LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1858.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843....WHOLE NO., 755.

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.

BLOODED HORSES.

For the best blooded Stallion, having been kept within the limits of the society one service season	4 00
best blooded Brood Mare with one or more of her colts shown	3 00
2d best	2 00

COMMON HORSES.

For the best Stallion 4 years old, he having been kept within the limits of the society one service season	3 00
2d best, same conditions	2 00
best Stallion from 2 to 4 years old	2 00
2d best, same conditions	1 00
best Breeding Mare, 1 or more her colts to be shown	2 00
2d best, same conditions	1 00
best Gelding Horse,	2 00
2d best	1 00
best 3 years old Colt	1 00
2d best	1 50
best 2 years old Colt	1 00
2d best	American Agriculturist
best 1 year old Colt	1 00
2d best	Am. Ag.
best sucking Colt	1 00
2d best	Diploma

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

No. 2—Plowing Match.

best Plowing, regard 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	2 00
2d best	1 50
best done by a boy under 20 years of age	Am. Ag.
2d best	[illegible]

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

No. 3—Neat Cattle.

BEST SHORT HORNED DURHAM, DEVANS OR ALDERNEYS.

best Bull 2 years old and upward	2 00
best Bull between 1 and 2 years old	2 00
best Bull Calf	1 00
best Heifer Calf	Am. Ag.
best Heifer over 2 years old	2 00
2d best do between 1 and 2 years old	Am. Ag.
best Cow for Breeding, 2 or more of her calves to be shown	2 00
best Dairy Cow owned and kept by one person, written statement of yield, &c. to be rendered	1 50

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

COMMON CATTLE.

best Bull, not under 2 nor over 5 years old, kept within the limits of the Society one service season	2 00
2d best, same conditions	Am. Ag.
best Bull between 1 and 2 years old	1 50
best Bull Calf	Am. Ag.
best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her calves to be shown	1 50
2d best, same conditions	Am. Ag.
best 2 year old Heifer	Am. Ag.
2d best	Diploma
Cow giving the greatest amount of Butter	1 50
2d best	Am. Ag.
best 1 year old Heifer	Am. Ag.
2d best	Diploma
best stock of Neat Cattle belonging to one farm, not less than 6 head	2 00
2d best	Am. Ag.

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

No. 4—Oxen, Steers, and Teams.

best 2 head Beef Cattle	2 00
2d best	Am. Ag.
best 2 steer calves	Am. Ag.
best span of Working Horses	2 00
2d best	Am. Ag.
best span of Matched Horses	2 00
2d best	Am. Ag.

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

No. 5—Sheep and Swine.

best French Merino Buck, kept within the Society limits 2 years	2 00
best Buck of any other kind	1 50
best 6 Ewe Sheep	1 50
best 6 Lambs	1 50
best 6 Fat Wethers	1 50
best Boar	2 00
best Sow, with 4 or more of her Pigs to be shown	2 00
2d best	Am. Ag.
best 6 or more Pigs, 2 to 10 weeks old	1 50
best 2 Pigs not over 6 months old	1 00

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

No. 6—Poultry.

best pair Chickens	1 00
2d best 10 "	Am. Ag.
best pair Turkeys	1 00
best pair Geese	Am. Ag.
best pair Ducks	50

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

No. 7—Crops.

best bushel Wheat	2 00
2d best	Am. Ag.
best bushel Spring Wheat	1 50
best bushel Corn in ears	1 00
2d best	Diploma
best bushel Oats	50
best bushel Buckwheat	50
best bushel Sweet Potatoes	1 50
do Common Potatoes	50
best bushel Turnips	50
best bushel Beets	50
best peck Beans	50
best peck Peas	50
best lot Cabbage	1 00
best 2 Pumpkins	1 00
best lot of Tobacco, raised this year	1 00
best bushel Timothy Seed	50
best bushel Clover Seed	Am. Ag.
best Tomatoes	50

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	1 00
2d best	50
best variety Apples not under 10 kinds or less than 1 bushel in all,	1 00
best ½ bushel Apples	Am. Ag.
best specimens Pears	1 00
best specimens Plums 3 or more kinds	1 00
best peck Quinces	Am. Ag.
best peck Peaches	Am. Ag.
best lot Grapes, 5 lbs. or more	50

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

No. 9—Dairy Products.

best 5 lbs. or more Butter,	2 00
2d best	Am. Ag.
best Cheese, 25 lbs. or more	1 00
best lot Honey, 5 lbs. or more	1 00

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

No. 10—Flour and Bread.

best barrel of Wheat Flour	1 00
best specimen of Flour Bread, with a written statement of manner of making it	1 00
best Rye and Indian, same conditions	50

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

No. 11—Household Manufactures.

best Fulled Cloth, 10 yards or more	1 00
best Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more	1 00
best Cotton and Wool Flannel, 10 yards or more	Am. Ag.
best Woolen Yarn Carpeting, 10 yards or more	1 00
best Rag Carpeting, 10 yards or more	Am. Ag.
best pound Woolen Homespun Yarn	50
best Quilt	2 00
2d best	1 00
best Bedspread	1 00
2d best	50
best specimen Needlework	1 00
best Lamp Mat	50
best Knit Tippet	50
best specimen Raised Worsted Work	1 00
best [illegible] Soap, 5 lbs. or more	1 00

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

No. 12—Manufactured Articles.

best specimen Cabinet Work	2 00
best Dress Coat	1 00
best Vest	50
best Double Sett of Carriage Harness manufactured within the limits of the society	2 00
best Single Sett Carriage Harness, same conditions	1 00
best Wagon Harness	1 00
best ½ dozen Calf Skins finished	1 00
best ½ dozen Kip Skins finished	1 00
best 3 sides Harness Leather	1 00
best 3 sides Sole Leather	1 00
best lot of Upper Leather, 3 sides or more	1 00
best 3 pair of Thick Boots	50
best 1 pair of Sewed Calf Boots	1 00
best 1 pair of Ladies' Kid Shoes	50
best 1 pair Horse Shoes not filed	50
best Cooking Stove and Trimmings	1 00

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

No. 13—Agricultural Implements

best Plow, with improvements	1 50
2d best	Am. Ag.
best Sub-soil Plow	1 00
best Side Hill Plow	1 00
best Grain Reaper and Grass [Mower]	2 00
best Grain Drill	1 50
best Corn Drill	1 00
best Fanning Mill	1 00
best Cultivator	Am. Ag.
best Harrow	Am. Ag.
best Roller	Am. Ag.
best Farm Wagon	1 50
best Top Buggy	2 00
best Open Buggy	1 00
best 2 horse Family Carriage	1 50
best portable Horse Power	2 00
best Thresher and Cleaner	2 00
best improved Horse Rake	Am. Ag.
best horse Hay Fork or Hook	50
best Lime Spreader	1 00
best portable Water Huller	1 00

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.

All articles for exhibition must be entered in the Recording Secretary's book on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 14th day of October (it being the 1st day of the Fair.)

Articles taken on the Fair Ground and not entered in the above stated book, are not entitled to draw a premium.

Articles can be entered by writing to the Recording Secretary previous to the Fair.

The Judges are requested to be punctual in their attendance by noon of the first day.

PLOWING MATCH at 9 A.M of the second day.

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. Imhoff, 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 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 [illegible] section of an act passed by the said General Assembly [illegible] day of April, 1850, entitled 'An Act relating 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 produces 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 a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claims 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 age aforesaid, 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, shall be called out to 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 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, and 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 prevent or attempt to prevent 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 peace at 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 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 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*

RIVIERE HOUSE.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA.

R. G. HETZEL, Proprietor.

THIS house is located in the very center of the business portion of the town, and the only Hotel in Market Square. It is by odds the largest and most spacious in Lewisburg, and is kept in the cleanest and best possible manner. The *ROOMS* are large and airy—*BEDS* neat and clean. The *TABLE* is spread with every luxury the season affords. The *BAR* is furnished with pure unadulterated liquors bought by the Proprietor out of the Custom House in Philad. The *STABLE* and Hostler will recommend themselves.

The Proprietor, having gone to a great expense in re-fitting and furnishing his house—employing at large cost a first-rate Cook and other servants who are attentive and obliging—hopes by unremitting attention on his part to receive a share of the public patronage.—The public will please accept the sincere thanks of the Proprietor for the very generous patronage he has received during the four months he has lived in Lewisburg.

Riviere House, Aug. 20, 1858

To Constables—Court Returns and other BLANKS sold at the *Chronicle* Office.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1858.

Independence Day—1858.

[At a pic-nic celebration of the last 4th of July, in Northern Illinois, the following lines from the pen of THOMAS C. RYAN, a youth of 19 years, were read, and sent for publication in the *Lewisburg Chronicle* by a friend.]

Hail, fair day of Independence!
Birth-day of your land and mine,
Ever shalt thou have attendance—
Fill our souls with thoughts sublime—

Thoughts of fields now crowned in glory
Where was heard the bay'net's clash,
Thoughts of vales renowned in story
Where was seen the cannon's flash—

Scenes when "arms on armor clashing"
Told how desp'rate was the fight,
Where the horsemen swiftly dashing
On through darkness fought for light—

For the beacon-light of Freedom,
Mother of most useful arts,
Only guide to long-lost Eden—
Eden, loved of all our hearts.

O, then let us love and cherish
This first born of Freedom's days,
And as years and cen'tries perish
'Twill emit still brighter rays.

Thou wast sought in long-past ages,
Dark with war's impending gloom—
Wars which blackened hist'ry's pages—
Wars which made all earth a tomb.

Let us bless the men who brought us
The Constitution we possess,
And the Religion which has taught us
Man to love and God to bless.

Hail the day with joy and wonder
First proclaimed that we were free—
All our fetters rent asunder,
Free as midnight stars are free—

Free from galling chains of Britain—
Chains of Britain, red with blood—
Blood that flowed from veins of Freemen—
Men who bowed to none but God.

And most of all we're truly grateful
That we cast no shame on thee,
And that no cruel, blighting, hateful
Slavery in our homes we see:

Horrid stains! we must efface them,
We should strike the timely blow,
Besotted tyrants! we'll debase them,
Masters we'll have none below.

Eventful day! although they spurn thee,
We, while Time's swift tide shall flow,
Shall hail each year that shall return thee
Long as Freedom finds a foe!

1860.

The next election for President will probably be the most fierce struggle between Liberty and Slavery ever known in our confederacy. Every preliminary election, will have its influence upon the results of that contest. It is important, then, that every post of honor, of profit, or of influence, should be filled by staunch friends of Liberty and foes of Slavery aggression. When an army besieges a city or invades a country, it takes every fort and secures every position of any importance. So in the free North, the opponents of Slavery aggression should plant themselves in every place where any influence can be exercised, from Constable up to President. Each lower and less important station helps to make the higher and the greatest. Let us elect to every County and Town and Borough office, men who are on the right side, and not on the wrong side.

Sacrificed—Sold---Sold like Slaves!

Gov. Denver—"following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors"—has asked to be excused from the hopeless task of forcing Slavery upon Kansas and punishing her for refusing to be driven, cheated, or coaxed into a Slave State. So goes his head into the "grave of Democratic Governors!" Look at the list—

Andrew H. Reeder,
William Shannon,
John W. Geary,
Robert J. Walker,
Fred'k P. Stanton,
John W. Denver—

all sacrificed to the bloody Moloch of Slavery! all offered up as living victims to the insatiable spirit of Fraud and Wrong which culminated in Lecompton and flattened out in English! The honor, the happiness, the reputation, the prospects of all these men were coolly, basely sacrificed by those secret masters of Pierce and Buchanan, whose sole object was to force Slavery upon Freedom-loving Kansas! And, to-day,

Stephen A. Douglas,
John W. Forney,
John Hickman,
John B. Haskin,

and thousands of other life-long Democrats are traduced and denounced for no other reason than because they would not aid in the consummation of this plot. Although they had commenced, they recoiled from the dark end intended by Slavery; and rather than be slaughtered by the People, they resolved to die to their Party. Like Sampson, in their hour of extremity, they will bring down the gates of their false Democracy, and bury their taskmasters with themselves in the ruins.

ONE VOTE!!—Election, Oct. 12.

Senatorial Candidate, nominated!

We noticed two weeks ago the difficulty in our Senatorial district, arising out of an alleged betrayal of confidence in the partial nomination of a candidate, causing a disavowal of the binding force of the act on the part of some of the best members of our party. We also stated that "ANOTHER EFFORT" should be made to secure union upon a candidate. By invitation of the Lycoming County Committee, a delegation from the several county committees met last week, the official (and correct) proceedings of which follow. We are glad to say that the full delegation present cheerfully concurred in the conclusion reached, after a thorough discussion of the whole matter. No stain of suspicion was left resting upon Col. Gregg, for any open or secret effort, by him or with his knowledge, to accomplish his nomination; and he had expressed his willingness to withdraw and to permit the selection of any candidate who should be deemed more worthy and available. His own record thus standing fair and unimpeachable, it was deemed best to permit the individuals criminated in any way to account to their own constituents, and not to the Conference. As the District was formed anew, it was also conceded that Centre had as fair a right to the first candidate, under the new apportionment, as Union, Lycoming, or Clinton. A UNANIMOUS vote for Col. Gregg was then made, by Yeas and Nays, and the Conference adjourned in entire union and good spirits. The nomination is now complete—harmony is measurably restored—and victory we hope may crown the effort.

Meeting of a Senatorial Conference.

According to previous notices issued to the different county committees of this Senatorial District, the Conferees appointed by the respective County Committees met in Williamsport on the 24th of September, 1858.

The meeting was organized by appointing JAMES P. ROSS, of Union county, President, and D. S. DUNHAM, of Clinton county, Secretary.

The following Conferees answered to the call:

Centre—B. A. Stewart, Francis Jodon, J. H. Stover.

Clinton—D. S. Dunham, John B. McMicken, John C. McGhee.

Lycoming—Lemuel Ulmer, Robert C. Moore, Jr., J. W. Harris.

Union—O. N. Worden, James B. Hamlin, James P. Ross.

After a free exchange of sentiment among the members, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, the Yeas and Nays being called, and every member voting yea:

Whereas, we have listened to an explanation from Mr. Stover of Centre county, and other members, all exonerating Col. ANDREW GREGG from any alleged wrong on the part of any Lycoming or Clinton county Conferee in the Conference of the 7th inst.; therefore

Resolved, That this Conference concur in the nomination of Col. Andrew Gregg for Senator from this district.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the Opposition papers in the District.

☞ The Lycoming County Standing Committee, at their meeting yesterday, unanimously ratified the action of the Conference, and passed resolutions, calling on the People's Party to sustain the nomination of the Hon. ANDREW GREGG for State Senator.—*Williamsport Press*, 25th ult.

☞ We know it was a great sacrifice for Mr. Gregg to accept the nomination for the Senate the first time, but he was the only man that could be elected in a Democratic fortress, and, after long and repeated solicitations, he yielded to the demands of his district. The question now is, Shall the National Administration be sustained? Shall Free Trade, Foreign votes, and Slave policy rule us? or, Shall Americans be protected by their men, and Liberty and Freedom be our watchword and our vote?—*Williamsport Press.*

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

Hints for the Reflecting.

Holding the reins of government and the purse strings of a nation for a lengthy period, usually induces corruption and arrogance, on the part of the leaders of the party thus installed, that illy comports with the duties of servants, as all officers are or at least should be. But the modern Democracy seem inclined to change the Jeffersonian order, by introducing the essentials of a monarchy. Its defenders have any amount of hardihood and impudence, and no matter how barefaced the frauds, or how pernicious their measures, they make no hesitation about again appealing to the "dear people" for further favors—alleging, stoutly, that in return for the confidence thus reposed in them, governmental affairs shall be attended to in a style that will defy criticism, and redound to the well being of the masses. These solemn pledges they seem to make for the double purpose of breaking them at the earliest opportunity, and of carrying galling chagrin to the breasts of those who ardently aided in clothing them with power. The great mass of Democratic office holders scout the idea that the representatives of the people should endeavor to reflect and sustain their known preferences. It is democratic doctrine, practically proclaimed, that the people are to be used as a mere stepping stone to posts of profit and power, and then to be discarded and insulted, in the Napoleonic fashion, as having no right but that of abject acquiescence. The "dear people" are to be fondled, and flattered, until their suffrages are secured, and then repelled as having no claims, and scarcely an existence.

We have a living illustration of this truthful view, in the election and subsequent conduct of James Buchanan—that prince of broken pledges and base tergiversations. The deceitful, yet plausible cry of "Popular Sovreignty," so charmed the ever open ear of the people as to make them believe that the Democratic leaders were at last acting in good faith, and that it would be safe, nay, expedient, to trust them. Scan the sequel; and who but the ignorant, or interested, are not bitterly lamenting their easy credulity? No sooner did Buchanan enter upon the duties of his position, than he began ignoring his electioneering averments and platform of principles, by the concoction of a conspiracy that has no parallel in the annals of history (unless it be the crime of Cataline.) It was no less than the ushering into the Union of another Slave State by the employment of foul force. No means was left untried to carry out this black design. Money squandered, army employed, justice chained, ruffianism made a merit, and a road to preferment—in short, all that villany could conceive, or rapacity suggest, was reduced and put into practice by the Federal Government for the purpose of obtaining a triumph over Popular Sovereignty, the upholding of which was to have been the darling object of the Administration. The conspiracy has been crushed for the present, but this fact does not render its mover and his abettors less infamous, or the crime less horrible. It shows, beyond cavil, the complete demoralization of the Democratic organization, from the President down, and that it is supreme folly to expect aught but bad faith at their hands. They are a nest of agitators without a glimmer of patriotism, whose monarchical tendencies render them unfit to rule a Republic. The President is the Pope of the Party, and to brave his thunders is to seek extermination. Witness the pitiful plight of Forney, Douglas and thousands of others who have been thrown overboard for consciencciously refusing to endorse the Lecompton swindle.

The party in power has apparently two grand aims, viz. the Bankruptcy of the Nation, and the Extension of Slavery. If it has met a failure in the latter, the former bids fair to be crowned with complete success. Since the passage of the Nebraska Bill, its double purpose has been well defined by its every effort. The expenses of Government have been enormously increased, while legislation has been monopolized by the schemes of cotton champions, leading dough-faces to extend Slavery and restrict Freedom. Public Improvement is comparatively neglected—harbors, fortifications, inland navigation, are allowed to abide in a miserable condition, while the attention of Congress has been absorbed and the treasury depleted, in passing Nebraska bills and Lecompton swindles. Congressmen are bought up, at so much per head, when an appeal to their cupidity is necessary, in order to induce them to play the Arnold, and disgrace humanity. A system of espionage, that essential of despotism, has been established, whose well paid hirelings are found in every State of the Union, for the purpose of reporting delinquents, and forcing adhesion to obnoxious measures. The President and his Cabinet are occasionally converted into a special lobby, for purposes of importunity and corruption, while their legitimate duties are neglected or discarded. And all this, for what? To maintain the "integrity" of the Democratic party, and convert a land of Freedom into a land of bondage and barbarism.

Since the inauguration of Frank Pierce, enough capital has been wasted—literally wasted—by the General Government, in its mad efforts to serve the Slaveryites, which, joined with private enterprise, would have been sufficient to have pushed forward the Pacific Railroad to a successful completion.

Is any further comment necessary to show that the Democratic party is the bitter, unrelenting enemy of the people, and that its annihilation would be the dawning of a better day? It is a "friend of the masses" in the same manner that Louis Napoleon is the benefactor of France, and Francis Joseph, of Austria.

RIDDLE.

Two valuable gray horses, belonging to Sidney S. Easton, of Danville, were stolen from a pasture lot on his farm, near Mausdale, on last Monday week. [We have since learned the horses have been recovered.]

Andrew Gregg (the Elder.)

Died in Bellefonte, on the 20th May, 1835, in his 80th year, ANDREW GREGG, Esq. Mr. Gregg was among the early settlers in Penns Valley. He was born on 10th June, 1755, at Carlisle; acquired a classical education at several of the best schools of that day, and was engaged for some years as a Tutor in the University of Pennsylvania. In the year 1783, Mr. Gregg, having saved a few hundred dollars from his salary as a teacher, changed his employment, and commenced business as a storekeeper in Middletown, Dauphin county. In 1787, he married a daughter of Gen. Potter, then living near the West Branch, in Northumberland county; and, at the earnest request of his father-in-law, in 1789, moved with his family to Penns Valley, where he settled down in the woods, and commenced the business of farming, about two miles from Potter's Old Fort. On the place he first settled, he continued improving his farm from year to year, pursuing with great industry the business of a country farmer. There, all his children were born, and some married, and there he resided until the year 1814, when he came with his family to reside in this borough; having, some years before, purchased property in this neighborhood. In 1790, Mr. Gregg was elected a Member of Congress, and, by *seven* successive elections, for several districts, as they were arranged from time to time, including one by a general vote or ticket, over the whole State—was continued a member of that body for *sixteen successive years*—and, during the session of 1806-7, was chosen a Member of the Senate of the United States. At the expiration of this term, on the 4th of March, 1813, he returned to private life. One principal object of coming to reside in this borough, was a desire to be convenient to good schools, for the benefit of his younger children. Here he lived a retired life, attending to the education of his children, and the improvement of his farms, until Dec. 1820, when he was called by Gov. Hiester to the situation of Secretary of the Commonwealth. During the administration of Gov. Hiester, the duties of that office were executed by him with talent and integrity. Mr. Gregg, as a public man, as well as in private life, was remarkable for a sound and discriminating mind, agreeable and dignified manners, strict regard for truth, and unbending and unyielding honesty.—[CENTRE DEMOCRAT, 1835.

Andrew Gregg, (the Younger.)

No man is entitled to merit on account of the worth of his ancestors, nor is it always the case that a man proves worthy of an illustrious lineage. But the gentleman whose biography (above) we copy from the "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," has left a son whose character is a bright illustration of the force of parental example. Col. ANDREW GREGG, (the son of the aforesaid Ex U. S. Senator Gregg,) is now before the people of his native county for a second term in the State Senate. It is a rare thing for a man to be re-nominated (after one term of service) for that office; but in this case, it was the unanimous wish of his party in Centre county. Not that all have agreed with him on every question of either local or general interest—that were impossible to expect; but, trusting to his general ability, sound judgment, and integrity, they are now more willing to confide their interests to him than to any other man.

The younger Andrew Gregg (now a candidate for Senate) was reared a farmer, which occupation he followed faithfully, laboring daily as hard as any hand, until a fracture of an arm disabled him for that employment, when he turned his attention to merchandizing and the manufacture of iron. In these, he was successful, until the practical operations of the present revenue system resulted in the complete prostration of the latter business. Thus, all his life, identified with the farming and iron interests of the district—suffering with many in the destruction of the fruit of life-long toils by a free-trade Tariff—there is no candidate before us who is better qualified to judge of the interests and the wants of those engaged in those great enterprises.

As a State Senator, Mr. Gregg commanded the respect and won the confidence of all men of every party. Even the breath of suspicion never connected his name with any scheme whatever of plunder or of corruption—never. He is pure—above reproach, above suspicion. And his sagacity and intelligence were as proverbial as his integrity was irreproachable and undoubted.

Mr. Gregg was a "model Senator" in more than one respect. The dignity of his deportment, the gravity of his age, were not less conspicuous

SEE 4TH PAGE.