

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1858.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843...WHOLE NO., 769.
AT \$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1858.

'Be wise to-day: 'tis Madness to Defer.'

[The Tunkhannock Democrat contains the following notice of the death of ABRAHAM W. FARRAR, a much respected young man, (son of Edm. William Farrar of Wyoming Co. Pa.) some time a student in the University at Lewisburg, who settled in the State of Texas, and entered upon the practice of the legal profession, with the brightest prospects.]

"I have had a glimpse into futurity. That vision was bright and benignant. I stood in the presence of Almighty God; I made this promise, that if my life was spared, I would devote whatever energy, zeal, and talent I might have, in the cause of the Holy Sanctuary; but, if, by the Omnipotent will, I should be denied that I should be taken away, I hope I shall meet all my friends in my Home of Glory. I want you, my friends—as many of you are younger than I am—to do your all your time and energies to the holy cause in which you ought to be engaged."

Words of A. W. Farrar, Esq., about two and a half lines before his death, Aug. 26, 1858.

Dying Words of A. W. Farrar, Esq., Paraphrased for an Advertiser.

BY HON. Wm. BRIDGES, OF ALLENVILLE, TEXAS.

I trace in these lines the words of a friend,
But did he the speaker an angel did send,
His words have reached him from heaven and pain,
And who would desire to recall his again?
We miss him, we miss him, and often shall mourn
For we know he is gone, never more to return.
We see his glass vacant, but not his cup,
To think one so gifted, and so deep his best sleep,
Yet long shall he live in memory's fond page,
Beloved by youth, and respected by age.
He left a bright token, our footsteps to guide,
In words which he spoke on the day that he died:
"I had in the future a glimpse to my sight,
That vision was bright, lovely and light,
I saw the angels, in robes of gold and red,
And asked, if my lot at his choosing had,
I promised, if I should be spared, to be true,
In his sanctuary my soul should be true,
And into his cause should be earnestly joined,
Whenever it should be my lot to be tried,
If I should be spared, I would be true,
That my life this time should be taken away,
I hope all my friends to meet in my Home,
I want all my friends, to be true to me,
Many younger than I am, to do your best,
To do it all your time, and energies to,
"In that holy cause which you ought to pursue."

Further Notice of Ja's Wilson's Death.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)

MESSRS. EDITORS: In a late number of the Chronicle there was a notice of the death of Mr. JAMES WILSON of Hartleton, in which notice there occurred several errors.

The deceased was in a wood, in company with four others, taking out light timber for building a granary. It was evening, and saying he was tired, he sat down on a log seven feet from a tree which another of the party was engaged in felling. Its top in falling, caught between two trees; the one on the farther side, being nearest the stump, had the effect of swinging the trunk around over the seven feet interval. It struck the deceased on the abdomen, and knocked him off the log on which he had been sitting. Excitement energized the arm of the innocent but unfortunate instrument of the calamity, so that he raised the butt—(which afterward he was unable to move)—and the prostrated victim crept out. Two of the party were despatched to procure a bed, procure medical and surgical aid, &c., and the remaining two, with the sufferer's arms around their necks, bore him gently across two small fields, to the house of his relative, Mr. Laird. The injury was received about 5 P. M., on Monday, 18th Oct., and he lived until 11 P. M., of the next day. The first ten hours his sufferings were terrible, but, through all, there were no unmanly murmuring, no faltering fears, but patience, calmness, and composure instead. He was fully aware of his situation, and wished to see his Father and Mother once more. Believing he could not live until their arrival, he left messages of comfort for the yearnings of their Christian hearts, and assurances of unchanging affection. Amid all his bodily agonies, with the King of Terrors staring him in the face, his filial solicitude broke forth for the tenderness of her who had borne him, in the desire that "she would not fret too much for him." His last words, uttered a little before the spirit fled, were, "it will soon be over, now."

The telegraphic despatch, though started promptly, was not received by his parents until the evening after his decease. They set out within two hours, but being delayed at every connection did not reach the end of their sorrowful journey until his friends were returning from his funeral on Friday eve. He had wished that his remains might be taken to the home of his youth, and for this purpose a metallic coffin had been procured. The body was disinterred early on the following Monday, and the grief-stricken parents set out on their homeward way, with all that was mortal of their beloved son. They came via Lewistown, thence across the country by private conveyance, and arrived at Hartleton on Tuesday, about 8 P. M. The appalling suddenness of the affliction, the long, weary distance, from his nearest and dearest kindred—made the tide of sympathy fuller than is wont. The gathering to his burial on Thursday was large, and was the last tribute, and it was paid with tears. He sleeps his last sleep amid scenes familiar to his boyhood, and under the loving guardianship of hearts that will never forget.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

SLANDER.

If ever from the lowest depths of hell
The Evil One a brand had hurled,
To cast o'er men a fatal spell,
And deeper curse this sin accursed world;
'Tis Slander; blindest vice of all the train
That pay their court near Satan's throne,
And scatter thorns through Earth's domain,
Where erst the gentle buds of peace had grown.
—Lansdown, Nov. 2, 1858. —

The Congressional Test.

Hitherto, with but the exception of New York twenty years ago, and of New Hampshire four years ago, our Presidents have all been sustained to the last by their respective States. VAN BUREN, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN we believe are the only Presidents whose Administrations became so obvious that even State pride was appealed to in vain for their aid, and they were repudiated by their own most immediate constituents.

The recent unexampled defeat of the President in his own State, abundantly demonstrates that it was only by the blindness of State pride (with the wicked division of his opponents) that he was successful two years ago. It had been as fully demonstrated as a future career could be that he would prove to be just the tool of Slavery that he has been. The disappointment of intelligent and unbiased minds is less, now, than it was then.

We last week gave the full vote of the State for Judge, showing 26,000 majority on a larger vote than for Governor, when Packer had 14,000 over both his opponents. But this is not a fair test as regards the National Administration. Many who oppose Buchanan, have nothing against Mr. Porter or Mr. Frost, and voted for them. Thus Berks gave Porter a maj. of 4630, and 19 against a special friend of Buchanan for Congress. The latter office most directly and intimately concerns National affairs, and is therefore the TRUE TEST of the President with the People.

As a matter of general interest, we therefore give the Congressional vote of the several Districts, in order, by counties, with comparisons, and some notice of the new Members elect.

District I. RYAN, *Neubinger*, Florence, Op. A. L. D. Ad. 6 wards, Phila. 6492 2442 6823
Sprugel, St. K. N., had 74 votes.
Florence over Ryan 331
Ryan, Spro. and Neb. over Flor., 2085
Here is a clear majority of 2000 against the Administration, and yet a friend of it is returned by a majority which Mr. Ryan alleges he will prove by due investigation was fraudulent. Hundreds of voters were notoriously colonized in the Navy Yard to help Florence through. The moral power of the District is against Buchanan.

H. MORRIS, Op. Martin, Ad. 5 wards, Phila. 5533 4030
Morris over Martin 1623
MORRIS is one of the ablest of the lower House at Washington, and is re-elected by an increased majority, notwithstanding Forney's *Press* made special efforts in favor of his personal friend Martin.

III. VERRIE, Op. Reed, S. Landy, Ad. 6 wards, Phil. 6577 52 5834
Verree and Reed over Landy 1143
VERRIE is a Republican, and is very highly commended as a suitable person for the office. A new Member, he runs out Landy, who voted for both the Lecompton and English bills, and "Verily he has his reward."

IV. MILLWARD, Op. Broom, S. Phillips, Ad. 8 wards, Phil. 9749 253 6451
Millward and Broom over Phillips 3551
MILLWARD was an American Member, four years ago, but defeated in 1856. His course in Congress was so satisfactory to all shades of the Opposition, that he was their nominee, last fall, for Canal Commissioner. Broom was once a Congressman, but has been playing the "Straight" game till he is himself "played out." Phillips is the present Member, and proved an adroit but unscrupulous Lecomptonite.

V. WOOD, Op. O. Jones, Ad. Part of Phila. 3609 2214
Montgomery 6032-9701 5004-7209
Wood over Owen Jones 2492
WOOD is said to be a practical business man. Owen Jones is consigned to defeat by voting for Lecompton, and a new man takes his place.

VI. HICKMAN, BROOMALL, Manley, Op. Op. Ad. 5 wards, Phila. 5765 2388 4021
Delaware 1021 2288 1164
Hickman and Broomall over Manley, 6277
Mr. HICKMAN is elected for a third term—an able and resolute man—and although originally a Buchananite, it is stated without contradiction voted

the entire Opposition Ticket this fall. "The co-partnership heretofore existing between" himself and the modern Democracy, we think it may be duly advertised, "is dissolved by mutual consent." Mr. BROOMALL is an Old-Line Whig foe of Buchananism.

VII. LONGNECKER, Op. Roberts, Ad. Backs 5235 5122
Lehigh 3089-8524 2954-8076
Longnecker over Roberts, 218
Mr. LONGNECKER is a new Member of whom we know nothing but good, and succeeds Judge Chapman, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat who declined a re-election. Mr. Roberts was also represented as being opposed to the President's Kansas policy, but his "company" was suspicious, and like poor Tray he was beaten with it.

VIII. SWARTZ, Op. J. Glaney-Jones, Ad. Berks 7341 7392
Swartz over J. G. Jones, 19
Maj. SWARTZ we have heard was at one time a resident of Sunbury, voted for Henry Clay, and is interested in the iron business. He made telling speeches to the people in home-spun form, and aided much in transforming the Rev. and Hon. John Glaney Jones' long-time majority of over 6000 into a minority. Exit Glaney to Austria!

IX. STEVENS, Op. Hopkins, Ad. Lancaster 9513 6341
Stevens over Hopkins 3172
From the time THADDEUS STEVENS with the late JAMES MERRILL of New Berlin and JOHN BLANCHARD of Bolton, left Vermont and settled in this State, the former especially has been noted for his hostility to Ignorance and Slavery. His election against a combination powerful as it was unique and unprincipled, is triumphant; and after some years of absence, he enters again the National Legislature at a period when he can be most useful. He will represent the People, and not the President. His opponent also professed opposition to the measures (but was supported by the friends) of the President.

X. KILLINGER, Op. Weidle, Ad. Dauphin 3255 2281
Lebanon 2712 1460
Lower Mahanoy 160 27
Snyder 1452 1034
Union 1318-8877 787-5589
Killinger over Weidle, 3398
Some of the Administration organs in what they call "this benighted district," boasted of Weidle's popularity at home. Both candidates reside in Lebanon borough, and both county and borough give KILLINGER over a party vote and over a party majority. He has a generous constituency, and his general ability and experience in both branches of our State Legislature indicate a brilliant career and faithful adherence to the time-honored principles of the proud majority he represents.

XI. CAMPBELL, CAKE, Dewart, Op. A. L. D. Ad. Schuylkill 5551 3055 2562
Northumberland 1692 579 1825
7153 3017 4387
Campbell and Cake over Dewart 6383
Mr. CAMPBELL has served once with honor; Mr. Dewart sunk under the combined mill-stones of Lecomptonism and Executive smiles. The District gave Buchanan over 3,000 majority, and is now over 6,000 against him.

XII. SCRANTON, Op. McReynolds, Ad. Columbia 1997 1442
Luzerne 6193 3262
Montour 990 584
Wyoming 933-10,023 898-6186
Scranton over McReynolds, 3837
This District gave Buchanan 3,000 majority, and is now represented by Paul Leidy, a Lecomptonite, who his party dared not re-nominate, but sacrificed "Buck-horn" in his stead. It is now 28 years since Col. SCRANTON left his father's house in Connecticut, at the age of 19 years, settled on the borders of this State with 62 cents, and hired out lumbering at \$10 "and found" per month. Subsequently, he and his brothers with other friends turned their energies towards the development of the Lackawanna anthracite region, and to none is more praise due for the wonderful transformation there witnessed, than to Geo. W. Scranton. His personal popularity is evinced by the almost unanimous vote of the large town which bears his name. His practical sagacity and business habits will prove especially serviceable in the proper adjustment of a protective Tariff.

XIII. SHOEMAKER, Op. Dimmick, Ad. Carbon 1538 1126
Monroe 783 1261
Northampton 2275 2992
Pike 179 491
Wayne 1791-6556 2139-8099
Dimmick over Shoemaker 1443
This is the only District in which a Lecomptonite has a fair majority, and it is believed if Dr. SHOEMAKER had had time to canvass the District

as he did his own county (Carbon) he would have defeated Dimmick, whose majority is brought down from 6,900 to 1100.

XIV. Grow, Op. Vail, Parkhurst, Ad. Bradford 4774 0 920
Susquehanna 3180 0 1859
Tioga 3241 209 580
11,165 209 3339
Grow over Vail and Parkhurst 7595
Mr. Grow has the heaviest vote and the largest majority of any man in the Pennsylvania Delegation. His principal opponent was a Whig, and is a Republican, and friend of Grow; he was run by orders from Washington, against his own consent, with the vain hope of dividing the Republican vote and defeating Grow. We credit the Administration with all the votes thus received.—Mr. Grow is a 'model' Member in one respect: with the full salary now received, he devotes himself exclusively to his office, spending his vacations at home, mingling with his constituents, addressing meetings and posting them up generally with regard to national politics. Since our election terminated, he has been doing good service in New York.

XV. J. T. HALE, Op. A White, Ad. Center 2551 1911
Clinton 1379 1294
Lycoming 2484 2028
Mifflin 1471 1139
Potter 1048 488
Sullivan 314-9238 489-7349
Hale over White 1889
Judge HALE left his home in Bradford county, for Mifflin, when young; his manhood has developed traits of character which give him a personal popularity resulting in more than a party vote, notwithstanding unfair assaults upon him on account of his firm Temperance principles. Every county in the District, except Cherry-red Sullivan, gives him a majority. Men like Judge Hale will give dignity to Congress. On Alison White's political tombstone may be written—"Died of Lecomptonism!"

XVI. JENKIN, Op. Fisher, Ad. Cumberland 2569 2768
Perry 1948 1493
York 4138-8616 4349-8600
Junkin over Fisher 46
This District was doggedly contested from first to last. A brother of Mr. Ahl, the present Lecompton Member, having had a big Mule contract in the Mormon war, the party dared not re-nominate him, and after some hundreds of ballots took up a fresh man from York county. Mr. JENKIN of Perry county is also a new man in the political arena: a graduate of Dickinson, educated for the law, still young, and talented, his personal popularity at home decided the close contest, and opens a bright prospect before him. Originally a Democrat, in 1856 he took the Republican side.

XVII. M'PHERSON, Op. Reilly, Ad. Adams 2295 2169
Bedford 1859 1974
Franklin 3384 3060
Fulton 575 713
Juniata 1235-9348 1165-9081
M'Pherston over Reilly 267
This was perhaps the "best fought" field in the State. It is Buchanan's native district, and gave him 600 mj. in 1856, gave Packer a good mj. last year, and Porter about 100 this year. The District borders about 130 miles on the Maryland line, and is now represented by Mr. Reilly, a popular, smooth and fluent Lecompton lawyer. Mr. M'PHERSON, of Adams, is a well-educated and accomplished editor of ten years' hard application, and well versed in political science, but hardly deemed a fair match for Reilly. M'Pherston, however, went to work with a will, spoke some nights twice from the stump at places 5 or 6 miles separated, made the personal acquaintance of thousands, and reached others by the press. He has 267 mj., and we think will prove an industrious and useful Member. [It was the Franklin District, we believe, which in 1829 terminated the public career of their Member who voted to let Slavery into Missouri: put Reilly by his side, and let a black flag, with the inscription, "Die Jeck Traitors to Liberty," answer for both.]

XVIII. BLAIR, Op. Pershing, Ad. Blair 2798 1567
Cambria 1700 2273
Huntingdon 2115 1261
Somerset 2501-9114 1578-6679
Blair over Pershing 2435
Mr. BLAIR is a legal gentleman of much weight of character, and takes the place of Mr. EDIE of the same political principles.

XIX. COVODE, Op. Foster, Ad. Armstrong 2425 2001
Indiana 3035 1535
Westmoreland 3797-9257 4629-8165
Covode over Foster 1092
Gen. Foster is the pride of the Western Democracy, and is no doubt at

heart Anti-Lecompton. We think he was never before defeated, but when coming up as a Buchanan candidate, even though endorsed by Forney and Douglas, his old friends repudiate him and send back honest Father Covode for the third time.

XX. KNIGHT, Op. Montgomery, Ad. Fayette 1275 3299
Greene 731 2156
Washington 3793-5798 3799-9254
Montgomery over Knight 3456
In this District, the Opposition was divided—a part going for Montgomery, on account of the noble stand he at first took against the Lecompton swindle; others believed that he had since completely succumbed to the Slave power, and not trusting him, nominated Mr. KNIGHT—a gentleman worthy of a larger vote than he has received. The future will reveal Mr. Montgomery's course: for the present we put down his votes against us.

XXI. MOREHEAD, Op. Berks, Ad. Part of Allegheny 6539 4870
Morehead over Berks 1650
XXII. M'KNIGHT, Birning-Williams, Op. ham, Ad. Repud. Pt Allegheny 2955 217 2136
Butler 2503 235 1767
5438 502 3903
M'Knight over Birning and Wms 1033
Gen. MOREHEAD and Esq. M'KNIGHT are gentlemen of high standing and character, and take the place of others of the same politics. We give all the Republican vote to Buchanan, as his party practiced upon that principle in Mississippi and Arkansas.

XXIII. STEWART, Op. M'Guffin, Ad. Beaver 1871 1126
Lawrence 1951 615
Mercer 2899-6721 2036-3677
Stewart over M'Guffin 2944
Mr. STEWART is a reliable man, and is re-elected by an increased maj.

XXIV. HALL, Op. Gillis, Ad. Clarion 1558 2019
Clearfield 1928 1445
Elk 395 479
Forest 65 109
Jefferson 1371 1049
M'Keen 835 479
Venango 1953 1671
Warren 1765-8970 969-8210
Hall over Gillis 760
This is the interesting Wild Cat District, now represented by James L. Gillis, one of the men implicated in the abduction and disappearance of Wm. Morgan, in Western New York, in 1826. He escaped into the wilds of Pennsylvania, and two years ago TURNED UP a Buchanan Congressman; took sides with the Border Ruffians against Kansas; and is now TURNED UP by the people, who prefer CHAPIN HALL of Warren, an old-fashioned Democrat or modern Republican.

XXV. BABBITT, Op. Marshall, Ad. Crawford 3140 2033
Erie 3220-6360 2080-4419
Babbitt over Marshall 2247
Mr. BABBITT of Erie takes the place of Gen. DICK, of Crawford—both, able and influential opponents of the Administration.

—Thus have we surveyed the field, counted the slain of open or suspected Lecomptonites, and noted the victorious contestants. The greatest changes have occurred in the Manufacturing, Iron and Coal districts. The next Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation, we judge, will contain more than a usual proportion of practical, common-sense business men—from 20 to 23 Members—who, acting together as a band of brothers, will prove most effective for good or for evil—doubtless for good.

The whole vote polled for the clean Anti-Lecompton candidates for Congress was 210,815 The Lecompton vote (Foster, Montgomery, Parkhurst & Roberts included) was 159,407

Anti-Lecompton mj. 51,408

Add to these the undoubted Anti-Lecompton votes cast for Montgomery, &c.—and then the thousands of open and ardent Anti-Lecomptonites who are "born Democrats and always vote the Democratic Ticket, right or wrong"—AND WE HAVE A FAIR MAJORITY IN PENNSYLVANIA, AGAINST HER "FAVORITE SON," ON THE LEADING MEASURE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOTES!

Such a condemnation was never before pronounced by a Free People. Will Mr. Buchanan resign? or, will he change his policy? only the future can reveal.

The Loco-focos, before election, falsely asserted—with the proof to the contrary before them—that John M. Read was with them on the Tariff question (in favor of the Tariff of 1846) and that he was nominated solely on account of his "Abolitionism." If that were true, Pennsylvania would seem to be "Abolitionized" to the tune of 27,000, and we all shall have to go to work to "save the Union" again.

LE MARAIS DU CYGNE.

[The last and one of the most wanted and cruel murders of unarmed and unoffending Free State men, in Southern Kansas, under the Border Ruffian sway, was at the "Marais du Cygne" of early French voyageurs. WRITERS in the Sept. No. of the *Atlantic Monthly*, makes the following spirited allusion to the act and the place.]

A blush as of roses
Where rose never grew!
Great drops on the bunch grass,
But not of the dew!
A taint in the sweet air
For wild bees to shun!
A stain that shall never
Bleach out in the sun!

Back, steed of the prairies!
Sweet song bird, fly back!
Wheel hither, ball culture!
Gray wolf, call thy pack!
The foul human virtues
Have feasted and fled;
The wolves of the Border
Have crept from the dead.

From the hearths of their cabins,
The fields of their corn,
Unwarned and unweaponed,
The victims were torn,
By the whirlwind of murder
Swooped up and swept on
To the low, reedy fen lands,
The Marsh of the Swan.

With a vain plea for mercy
No stout knee was crooked;
In the mouths of the rifles
Right manly they looked.
How pale the May sunshine,
Green Marais du Cygne,
When the death-quake blew o'er
Thy lonely ravine!

In the homes of their rearing,
Yet warm with their lives,
Ye wail the den and wives!
Poor children and wives!
Put out the red forge fire,
The smith shall not come;
Unyoke the brown oxen,
The ploughman has sunk.

Wind slow from the Swan's Marsh,
O dreary death-train,
With pressed lips as bloodless
As lips of the slain!
Kiss down the young eyelids,
Smooth down the gray hairs;
Let tears quench the curses
That burn through your prayers.

Strong man of the prairies,
Mourn bitter and wild!
Wail, desolate woman!
Weep, fatherless child!
But the grain of God springs up
From ashes beneath,
And the crown of His harvest
Is life out of death.

Not in vain on the dial
The shade moves along
To point the great contrasts
Of right and of wrong:
Free homes and free altars
And fields of ripe food;
The seeds of the Swan's Marsh,
Whose bloom is of blood.

On the lintels of Kansas
That blood shall not dry;
Henceforth the Bad Angel
Shall harmless go by:
Henceforth to the sunsets,
Unchecked on her way,
Shall Liberty follow
The march of the day.

How TO KEEP POOR.—Buy two glasses of ale every day, at five cents each, amounting in one year to \$36.50; smoke three cigars, one after each meal, counting up in the course of a year to \$54.75; keep a big dog which will consume in the course of a year at least \$10 worth of provisions, and a cat \$1 more—together this amounts to the snug little sum of \$110.25—sufficient to buy several barrels of flour, one hundred bushels of coal, one barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, and a frock for the baby, besides a half a dozen pairs of shoes—more or less. Just think of it!

"THAT SAME OLD COON."—Some of our exchanges head their returns with the "same old coon" that headed them in 1840. The sight of the old fellow is cheering, and leads us back to the good old days when Harrison, Clay, Webster and Taylor led on the foes of Loco Focoism to victory. These great leaders have passed away, but their principles remain, and will remain while America has an existence, for they are eternal.

The Democrats banded with a party, in the Western part of Pennsylvania, who resolved to repudiate the payment of moneys they had borrowed to build railroads. The party—Democratic Repudiation—is completely defeated, not electing one candidate for any office. So mote it be! But think of the once proud Democracy running upon the principle of refusing to pay borrowed money—as it does in Mississippi and Arkansas!!

The notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania have advanced 25 per cent. in value since the recent decision of the court making it incumbent upon the assignees to receive them in payment of obligations due that institution.

The Postmaster General having received inquiries from members elect of the next Congress, as to when their franking privilege commences, states, that it will not commence until the 4th of March, 1859.

NUMBER ONE.

'Tis very odd, indeed it is,
This busy world to see,
And see that almost every one
We know goes on the plea
Of showing up his neighbor's faults,
So all can read who read,
Forgetting, mind you, all the while,
The faults of Number One.

I don't profess to be a saint,
Yet think the great command
Of love thy neighbor as thyself,
The noblest ever planned;
It becometh a spirit so divine,
That would it once become
But well observed, how very few
Would care for Number One!

We're all alike: no changes pass by
Of reaching out for sinners?
No satisfied if Plenty exists
Her burden at your door,
We push and scramble, jostle out
Our very mother's son—
But what's the odds? our gear you know,
Of course, is Number One.

'Tis truly set, and rooted deep;
But wouldn't it be strange
If we should think 'twould be as well
To try and make a change?
But then, you see, the very fact
That we had first begun,
Would be enough to choke us off
From being Number One.

The noble motive of the soul,
Sweet broadcast there is trust,
It sparkles with sweet charity,
"Will blossom in the dust."
Then, garnered by the hand of Time,
When life's frail thread is spun—
They'll fill the granary of rest,
Inscribed—A Number One.

Public Education.

There is a time when it is not only pardonable, but a duty, for those engaged in industrial pursuits, to suspend labor, the lawyer to leave his briefs, the judge the forum, the physician the couch of the sick, the theologian the sacred desk, every vocation of life, to mingle in the stated public exercises of youth in the halls of science. All should manifest by their actual presence the deep interest they have, as guardians of our free institutions, in the proper training of the young, in moulding in honor's path, for undying bliss, the ever-living mind. No one is so humble but that he may add something in the countenance and support of the well doing and continued efforts to excellence of these who are to be the inheritors of our homes, the occupiers of our country, the custodians of its liberties, advancing power, and enduring stability.

No one can mingle in the ranks of youthful purity and innocence, without feeling that silent power that whispers from above. Lucrative office holders and rulers, who profess friendship to everybody and practice it to none, may learn from the teachers' unappreciated, unwarded, yet arduous and momentous calling, how sordid and miserable is selfishness. In the school room, they may find minds of the highest order, laboring from year to year in advancing the interest of the rising generation, looking steadily forward to the spirit world, forgetful alike of their own comfort and meagre support. The studies and the labors of youth, in claiming the attention of the wise, the great, and the powerful, confer mutual benefit, for looking at the tiny arms of childhood, they may behold a faithful mirror of what they themselves once were, and hear the silent admonition of what they soon must be.

Sound moral education is of vital importance. No system of instruction is correct that does not fully develop and strengthen undying principles of the purest morality and a due sense of the omniscience and the omnipresence of God. An intellectual man without principle, is capable of doing much more mischief than he would be if he had been deprived of education. Let all be properly educated, and the infidel can not throw his cobwebs of mysticism over the eyes of men. Mothers have not the power to reclaim him, they may at least set bounds to his contaminating doctrines, which entail immorality, impiety and their natural consequences, misery, among the living, and the most intense anguish among the dying.

A moral and an educated people will never tempt the integrity of their rulers by throwing crowns at their feet. Kings can never reign where virtue triumphs; they are found only where the progress of civilization totters, where intrigue and corruption pervade the higher ranks, and ignorance and degradation the lower. Where these classes exist, no matter what may be the name of the government, it is not a free country. Liberty and equality may be vociferated throughout such a land, but the laboring man are slaves to the privileged few. The latter may declare wars, plan campaigns, mark out fields of battle; the former, like brutes, are led to slaughter, and made the puppets of generals and kings; homes are desolated, churches desecrated, and the religion of the Bible, which proclaims all men brethren, is crushed, so that the many may be degraded, and the few aggrandized.

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