LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1858.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843....WHOLE NO., 756.

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 bloded Stallion, having been kept within the limits of the Society one service season $4 00
best bloded Brood Mare with one or more of her colts shown 2 00
2d best 1 00

COMMON HORSES.

For the best Stallion 4 years old the having been kept within the limits of the Society one service season 3 00
2d best, same conditions 2 00
best Stallion from 3 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 00
best 2 years old Colt 1 00
2d best *American Agriculturist.*
best 1 year old Colt 1 00
2d best *Ans. 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 00
best done by a boy under 20 years of age 1 00
2d best *Ans. Ag.*

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

No. 3—Neat Cattle.

BEST SHORT HORNED DURHAM, devons 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 *Ans. Ag.*
best Heifer over 2 years old *Ans. Ag.*
2d best do do between 1 and 2 years old *Ans. 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 3 years old, kept within the limits of the Society one service season 2 00
2d best, same conditions *Ans. Ag.*
best Bull between 1 and 2 years old 1 50
best Bull Calf *Ans. Ag.*
best Cow for all purposes, 2 of her calves to be shown 1 50
2d best, same conditions *Ans. Ag.*
best 2 year old Heifer, *Ans. Ag.*
2d best *Diploma.*
Cow giving the greatest amount of Butter 1 50
2d best *Ans. Ag.*
best 1 year old Heifer *Ans. Ag.*
2d best *Diploma.*
best stock of Neat Cattle belonging to one farm, not less than 6 head 2 00
2d best *Ans. Ag.*

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

No. 4—Oxen, Steers, and Teams.

best 2 head Beef Cattle 2 00
2d best *Ans. Ag.*
best 2 steer calves *Ans. Ag.*
best span of Working Horses 2 00
2d best *Ans. Ag.*
best span of Matched Horses 2 00
2d best *Ans. 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 *Ans. 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 " *Ans. Ag.*
best pair Turkeys 1 00
best pair Geese *Ans. Ag.*
best pair Ducks 50

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

No. 7—Crops.

best bushel Wheat 2 00
2d best *Ans. 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 1 00
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 *Ans. Ag.*
best Tomatoes 50

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

No. 8—Fruit.

best 1d 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 *Ans. Ag.*
best specimen Pears 1 00
best specimens Plums 3 or more kinds 1 00
best peck Quinces *Ans. Ag.*
best peck Peaches *Ans. 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 *Ans. 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 yardsor more *Ans. Ag.*
best Woolen Yarn Carpetting, 10 yards or more 1 00
best Rag Carpeting, 10 yards or more *Ans. 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 Mats 50
best Knit Tipet 50
best specimen Fancy Worsted Work 1 00
best domestic Soap 5 lbs or more 1 00

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

No. 12—Manufactured Articles.

best specimen Cabinet Work 2 00
best Brass Cock 1 00
best Vise 50
best Double Set of Carriage Harness manufactured within the limits of the Society 3 00
best Single Set Carriage Harness, same conditions 1 00
best Wagon Harness 1 00
best Upper Calf Skins finished 1 00
best Upper Kip Skins finished 1 00
best Sole Harness Leather 1 00
best Upper 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 filled 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 *Ans. Ag.*
best Subsoil Plow 1 00
best Side Hill Plow 1 00
best Grain Reaper and Grass 2 00
best Grain Drill 1 50
best Corn Drill 1 00
best Fanning Mill 1 00
best Cultivator *Ans. Ag.*
best Harrow *Ans. Ag.*
best Roller *Ans. Ag.*
best Farm Wagon 1 50
best Top Buggey 2 00
best Open Buggey 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 Power Hatter 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.

☞ Certificates of Life Membership, $10

Persons not members, to pay 50 cents for entering any article for Premiums. 10 cents for single admission.

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 24 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, DANL. 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 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 the 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 31st section of an act passed by the said General Assembly, on the 9th of April, 1840, 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, shall be entered out by the clerks who shall make the like notes in the list 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, 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 practise 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 offenses 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

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, OCT. 4, 1858.

[*The following articles were crowded out last week.*]

Is Riches to be a Test?

We have heard respectable men of both parties, who have (half-way at least) objected to our candidate for County Commissioner, on the ground that he was not a very heavy tax-payer, and therefore not **so likely to be vigilant in the expenditure** of money as richer men. This idea will not bear examination. The truth is, some rich men and some poor men are extravagant, and some are close and economical. The very worst and most reckless rulers, are rich men, as the history of the world shows; for they have the least sympathy, naturally, with poor men and hard workers. Neither more or less wealth is any *criterion* of a man's FITNESS. A little observation of State, National, County or Borough matters, will convince any one, that among the most profuse and prodigal money-spenders, and the most grinding and oppressive tax-layers, RICH MEN are prominent. Those who have *no* property, are perhaps equally "liberal" with other people's money! while those in middling circumstances—whose property is small, and fairly earned—will always be found most truly economical, prudent and faithful guardians of the taxables' interests.

But has it come to this, in Union county, in free Pennsylvania, that a man is to be objected to for an office, because he is not wealthy? It is true, that in the *South*, the 300,000 slave-holders monopolize all the offices worth having, leaving a million of poor whites proscribed as unfit for office. Under monarchies and aristocracies, men of moderate means are excluded from many stations. But shall such tyrrany and injustice be exhibited in and extended over our land? We ask the Republican Freemen of happy America if wealth, instead of merit, is to be the sole passport to power? If every man of small capital is to be kept out of office? Mechanics, laboring men, and professional men of limited incomes, should answer such insults in the most direct and effectual manner—by their VOTES.

A man who, like JAMES PROSS, has earned a very moderate fortune (perhaps equal to his opponent's, Mr. Moyer) by the labor of his hands, has the requisite experience, the right appreciation of the value of money, and the love and practice of economy, to render him a most fit, prudent, and safe depository of trust on the part of his fellow citizens. He inherited no great estate—he has gained not a dollar by trade or speculation—but he has a neat little home, which is honestly and hardly won by thirty years of ceaseless toil. That home, and the home of all others in like circumstances, he would sacredly guard from needless taxation; *for the little that a poor man pays is, comparatively, a far more grievous burden than the heavier taxes paid by the rich.*

☞ The Telegraphic Despatch of last week, announcing that the "Cable is all right," was premature and exaggerated. A later and more detailed despatch, from the principal manager, states that electrical signs continue, but no words are made out. It is conjectured that the Eastern end of the line has been taken up, for the purpose of making a stronger connection with the shore than the main part of the line. It is believed such a line is required, at each end, to make sure the cable, which, in shallow water, wears more and is more disturbed than at greater depths. New obstacles of this kind will call out greater energy and ingenuity to surmount them. Intelligible despatches having been once given, the same can and will be repeated.

READY RECKONER, containing 140 pages of Interest Tables, also Tables of Wages and Board, Forms of Notes, Receipts, Bonds, Measures, and 20 pages illustrating the size and value of Gold and Silver Coins of all the World.—A new edition of this exceedingly handy little work is for sale at MURRAY'S Lewisburg Book Store, at 20 cents per copy. (Murray, by the way, has just returned from the Cities with a fine assortment of new Stationary and School Books of every description.)

Jacob W. Ehrhart, one of the Commissioners of Centre county, died suddenly of apoplexy, at his home in Miles Tp., on Sunday morning week. This occurrence will require the election of two Commissioners at the ensuing election.

Thos Wolfe, of Miles township, is the Democratic candidates for Commissioner of Centre county, in place of M. Ehrhart, deceased. [Sorry Tom isn't on our side!] Thos. Hutchinsan for 3 years, and Fred'k Burket for 2 years, are the candicates on the right side—both, good men.

☞ "Guess if you can" is all the clue we have to the donor of a small barrel of extra fair Apples left for us at Ammons' corner, last week. Our first "guess" is Buffaloe—but whoever of a thousand readers among our farmers is the one, has our hearty thanks.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

ALONE!

Where the Hawthorn wild in beauty grows—
By the stream where crystal water flows—
'Neath the tall Oak's shade, in the forest you,
I love to roam and to roam alone.

Where the Laurel rears its ipumed cap,
And nests its head in the young Pine's lap,
On the hill of green, in the distance you,
I love to roam, and to roam alone.

Where the Larkspur and the Cypress bloom,
And loveliness unadorned assume—
'Mid the folds of green, on the mountain you,
I love to roam and to roam alone.

Where the Lily of the Valley builds,
And its sweet and hallowed incense yields.
Where the Locust lives, 'bove the green fields you,
I love to roam, and to roam alone.

And when night on earth a mantle throws,
When birds sing not, nor the fair sun glows,
In the valley's depths, by the streamlet you,
I love to roam and to roam alone.

When the call shall come from realms above,
Then take me o'er to the spot I love—
'Mid the flowers so sweet, that bedeck the you,
I wish to die, and to die alone.

In this vale of quiet, vale of bloom,
So dearly beloved, erect my tomb—
'Neath the weeping Willow's boughs, o'er you,
I wish to rest, and to rest alone.

When my soul hath sped to brighter climes,
Hold sweet communion with me betimes—
'Tis a distance short to the willow you,
Come hither, my friend! but come alone.

NEOCOSMIAN.

UNION SEMINARY, NEW BERLIN, PA. SEPT. 1858.

Thoughts for the Thinking.

"Because SENTENCE against an evil work is not executed SPEEDILY, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."

It is not well to quote Scripture lightly, nor too often, except in reference to religious and moral questions; but the above sentence, from the wisest and greatest man that ever lived—King Solomon, in the character of a Preacher—will illustrate forcibly, a great fact in our political history.

When, by gross and admitted and unequivocal deception, our present National Administration obtained power, a dozen years ago, and greatly altered the laws that most of all affect our domestic industry as a people, it was alleged by the Opposition that the alterations must, sooner or later, work disastrously; that they would ruin thousands of our manufacturers, drain our country of money, throw out of employ tens of thousands of laborers with their families, and at the same time build up foreign manufactures, and enrich other nations. This was their prophecy: this they asserted far and wide.

Mr. Buchanan was the moving spirit of the Administration which made this mighty change of policy; he and his friends laughed to scorn the prediction of the friends of Henry Clay; they said the revenue or free trade policy would enrich our country, and bless our world. This was *their* position: they are again in power.

Twelve years have rolled away, and where are we now?

It may be true that "sentence against the evil work" was "*not* executed *speedily*," but it has been none the less *sure*. The sore *judgment* has *come*, though long "*delayed*."

☞ Look at our stagnant commerce! our bankrupt national treasury! our ruined manufacturers! our silent workshops! our idle men! our starving families!

The famine in Ireland, and the influx of gold from California, *delayed* the *sentence*, it is true, for years, but it has come at length, with vengeful force!

Thus a man may leave a good, well arranged, well manured, well stocked, prosperous farm to a poor tenant, who may make a living, and sustain himself for years, but his evil and wrong and extravagant course will bring the Sheriff upon him at last.

The merchant who has a run of custom, may sell out to a man unfitted for the business, and though the latter may for a time retain the trade, a few years will demonstrate his incapacity and witness his failure.

Mechanics may thrive by industry and attention to the wants of their patrons, and even for a time receive their calls and orders when they begin to grow careless and indolent; but they will be broken up ere long.

The drunkard may live for years in habits of intemperence, and boast that the alarm against drinking is false, and a bugbear; but he is hastening his doom day by day.

Licentious men may hope and believe that their shame and folly are hid, and will never destroy; but horrible disease and loathsome deaths awaits them still!

—And thus with the Protective Tariff. The judgment or sentence for the iniquitous British Tariff of '46 was delayed—"sentence was not executed speedily"—the hearts of our wicked rulers "were fully set in them to do evil" in KANSAS also—BUT THE END SO LONG FORETOLD, HAS COME! *the ruin, predicted, is realized!* and the innocent suffer with the guilty!

If we are wise, the *lesson* we shall draw from these facts—from this new proof of the manner of God's dealings with men—is, to *turn out of power every member* of the false and oppressive party that has done this evil, *admit none of them to posts of profit or of influence*, AND CHANGE OUR TARIFF POLICY TO WHAT IT ONCE WAS.

The Bellefonte Encampment numbered 15 companies, one of 58 and another of 63 men, and was very satisfactory.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

Facts For Every Citizen.

It is undeniable that the South, (or rather the slaveholders,) have complete control of the Democratic party, and, through it, of every branch of the Federal Government. A majority of the President's Cabinet are Southerners. In the U. S. Supreme Court, Southerners also predominate, and extra-judicial decisions are manufactured to order for the convenience of the Democratic party. And though, nominally, the North has a majority in Congress, yet every important committee in the House is now headed by a Southerner or Doughface, with a majority of the same ilk to back him; and Republican Senators are proscribed, as unfit to assume responsible duties in connection with Legislation!

Three fourths of the money appropriated, at the last session of Congress, for fortifications, on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, was expended in slaveholding states.

Two Custom House edifices are now in process of erection—one at Charleston, the other at New Orleans—which have already cost more than five millions of dollars, and are not yet completed. At the last session, $150,000 were appropriated to *continue* the work on them, and when the Committee on Finance were questioned as to how much the Charleston edifice would cost when completed, they coolly replied that "no estimate had been made." Enough was elicited to show that it would cost Three Millions when finished, and that there was no kind of correspondence between the building and the revenue business at that port. In 1857, there were but 47 custom house employees at that place and the amount of revenue only amounted to *half a million* of dollars. At the New York Custom House, the same year, there were over 1,000 employees, and more than *Forty-Two Millions* of dollars were collected. The New York Custom House cost about one third as much as that at Charleston!! The Philadelphia custom house cost $100,000; that at Boston, $1,000,000; while the New Orleans has already cost $3,000,000, and not yet finished. Is it supposeable that any Northern city could obtain such enormous sums, to put up unnecessary palaces. Never! And yet it is the North that fills the treasury!!

Let any candid man consider the foregoing and the following facts, and he will doubtless arrive at the conclusion that it is high time every branch of Government changed hands. It will take $100,000,000 to keep Buchanan's administration in blast this year. In 1823, the expenses of Government amounted to $9,784,154. That was ninety-four cents to each individual; this year, it will amount to three dollars for every person. But what becomes of this immense sum! to what purposes is it applied! It is wasted by the General Government in supporting a gang of slimy sycophants, who are noted only for their want of principle, and their devotion to the "powers that be." The report of the Secretary of the Treasury throws some light on the subject. During Fillmore's administration, it cost $2,000,000 per annum to collect the revenue east of the Rocky mountains; Congress had appropriated for that purpose $2,450,000; consequently, at the end of Fillmore's administration, there was a *surplus* of $1,000,000. This, Frank Pierce used up, besides the yearly allowance. When Buchanan came into power, he asked for $3,700,000 to collect the revenue in the same region, where, a few years before, it had been collected for $2,000,000! and that, too, although the revenue had actually decreased. He did not get what he asked, but he did get $3,300,000, for doing what $2,000,000 had before sufficed. This extra $1,300,000 is wasted in sustaining a pack of loafing political spies and party-brawlers.

Who has not heard of the Fort Snelling swindle! Fort Snelling embraced a military reservation which Government *privately* sold for $90,000, when it was worth $500,000. There, too, is the Willetts Point swindle! In this case, Government paid $200,000 for a piece of land on Long Island, for a military post, which was not worth $50,000. Of course the pets of Democracy pocketed the proceeds, and the Government connived with them for the express purpose of benefiting a favorite few and carrying Lecompton. Look at the gross inefficiency, and delay, that marked the Mormon expedition from the beginning to the ending! The contracts it afforded showered fortunes on thousands of hungry locofocos—*friends* of Lecompton Congressmen—but resulted beneficially to nobody else.

Thus is Government going, expenses enormously increasing, revenue greatly decreasing, bankruptcy and starvation staring the people in the face.....all, the direct results of democratic misrule. We are suffering from the gross extravagance of the Democracy and the calamitous Free trade system it inaugurated in 1846. NOW IS THE TIME for the people of the Old Keystone to declare that they will aid such a party no longer. Let the fiat go forth that the bogus democracy shall prey upon the vitals of the country no more, and that the Protective System shall be established on a foundation that will defy alike the onslaught of negro drivers, and their "national" allies. Too long have English shop keepers and iron-masters monopolized our market, to the disadvantage of our own. *Let us resolve hereafter to make our own Water Pipes.* Men of Pennsylvania! now is the time to work to advantage! strike for the Opposition cause, and in so doing you will strike for your own welfare and the welfare of posterity. Men of Union county! go forth next Tuesday with a stern determination to carry defeat and dismay into the ranks of the Democracy by rolling up tremendous majorities for JOHN M. READ, WM. E. FRAZER, JOHN W. KILLINGER, ANDREW GREGG, WM. F. WAGENSELLER, JOHN J. PATTERSON, and the entire People's ticket, general and local. Resolve to "conquer or die ere Freedom and Industry perish." Remember that "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty!"

RIDDLE.

☞ Before our State Senator's term expires, a U. S. Senator will be elected in the place of Beef Bigler. Let us elect a man who will vote for a man who was always right and safe on the Tariff and Slavery questions—Col. Andrew Gregg.

Mr. Weidle's Position.

It is well enough for the voters to know where Mr. Weidle, the Democratic nominee for Congress of two of the five counties of this district, stands on the vital issues of the election before us. His success (which no one imagines) would be hailed elsewhere as an express approval of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and *every vote* he receives will be claimed as given to that end. He is himself, avowedly, an out and out Lecompton man, and his friends in Lebanon county placed the canvass on that ground fairly and squarely. There is therefore no mistaking his position, and it at all events has the merit of being boldly avowed.

But the Convention that nominated him, we are assured, went a step further. Not content with showing their determination to stand by the President under any and all circumstances, (in the true spirit of the sentiment that "the King can do no wrong,") they were intolerant enough to *proscribe* and *read out* of the Democratic party, Gov. Packer and his Anti-Lecompton friends, for their manly adherence to their honest views of the doctrine of Popular Sovreignty! This was "carrying the war into Africa" with a vengeance, and we learn has disgusted many of the warm friends of the Governor, as well as others who sincerely hold to that great principle.

These facts should be known throughout the District. We await the result patiently, in the firm persuasion that the real Anti-Lecompton Democrats of this District are not the "mud-sills" that Senator Hammond declares all laboring men to be. They will not prove so regardless of the import of their votes—so careless of the honor and the position of Gov. Packer—as to vote for Mr. Weidle, who is run as a Lecompton and Anti-Packer man, looking to the Federal Government for reward for his outlay in a hopeless contest!

(The following are the sugar-covered resolutions, copied from the Lebanon *Advertiser*, the Democratic organ of Lebanon county:)

"Resolved that we CORDIALLY approve the Administration of James Buchanan. The *settlement* of the *Kansas* difficulty was evidence that the trust confided to him by the Democratic party has been discharged ☞ in a MANNER *worthy of the highest approbation.* ☜

"Resolved that *so long* as Gov. Packer continues to administer the affairs of this Commonwealth honestly and economically, and adheres to the *principles* and ORGANIZATION ☜ of the Democratic party, the Democracy of Lebanon county will sustain him.

"Resolved that we CONDEMN the course of these Democrats who, *professing* Democratic principles, *are making* every exertion to *destroy* the time-honored Democratic *organization.* Their conduct should receive the censure of every true Democrat."

He would n't stand it!

The *Lebanon Courier* says:

Our townsman, Mr. Weidle, has been nominated by the Buchanan party of this district for Congress. *The Conferees of Union and Snyder counties did not attend the Conference.* A letter published, from the gentleman presented by those counties for the candidacy, looks very much as if somebody was in a huff up there, and as if all was not "union and harmony." Mr. Slenker, the gentleman alluded to, writes to the Conferees:

"I hereby inform you, that I decline being a candidate, and WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE NOMINATION of the Conference, should they be disposed to confer it upon me."

Indeed! We really thought that Mr. Slenker might be willing to run just for "glory," but it would seem even *he* declines suffering "martyrdom" in the Lecompton cause, A. D. 1858! If they had nominated his distinguished competitor, neighbor Purdy, they would have had a candidate of more pluck, and