a feller can afford to furnish boot jacks
And so forth to chunk you with daily, dog you?
Maybe you think its funny, you speckled pagan of Afrikin extraction!
Is your squawkink, ease? or are you 'feared of me, say?
You brasen-throated, shret-iron hanged culminatyn
Of foul creation! Here's my blackin brush at you!

[*Literary Philadelphian.*

PUBLIC FOUNTAINS.—The citizens of Birmingham, Eng, not having spent all the money which they appropriated for the reception of Queen Victoria in their city, have devoted the surplus to the erection of public fountains. Why can not all our cities imitate Philadelphia, Liverpool, Paris, and other cities, in this, and provide plenty of fountains, to gush forth cooling water, to cheer and improve the thirsty, weary inhabitants? We are forcibly impressed with the statement that the money appropriated was not all expended. No such libel as this has ever been charged against managers of similar affairs in America.

HUMAN HAIR.—There are two hundred thousand lbs. weight of women's hair annually sold in France, and the price paid for it is usually six cents an ounce.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Politics in Northumberland.

The nomination of JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Esq, of Pottsville, as the Opposition candidate for Congress in this district, is received with great approbation. And, notwithstanding the local preferences of a few for candidates in our county, it is conceded by all the "posted" that Mr. Campbell is the strongest man presented for nomination, and the one most likely to be successful. He has represented our district, once, and did it with credit to himself and honor to his constituents: being a man of considerable ability and talents as a politician and practicing lawyer. Although one of the youngest, he was justly rated among the most able, active and working members of the last Congress. Therefore, having been "weighed in the balance" and not "found wanting," we support him with pleasure and confidence. He is doubtless the man for the times—a bold and fearless advocate of the principles of right and humanity—a frank, independent, firm, and unswerving Republican, and Tariff man. The opposition is not on some other offices, in the most harmonious condition. It is true, the campaign is not fairly opened, and the candidates exactly determined upon, and what may yet be effected we know not, but we live in hope and expect to triumph.

The nomination of Hottenstein for Assembly may be regarded solely as a victory over Dewart and Lecompton. COM.

The Democracy against Protection.

The "ugly facts" says the Money Lender[illegible]ry in regard to the vascillating course of the Democratic party on the subject of Protection, seem to have given our neighbors of the *Lycoming Gazette* much distress. "The coolness" of the *Gazette*, in attempting to saddle the revision and reduction of the Tariff on the *Republicans*, is only equalled by the unblushing effrontery and bold impudence, with which its party, in 1844, declared that James K. Polk was a *better Tariff man* than Henry Clay, and is confirmatory evidence of the bold game of deception that it is intended to play upon the people again. Does the *Gazette* pretend to say that the Republicans had a majority in the U. S. Senate in 1857? Does it pretend to say that the Republicans had the President in 1857? Does it even pretend to say that the Republicans had a majority in the House of Representatives in 1857? If they had is it not a little singular that they did not elect (we quote from the *Gazette*) "Lewis D. Campbell, a leading Republican, and the *first choice* of that party" Speaker! And if they had a majority, why is it that they did not elect Mr. Banks on the first ballot? [How was it that he had never a *majority* but only a *plurality* of the votes?] Does the *Gazette* not know that the bill, passed in 1857, was *not* the bill reported by Lewis D. Campbell? Does it not know that the Locofoco Senate amended Mr. Campbell's bill by *reducing* the duty on all manuactures, Iron included, 20 per cent., and that the bill was finally passed on the report and recommendation of a committee of conference, as the best that could be got, owing to the hostility to protection in the Locofoco Senate, and by the President? We have not the means of giving the entire vote on this question, but fortunately we are enabled to give, for the edification of the *Gazette*, the vote of the Pennsylvania Delegation, as far as they were present and voted. It was as follows:

For the Tariff of 1857—Messrs. Barclay, Cadwallader and Florence—all Democrats.

Against the Tariff of 1857—Messrs. Allison, Bradshaw, Broome, Campbell, Covode, Edie, Fuller, Knight, Kunkle, Millward, *Packer*, Purviance, Roberts, Robinson, Todd, and Tyson—all Republicans except one, Packer.

If the Republicans are responsible, as a party, for the reduction of the Tariff in 1857, will the *Gazette* inform us why it is that the entire Republican delegation from Pennsylvania, present when the vote was taken, recorded their votes against it?

In conclusion, as the *Gazette* attempts to leave the impression with its readers that the Tariff will be safe in the hands of its party, it may be well to add here, in addition to the facts we have already presented, the Tariff plank in the Democratic platform, as adopted in National Convention at Cincinnatti, in 1856. Tariff men! read, reflect, survey the past, and tell us what reliance is to be placed in Democratic professions on the subject of the Tariff:

"*Resolved* * * * The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of Free Seas and progressive FREE TRADE throughout the world, ☞and by solemn MANIFESTATIONS to ☞place their moral influence by the side of ☞their SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE."

The Tariff of '57 is but a "solemn manifestation" of "progressive Free Trade" in exact accordance with the letter and the spirit of the above-quoted resolution of the Cincinnati Platform.——Let the wise take heed!

MRS. WAGNER, widow of Abraham Wagner, died at Kutztown, Berks county, on the 30th of June, at the advanced age of 90 years, 8 months and 15 days. She leaves behind her a numerous progeny, consisting of 9 children, 57 grand-children, 77 great grand-children, and one great great grand-child.

The Lutheran Church in the United States numbers about 175,000 communicants and 2,000 congregations and ministers. Its members are found chiefly in the Middle and Western States.

Benjamin Franklin on Protection.

Benjamin Franklin (says the Tribune) has been constantly and confidently claimed by the Free Traders as of their school in political economy. We were sure this could not be true, for the Doctor was pre-eminent for common sense. That he was not a Hard Money man his published essays abundantly prove; but the evidence that he was a Protectionist was not so obvious. We thank, therefore, "THE SOUTH" (of all the world) for the letter from Franklin to his friend Humphrey Marshall, which a correspondent of "THE SOUTH" has unburied from the records of the Virginia Medical Society. Perhaps it has been printed before but we do not remember it. It is as follows:

LONDON, April 22, 1771.

SIR: I duly received your favours of the 4th of October and the 17th of November. It gave Pleasure to hear, that tho' the Merchants departed from Agreement of Non-Importation, the spirit of Industry and Frugality was likely to continue among the People. I am obliged to you for your Concern on my Account. The letters you mention gave great Offence here; but that was not attended with immediate ill Consequences to my Interest that seemed to have been hoped for by those that sent copies of them hither.

If our Country People would well consider that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws, and in making their own Apparel, being apply'd to the Improvement of their Plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater Produce, I should hope they would persist resolutely in their present commendable Industry and Frugality. The Colonies that produce Provisions grow very fast: But of the Countries that take off those Provisions, some do not increase at all, as the European Nations; and others, as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that tho' the Demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue so. Every manufacturer encouraged in our Country makes part of a Market for Provisions within ourselves, and save so much Money to the Country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the Manufacturers he supplies. Here in England it is well known and understood, that wherever a Manufacture is established which employs a number of hands, it raises the Value of Lands in the neighboring Country all around it; partly by the greater Demand near at hand for the Produce of the Land, and partly from the Plenty of Money drawn by the Manufacturers to that part of the Country. It seems, therefore, the Interest of all of our Farmers and Owners of Lands, to encourage young Manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant Countries.

I am much obliged by your kind Present of curious Seeds. They were welcome Gifts to some of my friends. I send you herewith some of the new Barley lately introduced into this Country, and now highly spoken of. I wish it to be found of use among us.

I was the more pleas'd to see in your Letter the Improvement of our Paper, having had a principal Share in establishing that Manufacture among us many years ago, by the Encouragement I gave it.

If in anything I can serve you here it will be a Pleasure to

Your obliged Friend and humble Serv't, B. FRANKLIN.

Idle Boys.

[A writer in the North Western Christian Advocate, has the following sound advice to boys, which all our young readers would do well to consider:]

"He who is idle and vicious in school, is still more so when he leaves it. He who fires squibs, will in time fire pistols. He who plays cards for sport, will, if he turn not, play ere long for money. He who robs henroosts and orchards, will probably some day rob safes, and pocket-books. He may not do it in the way to expose himself to the penitentiary; he may have his wits so sharpened as to rob legally, by setting up a wildcat bank, or betraying the confidence of his employer, or obtaining the possession of property without the means of paying for it, or by getting his hand upon the public coffers that he may fill his, under the soft appellation of 'breach of trust.'

"I would that you could see with my eyes for a little while; you would then think with me, that he who, when a boy, could not be trusted, can not now that he is a man. It would not be proper for me to mention names, or I could illustrate this by numerous painful examples. But they are not necessary. Effect will follow cause—as a man sows, so shall he reap; boyhood is the seed time, of which manhood is the harvest.

"As, therefore, you love yourselves, form the habit, while young, of employing all your time usefully. Never be unemployed. The land is full of idlers, striving to live without labor. It is not to be supposed that you are never to take recreation; this is useful, it is necessary—but if it come after hard study or productive labor, it will probably be healthful and moderate. An honorable mind, in the desire of mere relaxation, will not go forth in forms of mischevious exertion. It is not to be supposed that a boy is to be a man, much less an old man; but, in the midst of his mirth and hilarity, he may be innocent and amiable."

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