LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1858.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843....WHOLE NO., 751.

AT $1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The West Branch Fair!

$300 IN PREMIUMS!

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Union County Agricul. Society,

AT

THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS,

NEAR LEWISBURG,

Thursday and Friday,

OCTOBER 14 and 15, 1858.

PREMIUMS AND JUDGES.

No. 1—Horses.

STALLIONS, ENTERED.

For the best blooded stallion, having been kept within the limits of the society during the season [illegible]
best blooded Brood Mare with one or more of her colts shown [illegible]
2d best [illegible]

COMMON HORSES.

For the best Stallion 4 years old the spring being kept within the limits of the society one season [illegible]
2d best, same conditions [illegible]
best Stallion from 2 to 4 years old [illegible]
2d best, same conditions [illegible]
best Breeding Mare, 1 or more her colts to be shown [illegible]
2d best, same conditions [illegible]
best Gelding Horse, [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best 3 years old Colt [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best 2 years old Colt [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best 1 year old Colt [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best working Colt [illegible]
2d best [illegible]

Judges.—Thomas Penny, Wm. Nagle, Joseph W. Shriner.

No. 2—Plowing Match.

best Plowing, record being had to the skill of workmen and discipline of teams, as well as execution of the work, rather than time, provided it be done within a reasonable time [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best 1 one by a boy under 16 years of age [illegible]
2d best [illegible]

Judges.—Isaac Eyer, George Gephart, Daniel Miller.

No. 3—Neat Cattle.

BEST SHORT HORNED DURHAM, DEVONS OR ALDERNEYS.

best Bull 2 years old and upward [illegible]
best Bull between 1 and 2 years old [illegible]
best Bull Calf [illegible]
best Heifer calf [illegible]
best Heifer over 2 years old [illegible]
2d best do between 1 and 2 years old [illegible]
best cow for Breeding, 2 or more of her calves to be shown [illegible]
best Dairy Cow owned and kept by one person, with her statement of yield, &c., to be shown [illegible]

Judges.—R. V. B. Lincoln, Thomas Comly, Jacob Frederick.

COMMON CATTLE.

best Bull, not under 2 nor over 3 years old, kept within the limits of the county one season [illegible]
2d best, same conditions [illegible]
best Bull between 1 and 2 years old [illegible]
best Bull Calf [illegible]
best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her calves to be shown [illegible]
2d best, same conditions [illegible]
best 2 year old Heifer, [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
Cow giving the greatest amount of Butter [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best 1 year old Heifer [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best stock of Neat Cattle belonging to one farm, not less than 6 head [illegible]
2d best [illegible]

Judges.—Martin Dreisbach, J. F. Pontius, Jacob Hummel.

No. 4—Oxen, Steers, and Teams.

best 2 head Beef Cattle [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best 2 steer calves [illegible]
best span of Working Horses [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best span of Matched Horses [illegible]
2d best [illegible]

Judges—James M'Creight, John Alexander, Jacob Brown.

No. 5—Sheep and Swine.

best French Merino Buck, kept within the society limits 2 years [illegible]
best Buck of any other kind [illegible]
best 6 Ewe Sheep [illegible]
best 6 Lambs [illegible]
best 6 Fat Wethers [illegible]
best Boar [illegible]
best sow, with 4 or more of her Pigs to be shown [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best 6 or more Pigs, 2 to 10 weeks old [illegible]
best 2 Pigs not over 6 months old [illegible]

Judges—Peter Hagenbuch, Benjamin Lehr, John G. Brown.

No. 6—Poultry.

best pair Chickens [illegible]
2d best do [illegible]
best pair Turkeys [illegible]
best pair Geese [illegible]
best pair Ducks [illegible]

Judges.—Weidler Roland, C. W. Schaffle, David Grove.

No. 7—Crops.

best bushel Wheat [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best bushel Spring Wheat [illegible]
best bushel Corn in ears [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best bushel Oats [illegible]
best bushel Buckwheat [illegible]
best bushel Sweet Potatoes [illegible]
do Common Potatoes [illegible]
best bushel Turnips [illegible]
best bushel Beets [illegible]
best peck Beans [illegible]
best peck Peas [illegible]
best lot Cabbage [illegible]
best 2 Pumpkins [illegible]
best lot of Tobacco, raised this year [illegible]
best bushel Timothy Seed [illegible]
best bushel Clover Seed [illegible]
best Tomatoes [illegible]

Judges.—T. S. Black, Thomas Cornelius, Andrew Hauck.

No. 8—Fruit.

best lot Winter Apples, not under 4 kinds, a peck of each kind, all raised by the person presenting [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best variety Apples not under 10 kinds or less than 1 bushel in all [illegible]
best ½ bushel Apples [illegible]
best specimens Pears [illegible]
best specimens Plums 3 or more kinds [illegible]
best peck Quinces [illegible]
best peck Peaches [illegible]
best lot Grapes, 5 lbs. or more [illegible]

Judges.—James Lawson, John Benner, Jos. Stahl.

No. 9—Dairy Products.

best 5 lbs. or more Butter, [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best Cheese, 25 lbs. or more [illegible]
best lot Honey, 5 lbs. or more [illegible]

Judges.—H. P. Sheller, Peter Slear, Mrs. Ellen Metzger

No. 10—Flour and Bread.

best barrel of Wheat Flour [illegible]
best specimen of Flour Bread, with a written statement of manner of making it [illegible]
best Rye and Indian, same conditions [illegible]

Judges.—Thos. Howard, John Zellers, Peter Pontius.

No. 11—Household Manufactures.

best Fulled Cloth, 10 yards or more [illegible]
best Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more [illegible]
best Cotton and Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more [illegible]
best Woolen Yarn Carpeting, 10 yards or more [illegible]
best Rag Carpeting, 10 yards or more [illegible]
best pound Woolen Homespun Yarn [illegible]
best Quilt [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best Bedspread [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best specimen Needlework [illegible]
best Lamp Mat [illegible]
best Knit Tippet [illegible]
best specimen Raised Worsted Work [illegible]
best domestic Soap, 5 lbs. or more [illegible]

Judges—John Walls, D. B. Kerst, Mrs. E. Magee.

No. 12—Manufactured Articles.

best specimen Cabinet Work [illegible]
best Brass Cast [illegible]
best Vise [illegible]
best Double Set of Carriage Harness manufactured within the limits of the society [illegible]
best pair Soft Carriage Harness, same conditions [illegible]
best Single Harness [illegible]
best 1 pair Calf skins finished [illegible]
best 15 sheep Skins finished [illegible]
best Saddle Harness Leather [illegible]
best 2 sides Sole Leather [illegible]
best lot of Upper Leather, 2 sides or more [illegible]
best 3 pair of Thick Boots [illegible]
best 1 pair of Sewed Calf Boots [illegible]
best 1 pair of Ladies' Kid Shoes [illegible]
best 1 pair Horse Shoes not fitted [illegible]
best working Stove and Trimmings [illegible]

Judges.—J. H. Goodman, Samuel G. Boop, Daniel Rangler, Jr.

No. 13—Agricultural Implements

best Plow, with improvements [illegible]
2d best [illegible]
best unbeated Plow [illegible]
best Drill Scraper and Grain [illegible]
best Grain Drill [illegible]
best Corn Drill [illegible]
best Farming Mill [illegible]
best Cultivator [illegible]
best Harrow [illegible]
best Roller [illegible]
best Farm Wagon [illegible]
best Top Buggy [illegible]
best Open Buggy [illegible]
best Three Family Carriage [illegible]
best portable Horse Power [illegible]
best Thresher and Cleaner [illegible]
best improved Horse Rake [illegible]
best home Hay Fork or Hook [illegible]
best Lime Spreader [illegible]
best portable Corn Sheller [illegible]

Judges.—Abraham Frederick, Peter Newman, William T. Linn.

No. 14—Unenumerated Articles.

Judges.—O. N. Worden, Nathan Slear, W. Rule.

☞ There will be no premium allowed on any article unless the Judges think it worthy of a premium.

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, DANIEL 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 of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any other 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 8th of April, 1849, entitled "An Act relative to Subpœnas 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, for president 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 laws, shall be and the same shall be in force and applicable to the general election to be held 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 judges, 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 think from time to time requires.

"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 the 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 freeman 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 registered 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 in default of the production of such 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 that he is a freeman, and in the district as is required by this act, and he shall exhibit evidence from the assessor given as aforesaid to prove his 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 list to be made by the inspectors and note made opposite to the same by writing the word for 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, which shall be called on by the clerks who shall make the like notes in the lists of 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, the assessor, or his right to vote written, fixed thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, or either of them, to tender to such person the following oath or affirmation, if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more he oath shall be sufficient proof of the fact; he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified citizen of that ward, district or township within which the person claiming to vote shall have resided for at least ten days next preceding such 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 the 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 in this state with the intent to prevent any 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 peace at such election, or shall by force or menace, or 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 one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence 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 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 the 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 [illegible]

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*

Printing and Binding,

in good style and on fair Terms,

ON SHORT NOTICE,

AT THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE,

Market Square, Lewisburg

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1858.

Elections of 1858.

KANSAS....6 to 1 Republican, defeating Buchanan's Bill English by a maj. of 10,000.

MISSOURI....F. P. Blair Jr. defeated for Congress in St. Louis by frauds.

NORTH CAROLINA....The Opposition gain one Congressman by a maj. of 2,000.

VERMONT....Elects the whole Republican State Ticket, and ALL of the THREE Members of Congress, by an increased majority—16,000—over two to one. *All* the Senators Republican, with an overwhelming Repub. maj. in the House.

MAINE....Morrill (Rep.) re-elected Governor, Legislature all over Anti-Lecompton, and ALL of the SIX Congressmen, Republican.

☞ Will not PENNSYLVANIA respond to KANSAS and to MAINE in a hearty condemnation of the Free Trade Pro Slavery Administration?

[From "Summer Sketches," a new book.]

A DANCING LORD.

Our hero had no taste for trade,
And though his Dad would oft upbraid,
To work his strength would never lend,
But swore his "missins" was—to spend!
In dress, in vices, and in show,
He made his parents' money "go,"
But on the town made such impression
That soon he quite became the fashion,
So that no ball-room was complete
Without this youthful reprobate.
But why so lofty a degree
To such low-bred insanity?
All others why should he excel?
The reason was—he danced so well!
With gamblers oft he loves to dwell,
What matter?—if he dances well.
By Bacchus half the time subdued,
He thinks it stylish to be rude:
What matter? one can not expel
A man who's learned to dance so well!
His *fiat* makes a woman, "belle,"
The reason is—he dances well!
To dance so well, and prance so well,
'Tis this makes him advance so well!
Now every one ambitious, begs
Great Shadwell's presence—for his legs!
And, like a painted jointed thing,
He jumps, whenever pulls the string!

Gov. Wise on Horse Racing.

Gov. Wise, of Va., respectfully declined to attend the great horse show at Springfield. In his letter, he says,

"It has been said that nothing else than horse-racing will improve and keep up the breed of fine blooded stock. I am not willing to believe any such thing. Improved agriculture, and the wealth it produces will, in my opinion, do far more for the horse than ever the turf did. Race tracks, with a fashion for the sport of racing among the proprietors of a people, will impoverish them, and dwindle the horse to a pony. The fine blood ought to be kept pure, in order that it may crossed on the large and coarse stock. The thorough bred stallion crossed on the large Conestoga mare, until the cross attains three-quarters of the blood, is the most valuable animal in the country. The Cleveland bays of England. A venerated friend, Alexander Reid, Esq., now no more, of Washington Co., Pa., introduced that cross, and I commend it to every man who knows how to make a spire of grass to grow where one never grew before."

☞ We commend the above to all interested in Cattle Shows and Agricultural Fairs. Nothing tends more to the injury of Fairs, than the horse-racing which creeps in—like Satan into Eden—to corrupt and to destroy. Many Fairs have been entirely broken up by such practices: the good, the virtuous, and the respected, disgusted by the train of immorality it brings, desert the Fair, and it becomes merely a track of horse-jockeys and thimble-riggers to get a crowd together to fleece and to wheedle under pretence of an "agricultural" or "mechanical" exhibition! Gov. Wise is right. Horse-racing is cruel, immoral, and degrades both man and beast. It defeats the very end proposed. Many of these Fairs, using the name of "prizes" for "bets," come within the very scope and spirit and letter of the law against horse-racing, and are as demoralizing as unlawful.

Another expedient to "draw a crowd," is to stimulate a parcel of silly girls or vain woman—not to say ladies—to expose themselves to public gaze as a kind of amateur circus-riders! No modest woman should allow herself to be used in this manner, to feast the eyes of libertines, promote betting, and crowd bar-rooms.

The virtuous, the respectable, and the law-abiding, in every community, should discourage every so-called "Fair," which allows horse-racing in any form or under any name, or which seeks to degrade our wives or daughters into mountebanks for the public to gaze at.

Neither of these devices have any tendency whatever to "promote" agriculture or the mechanic arts, or to "improve" men or cattle. They do no good, but they do much harm, and should and must be scouted, or our Fairs become nuisances.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

An Appeal to the Sober-Minded.

We are again on the eve of a highly important election. To ensure a proper result, a thorough canvassing of the questions involved will be required. Too much can not be said if it be said in a proper spirit, and to the purpose. Party rancor should be thrust aside, and each one should determine the course he will pursue by the test of REASON alone, aided by intelligence and animated by patriotism. There never was a period, in the history of our country, so fraught with gloom, or so full of important issues. This state of affairs has been brought about, undoubtedly, under the sway of the so called Democratic party. It has deliberately taken step after step down the inclined plane of avarice, tyranny, and corruption, until the patriot looks in vain to discover in its movements any indication of regard for the landmarks established by our Revolutionary fathers. It has cut loose from the anchor of republicanism, and is drifting away upon the sea of despotism with a fell determination, it would seem, of carrying thither the Union it rules, disgraced, and defrauds.

Well, indeed, may the American citizen lament the sorry scene, everywhere discernible upon our political horizon. Turn where we will, the prospect is repulsive. Our "high places" are disgraced by truckling and bribing of the basest description, while haggard want is staring the masses in the face. Black despondency weighs heavily upon our business circles, while intrigue and infamy brand the brow of the nation. It may be asked, How long are existing evils to remain in *statu quo?* Just so long as the degenerate Democracy bear the sceptre of power. And nothing is now wanted, but concert of action among the opponents of Shamocracy, to hurl its sycophants from place, and purify the channels of our Government. Men of unimpeachable character and undoubted integrity, should and shall supersede the swarm of swindlers that are at present the recipients of public favor, and slavocratic support. Let unswerving patriots be sent to Congress, who dare fling defiance and contempt in the face of an Executive who would seduce them from the path of rectitude by the offer of place or lucre. But it will cost a manly fight, for it is to be remembered that with despotism it is the death struggle, and its cohorts of trimmers and office seekers will ply all their arts to again gull the American people, and thus obtain a new lease of power, and a further opportunity to prosecute their nefarious business of robbing the treasury under cover of official duty. Let Americans and Republicans, Whigs and No-Party-Men, unite in one solid phalanx, joined with thousands of honest Democrats who heartily repudiate the ruinous rule of James Buchanan, and the result can not fail to be a glorious victory for the principles of Protection, and Self-Government.

And why should we not thus unite? Does not the so called Democratic party violate all our cherished notions of RIGHT and JUSTICE in the most high-handed manner? Has it not become the imperative duty of every intelligent citizen to make common cause in effecting its overthrow? Could they not forget the petty differences of opinion that divide them, while endeavoring to wrest their country from the greedy grasp of a remorseless tyrant? In short, shall we not make a united effort in behalf of our national and individual prosperity and reputation? and above all by our coming decision evince to neighboring nations that the late atrocious attempt of a misguided Executive, and a corrupt Congress, to force the domestic institutions of an incoming State in direct opposition to the expressed will of her people, finds no response in the great heart of the American people?

In this day of moral and political degradation, the first and paramount duty of every citizen is, to ignore his partizanship, and act in the future as a man and a patriot, independent of prejudices and partialities. Who would not rather do violence to his party preferences than to his country? Who would not rather forego a party triumph than entail disaster upon himself and nation? The "Party-right-or-wrong," is a barbaric sentiment, and should be wholly repudiated by a Christianized, educated, republican people. Indeed, the ballot box may be declared a shameful sham, if soulless demagogues, who usually control party machinery, are allowed to dictate to the masses for whom they shall cast their suffrages. Just to think of a few hundred wire workers, moved by the President, controling the sovreigns of Pennsylvania! It is no less true than humiliating. It has been so for years back, and it is for her electors to say, at the coming election, whether it shall be so in the future! Shall her sentiment, on the Slavery question, continue to be outraged, and she held up to the scrutinizing gaze of Christendom as a foe instead of a friend of Freedom? Shall her dearest local interests continue to suffer, at the hands of venal and recreant sons, who have shamefully misrepresented her in Congress, by abetting the free trade semi-suicidical heresy, and consequently aiding directly in the prostration of our Manufactories, and the pauperizing of our laborers? More anon. RIDDLE.

How the Money Goes.

The following resolutions, reported last year, in Congress, by the Hon. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, a leading member of the Buchanan party, were adopted by a majority of the Buchanan members of the last Congress:

Resolved, That the EXISTING TARIFF IS DEFECTIVE as being founded on the PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Resolved, That the highest development of the industrial resources of the country is to be obtained by the GREATEST FREEDOM OF EXCHANGES, which can only be thoroughly accomplished by the ENTIRE ABOLITION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS, and a resort EXCLUSIVELY TO DIRECT TAXATION.

These are the "progressive" principles of the Buchanan party: "FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION."

Let every tax-payer examine the monstrous expenditures of Buchanan's Administration, before he gives his vote and influence in favor of the party which comes out boldly in favor of free trade and "direct taxation," and against a Tariff to protect American industry. By examining the following table it will be seen that the Buchanan Administration, during last year, squandered Ninety Millions of Dollars; and the estimate of the expenditures, of the Buchanan Administration, for the present year, is One Hundred and Four Millions of Dollars:

BUCHANAN'S TABLE OF FEDERAL MONEY.

$90,000,000 a year!
$7,500,000 a month!!
$1,875,000 a week!!!
$267,859 a day!!!!
$11,160 an hour!!!!!
$186 a minute!!!!!!
$3,10 a second!!!!!!!

Is not this view of the case startling? The people's money is shelled out by the Buchanan administration, at the rate of THREE DOLLARS AND TEN CENTS for every tick of the clock. No wonder the nation is getting in debt.

We will now give the estimated expenses of the Administration for the present year. The weekly expenditures of the Treasury largely exceeded the receipts. This excess, for the week ending July 26th, was, according to the published official statement, $591,953; or nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars! This arises from the heavy appropriations made at the last session of Congress which are stated by the CLERK of the House of Representatives, in an OFFICIAL publication, to be as follows:

RECAPITULATION FOR 1858.

Legislative, Executive, Judicial, and Miscellaneous	$12,796,646 42
Diplomatic and Consular	912,120 00
Indian Department and Pensions	3,467,156 85
Army, Fortifications, Military Academy and Military Roads	25,683,610 46
Naval Service	14,508,354 53
Post Office Department	19,047,456 00
Ocean Steam Mail Service	1,400,750 00
Collection of the Revenue	3,000,000 00
Treaty with the King of Denmark	408,731 41
Total Specific Appropri's	$81,824,825 40
Permanent—Interest on Public Debt	3,445,314 35
Indefinite—Civ. Allowances, &c.	1,000,000 00
Total Appropriations '58	$87,270,139 75
Add unexpended balance of last year, applicable to this	16,586,588 00
Total Appropriations for the year	$103,856,727 75

Last year the ordinary revenues of the Government amounted to Forty-six Millions, Five Hundred and Fifty-seven Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-nine Dollars and Sixty Cents, ($46,557,489 60.) If the revenue this year be the same, the appropriations will be over FIFTY-SEVEN MILLIONS IN EXCESS of the revenue. Of course, this deficiency will be supplied by Loans, as were those of the last year. In private life, he is called a poor financier and thriftless man who spends twice his income; yet this is precisely the position of the Government.

Instead of RETRENCHING expenditure, the present Congress, at its last session, INCREASED certain of the appropriations. For whilst the SPECIFIC appropriations of this year are nearly $82,000,000, the SPECIFIC appropriations of last year were but a small fraction over $72,000,000.

Whilst Congress has thus prodigally voted away the Public Money, they have as prodigally voted away the Public Lands. During the last fiscal year they gave 6,196,000 Acres to Railroad Companies in the NEW States, declining to supply Companies in the OLD States with similar bounty, thus damaging the general Treasury when in need of funds, and building up ONE PORTION of the country at the expense of ANOTHER.

It is needless to particularize in what departments wastefulness of expenditure prevails. It abounds in all. In 1840, the appropriations were $24,139,920. In 1858, they are nearly $104,000,000! In these eighteen years they have more than quadrupled! How long will the people endure the profligacy which has caused the largest portion of this increase?

For twenty years, American Labor has not been so prostrate as at present. On all sides and from all quarters we hear of silent workshops, abandoned manufactories, deserted wharves, enfeebled trade, reduced wages, diminished employment, &c. A Tariff should be enacted which would discriminate in favor of Home Labor, encourage the profitable investment of Home Importers from the false valuations of the dishonest, replenish our exhausted Treasury, give employment to Home Mechanics, and create a demand for Home Products.

Now let us see what amount of tax each tax-payer would have to pay, if our Government abolishes the tariff laws and resorts to direct taxation, to defray the expenditures. It will require one hundred and four millions of dollars to pay the expenses of the Government this year, according to the estimate of the Buchanan Administration. To raise this amount by taxation, EVERY TAX-PAYER WILL HAVE TO PAY TWENTY-THREE DOLLARS; of course some tax-payers would have to pay ten times more than that amount, and others much less. We ask the tax-payers to pause before they vote for any man who is in favor of the Buchanan free trade and direct taxation party.

Pres. Buchanan's Administration upon the Kansas question is the most flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of American Liberty known to our history. Congress was urged to adopt the Lecompton Constitution absolutely and at once to force the State into the Union, notwithstanding the protests of all but a small fraction of its population, and thus to deny the sovreignty of the people over their domestic affairs, constituting Congress a Despot, and the people its Slaves.

When, in the history of the world, has Power in its ceaseless contest with the People, wanted pretexts wherewith to conceal its aims? In 1776, devices abounded, but whom did they deceive? Not our fathers; for their native sagacity and sound sense penetrated the masks assumed by Royalty. Likewise, the hideousness of Lecomptonism has become apparent, and has aroused the feeling of indignation before which the enemies of Popular Rights are everywhere quailing.—*Union Democrat.*

FORNEY ON BUCHANAN.

[JOHN W. FORNEY made a speech at Tarrytown, N. Y., one day last week, which was one of the most severe we ever read. We give below a few choice extracts. After giving a history of his intimate relations with Mr. Buchanan—now to labored for years to secure his nomination for the Presidency, down to 1856—Mr. Forney says:]

"There is not a county in Pennsylvania in which my letters may not be found, pledging Mr. Buchanan, in his name, and by his authority, to the full, complete, and practical recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas to decide upon their own affairs. (Applause.)

But when the dark, damning deed of Lecompton was perpetrated, then I saw for the first time that those gallant men in the Territory, Walker and Stanton, and those who acted with them, had been most cruelly, most shamefully deserted. I saw that Democratic principles had been carried out by them, and those who believed in them, and the faith of the President, were about to be called upon to turn our backs upon our pledges and betray our manhood. (Applause.) Gentlemen, there was something too much of this; and when the cup was presented to my lips, I refused it (Cheers.) Administrations may change, Presidents may change, but I had been too fully committed on this subject to turn upon the pledges which I had both spoken and written to thousands of men. I did not for a moment believe that the Administration had concluded to abandon the principles which had put them into power; that they were resolved to make their policy a test; so when I went to Washington, and called upon my old friend, I said to him, "Mr. Buchanan, for the first time in our lives we are at variance—I find myself standing by one great principle, having followed your lead, and you have deserted it." "Well," said he, "CAN'T YOU CHANGE TOO? (Laughter.) If I can afford to change, why can't you afford to change? (Renewed Laughter.) If you, and Douglas, and Walker, will unite in support of my policy, there will not be a whimper of this thing; it will pass by like a summer breeze." I told him it was very well with an Administration, surrounded by office holders and living all the time in the atmosphere of flattery, that was followed by thousands of gentlemen who expected place—that they come to him and say, "You are right Mr. Buchanan; we are down on our bellies; please to walk over us—please trample upon us, and we will be happy and content, and hope you will believe your policy is right." "But I tell you," said I, "that there is a still, small voice, in the people, that instinctively rejects fraud, and this is not only a fraud but a dishonor. I can not desert the principle. I do not claim to be more honest than any other man. I have done as all politicians have—some things which may not square exactly with the rules of right, and if I have, I regret them; but this thing will not do. (Loud cheers.) I have reached the stature and years of manhood, and I can not go back to Pennsylvania to eat my own words and become the slave of power." The reply to that was in manner and in substance, "Sir, I intend to make my Kansas policy a test." "Well, sir," said I, "I regret it; but if you make it a test with your offices, we will make it a test at the ballot-box." (Loud cheers.) Repeated efforts were made to heal the difference. But it

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