

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.

O. N. WORDEN, PRINTER.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1853.

VOLUME X.—NO. 16.

WHOLE NUMBER, 484.

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL,
Issued on FRIDAY mornings at Lewisburg,
Union county, Pennsylvania.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per year, for each copy in advance
\$1.75 if paid within three months; \$2.00 if paid within
year; \$2.50 if not paid before the year expires; cents for
single numbers. Subscriptions for six months or less, to
be paid in advance. Discontinuance optional with the
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Advertisements liberally inserted at 50 cents per
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relating exclusively to the Editorial Department, to be di-
rected to H. C. HICKOK, Esq., Editor—and those on
business to O. N. WORDEN, Printer.
OFFICE (for the present) in Beaver's block
on N. 31 St., first floor, 4th door from corner.

A Friend.

How many lovely things we find
In earth, and air, and sea,
The distant hills we see,
The blossom on the tree;
Put lovelier far than these or those,
A valued friend in sorrow's hour.
Sweet is the smile of a friend,
When warbling on the spray,
And beautiful the woman's look beam
That lights us on our way;
Yet lovelier friendship's love and word
Than moonlight, or than wafting bird.
How prized the word and the smile,
And valued, too, the pearl;
Who can the hidden treasure tell
Of which the soft words call?
Yet a dearer still a friend to me
Than all in earth, or air, or sea.

An Excursion to the "Winfield Cave,"

By F. M. BROWN, LEWISBURG.

Two miles from Baum's Hotel, in a sloping muscled limestone hill on the left side of the river is situated the newly discovered "Winfield Cave," which was opened by the blasting of limestone rock in the old stone quarry near by. The angle of inclination of the limestone strata is 45 degrees, while the direction in which the cave runs through the rock, is from W. S. W. to E. N. E. At a distance of 87 feet, the cave is divided into two branches, which essentially differ from one another, the latter of which I followed for about 100 feet, and then was compelled to stop on account of its narrow passage. The whole length of both caves is therefore 177 feet. Doubtless the branches continue beyond these narrow to a considerable distance. It height varies from 8 to 20 feet, while the limestone rock immediately above is from 9 to 30 feet in thickness. The sides are thickly studded with stalactites, which are gradually formed from the water dripping through the rock; and their forms are as different, as the physical causes which originate them. Stalactites in their primary formation represent a small, upright cone with a central aperture; their color is white, and their composition so tender and brittle as to break even under a very gentle pressure. In this stage of their formation they are suspended like small pins or icicles on the roof and the sides. Their continued growth depends upon the quantity of drops of water which gradually gather around them. As the water does not continue to surround the stalactites in equal proportion, after the latter having obtained a certain size, the previously formed cavity becomes eccentric, until finally pressed to the outside it disappears altogether. The stalactites present regular circles after being broken, corresponding with their periodical growth, and perfectly similar to pines. If two of these stalactites come in contact in consequence of their growth, they form those beautiful bands, which are found in such great quantities. If the weight of the drops of dripping water is too great to adhere to the ceiling, they fall to the bottom of the cave, and form an ascending cone with a large basis, inasmuch as the water-drops separate and spread by coming in contact with the ground. In this manner the beautiful sugar-loaf shaped columns are formed, that appear as it were the watchmen of the cave. They are from 2 to 8 feet in height, and sometimes even reach to the roof.

The wall between the two branch caves consists partly of limestone, partly of great layers of stalactites, which frequently break down from their own weight, thus opening a passage from one cave to the other. While the branch cave, situate on the left, is full of beautiful stalactites, the one on the right is but sparingly ornamented with them—which shows that the flowing of water through the first must have ceased much sooner than through the latter. The fresh, deep excavations washed out by the water in the shape of miniature canals in the right branch-cave, form perhaps the most interesting part of the whole. Which direction this subterranean water has taken, since it left the cave, can not be known with certainty; thus much, however, is certain that many other caves run through this limestone hill. This is corroborated by the many sink-holes, which are found upon the top of the hill, in which the water collects when it rains, and then sinks into the ground. In addition to this, a cave was found seven years ago in this same quarry, but which is now almost entirely destroyed by the quarrying of the limestone; at its entrance skeletons

were found, which probably were the remains of Indians. The new cave is only about 40 feet distant from the old one. And, during my visit, we found, at a distance of about 80 feet from the "Winfield Cave," on the right side, a third branch-cave which, however, was impracticable on account of its narrow entrance.

The present proprietor of the cave is NOAH WALTER, who, a few weeks ago, bought an acre of land, with the cave, for the sum of \$3,000. With the exception of Sundays, the cave is open to visitors every day for the small admission of 12 cents. Stalactites are not allowed to be broken and taken away. To visit this natural curiosity must prove of interest to all sexes and ages. It is, as it were, a holy place—a church—and each stalactite a preacher, who, by his mysterious silence, is calculated to awaken nobler feelings in the human heart, than many a Sabbath sermon of two hours' duration. Here, in night-like darkness, the powers of nature are ceaselessly striving and working towards a common end, which apparently is worthless and without interest. Visitor! contemplate and admire those stupendous layers of stalactites on the sides of both caves. They are formed from single, slowly dripping drops of limestone water. Go, and learn from them parsimony and perseverance! Proceed thither into its dark and mysterious chambers; bow down before the creating power of nature, suffer your hearts to imbibe true fraternal love, and you will return with buoyant spirits, and regenerated both in body and soul.

S. SHURMANN.

Danville, July 6, 1853.

Melancholy and Strange.

We are once more reminded of the terrible collision of April last, near our city, by the following brief but melancholy statements. It will be remembered in the list of the dead, were recorded four unknown persons, a man, woman and two lads of about 11 and 15 years of age, and they were buried without being recognized, with no friend to follow them to the grave, and no inscription above them but the sad one of the "unknown." It will be remembered also, that an infant, very neatly dressed, was taken uninjured from the ruins, but itself among strangers, without one to claim or recognize it. It naturally excited the sympathies of many of our citizens, and was kindly cared for and nursed in one of our most respectable families. A cow was also on board the train, for which no owner could be found. It was feared that all these might belong to one family, and after long continued and faithful exertions, such has found to be the case. The investigation has also elicited the fact that another young man, who was killed, about 17 years of age, and supposed to be Mr. Misoner, from a card found in his pocket with the name upon it, was also one of the sons. The name of the family was Kellogg. They were moving from New York State to Minnesota, whither two elder sons had already gone, and leaving behind a daughter of full age. These three remaining members of the family have been here, have reclaimed their infant sister, and visited the grave of their parents and three brothers. This is the saddest tale of all connected with this memorable and heart-rending catastrophe. Its record will live in some families more than one generation.—Chicago Tribune.

TERRIBLE STROKE BY LIGHTNING.

Mr. Francis Cooley was instantly killed by lightning, on Tuesday last week, at Peoria, Wyoming county, New York. The deceased was standing in his store, filling a campfire can, when the lightning, entering at the back of the building, struck him near the head and passed out through his heel, entirely stripping him of his clothes, and causing instant death. The campfire was also inflamed, and when Mrs. Cooley entered the room, hardly a moment having elapsed, the deceased was standing upright against the wall, enveloped in a sheet of flame. Mrs. Cooley and her sister were sitting, at the time, about a table, in a room over the store; and the top of the table was separated from its legs in an instant. Two persons were in the store at the time—one, a young man, standing near the door, was tossed into the street a distance of nearly 20 feet—the other, a lady, was prostrated and rendered senseless; but neither were seriously injured.

A PROPHECY.—A correspondent of the New York Express ventures to make the following prediction:

"The march to Constantinople will commence soon after the freezing of the Baltic, as a barrier of ice will then protect Russia's northern boundary and their navy in that quarter for several months. England and France with their navy will not be able to arrest the progress of 200,000 Russians, who will seize the Ottoman Empire. France will threaten Russia by land, but, at this stage Prussia and Austria

will take off their masks and face France. A revolution will break out at this time, and Napoleon will take to his heels and go loafing to America. Henry V. will be enthroned King of France, and peace will be concluded. England will be allowed to continue her commerce in the Mediterranean and the Baltic, if she keeps the peace, if not the old continental system of Napoleon 1st will be enforced by the quadruple alliance of Austria, Prussia, Russia and France, and English commerce excluded from their ports."

SNYDER COUNTY

Historical Data.

We connect, in the following extracts, the prominent points in the history of Union as a county, for general information.

[An act erecting part of Northumberland county into a separate county, to be called Union—March 22, 1813.]

Sec. 3. That from and after the third Monday of December next, the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions in and for the said county of Union, shall be opened and held at such houses as may be designated by the Commissioners of said county, to be elected at the next general election, in the town of MIFFLINBURG, until a Court House shall be erected in and for said county as HEREINAFTER DIRECTED, and then shall be held at such Court House.

Sec. 9. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, to appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, not resident in the county of Northumberland or Union, whose duty it shall be to fix upon a proper and convenient site for a court house, prison and county offices within the aforesaid county of Union, as near the center thereof as circumstances will admit, having regard to territory, population, and the accommodation of the people of said county generally; and said persons or a majority of them having viewed the relative advantages of the several situations contemplated by the people shall on or before the first day of July next, by a written report under the hands of a majority of them, certify, describe and limit the site or lot of land which they shall have chosen for the purpose aforesaid, and shall transmit the said report to the Governor of this Commonwealth [and shall be sworn &c., and receive \$3 per day compensation.]

Sec. 10. That it shall and may be lawful for the COMMISSIONERS of the county of Union, who shall be elected at the next annual election, to take possession to them and their successors in office of such lot or piece of ground as shall be approved of by the persons appointed as aforesaid, or a majority of them, for the purpose of erecting THEREON a COURT HOUSE, JAIL AND OFFICES for the safe keeping of the records, and the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS are hereby authorized to ASSESS, LEVY, and COLLECT, in the manner directed by the Act for raising County Rates and Levies, A SUFFICIENT SUM TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES THEREOF.

Two of the Commissioners under this act met. Middlecreek and Buffalo Valleys each made strenuous efforts to secure the County Seat on their side of the Ridge; but the Commissioners finally settled it at Longstown or New Berlin. The County Buildings (according to the terms of the law) were erected by Taxation.

Great dissatisfaction prevailed with this location, as we find by the following Legislative record:

House of Representatives, }
January 16, 1815. }

[Mr. WILLET, from the committee to whom was referred, on the 5th and 13th inst., eighteen petitions from the inhabitants of Union county, complaining of the establishment of the Seat of Justice at Longstown, and praying that a law may be passed authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to review the several places originally in contemplation for the seat of justice, made report, which was read as follows, viz:—

"That on due investigation by them, it appears that Longstown, fixed on as a site for the public buildings by two of the commissioners appointed under the original act, though it may be as near the center of territory as any of the other situations contemplated, has none of those natural advantages which they have, and from which flow the prosperity of towns. Situated within a few miles of the immense Jacks mountain, and surrounded by sterile lands, Longstown (alias New Berlin) has not, nor is there a prospect that at ANY PERIOD hence it will have any commerce or manufactures. To perform those duties which the citizens owe the community, a great majority have to travel AGAINST THE CURRENT OF BUSINESS to a place which combines not the opportunity, at the same time, to transact his private business. In it he finds no market for his produce, nor can he make purchases to advantage of those heavy articles which are of the first necessity to the agriculturist. Though the town has existed for upwards of twenty years, yet, from these local disadvantages, the buildings are but few, and those few not respectable. These considerations, though obviously important, and which have universally had influence on similar occasions, seem not to have had any weight in the honest but unguarded minds of the two commissioners."

A considerable majority of the people had contemplated against the location. But the Commissioners had decided, the Build-

ings were up, and although the Assembly passed a bill to re-consider, the Senate refused to concur. And the 8th of March, 1815, the matter was disposed of by the following Act of Assembly:

Sec. 1. That from and after the first Monday of May next the several Courts in and for the county of Union shall be opened and held in the Court House in the town of New Berlin in the said county, and it shall be the duty of the several officers in the said county of Union who now by law are obliged to hold their offices in the county town, to remove their respective offices to the said town of New Berlin on or before the first Monday of May aforesaid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That a full and sufficient deed in fee simple for the Court House and lot whereon the same shall have been erected, shall, on or before the first Monday of April next, be tendered to the Commissioners of the said county on the payment of sixty-seven cents by them."

Thus, for a nominal sum, the lots on which the Buildings are erected were conveyed to the County, although afterwards, (according to a current report) Mr. Seebold, the principal donor, sought compensation from the county Treasury!

Union county then contained probably 10,000 inhabitants, scattered over a tract of country some 50 by 20 miles in extent. Then, roads were rough and uneven, and the traveling performed mostly on horse-back. The resources of the country were comparatively undeveloped, the staple product (wheat) being less than 200,000 bushels. Thus circumstanced, the County Seat question was passed by, to be revived, by another generation, when new County Buildings should be required.

Nearly forty years have passed. New Berlin remains—as it was in 1816—not a place to accommodate the county. It is less commodious than formerly. The whole North-Eastern, Eastern, and South-Eastern border has now a Canal, a Telegraph Wire, and will soon have a Railroad, in addition to the River, to draw trade, travel, business and population from, instead of towards the center of the county. Population increases fastest along that line, and will continue to gain upon the back country. We have now better roads, hills are more avoided, and every farmer has his carriage to ride to the county seat. In 1816 one New Berlin newspaper, not half the size of the Chronicle, was the only paper in the county. Now there are 6 or 8 newspapers, and more than half the County Printing is done upon the River. We have trebled in population, and increased much more rapidly in wealth.

"Like a clap of thunder in a clear sky," fell upon the public ear the announcement last winter (without a word of consultation with the people generally), that New Berlin had asked the Grand Jury, and came within a few votes of saddling upon the county, another tax to repair or rather rebuild the County Buildings! And the Star, the leading paper in New Berlin, in the fulness of its fancied security and the safety of New Berlin in its grip upon the purses of the rich farmers of the county, published the following proclamation:

"Union county is sadly behind the majority of her sister counties, in the beauty and convenience of her PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Some of the citizens of the county feel this very sensibly, and they find the reflection a very unpleasant one, painfully galling to their public pride and spirit, therefore are THEY determined, that those Buildings shall fall, and another site in their place that shall be a credit to the County. They have already once exercised their right of petition, asking the Grand Jury to recommend the new building, but this was refused, though the close vote is encouragement enough to proceed. By the way, it is somewhat remarkable what marvelous changes sometimes take place between sunset and sunrise, as well in men's opinions as in the weather. But let the Grand Jury at May term prepare to receive a petition, so numerously signed, and couched in such language, as will COMPEL THEM to report favorably to a NEW COURT HOUSE, AND WIFE OUT A FOUR STATE ON THE EAST FACE OF THE COUNTY."

This stealthily devised scheme awoke a storm of indignation throughout the county, and in a short time the Division project was matured. New Berlin became alarmed, and hired men at \$1.50 per day, and 3 cents per name, to procure remonstrances against Division. Over 4000 citizens in all petitioned, and although several hundred majority asked for Division, it was too late in the season for action. The New Berlin people begged for "delay for the present" and "time for reflection," and time was granted them.

"BUT THEY DID NOT TRY TO 'COMPEL' a new Court House 'AT MAY TERM'—they postponed it 'until some more favorable opportunity.'"

—And now, how do they meet the issue? Do they come out like fair, honest citizens—willing that the majority should rule? No—on the contrary, all the New Berlin newspapers have not only refused to give but one side of the question, but have also prejudiced and misrepresented the Division plan as far as it lay in their power.

The Divisionists asked that the question should be settled by the people at the bal-

lot box—to vote "For Division," or "Against Division," as they shall choose. Is not this a fair and honest proposition? and should it not be satisfactory to all? Yes, all will say that is the way to decide it. But does New Berlin consent? No—she will not even deign to notice the proposition! She dare not submit the question to vote, but prefers to risk it by intrigues and stale issues and false alarms!

Are the New Berliners and their allies honest when they try to revive the Railroad excitement, and falsely charge the Division candidates as only Railroad and not really Division men? They attempt to make a question which has been decided, and which is dead, take the place of a question which is real, and yet to be decided. Is this fair—just—honest? Does it not betray deliberate knavery, and fear?—But, "the end is not yet."

The Objections
To the proposed Division of Union county, are altogether more fanciful than real. Let us look at them.

1. "The counties would be too small." The object of counties is, the accommodation of the people. The size of the county, or the shape it bears, is of no consequence compared to its utility. You may as well choose a wife for her size, or a farm for its shape, as to erect a county by rule or figure. The truth is, States, Counties, and Townships are formed to agree with the natural divisions of lakes, mountains, rivers, &c. In flat, level countries, uniformity and right angles may answer; but not so in mountain-and-valley broken Pennsylvania. Observe the boundaries Nature has given between Union and Northumberland, Union and Lycoming, Perry and Juniata, Juniata and Mifflin, Mifflin and Huntingdon, Huntingdon and Blair, and so on of 30 or 40 counties in Pennsylvania. No matter what shape or size a valley or scope of country may have, if the people have ability to maintain a county organization, and desire it, they sooner or later obtain it. Only 7,567 people in a mountain-environment valley on the eastern part of Bedford county, were recently cut off to form Fulton county; and that handful of population are well satisfied with the change, and paid for the County Buildings themselves—and if they are satisfied, who should object? LEONIER Valley, comprising 3 large Townships in the isolated S.E. portion of Westmoreland county, unanimously ask for county privileges, and will obtain it, however long the present county seat may baffle them. There would be smaller counties than ours in the State, but none more advantageously located for county purposes, each being composed almost wholly of a single valley, unbroken by rivers to pass or high hills to climb—the mass of the population at the central points, and but a few hours' ride to the extremities.

2. "Unable to bear the burden." In the saving of time alone, individuals would more than make up for any extra expenses. But we are abundantly able to sustain the change. There are now, of the 64 counties in the State, only 16 with a higher valuation than ours, only 17 with more taxes assessed, only 23 with more taxables, and only 25 with more population. We are ABOVE THE AVERAGE in every particular except barren hills. Our economical and industrious population can easily manage two communities.

3. "Too sparse population." We now number probably 20,000 souls. When set off, we probably had only 10,000 over the whole county. Divided, each county would have 15,000, compactly situated, and established in everything desirable for permanence and convenience. No new county in Pennsylvania ever started with as large a population as ours would have. FIFTEEN THOUSAND Union County Farmers and Mechanics, could make a State! In proportion to size, there would be no two richer or more convenient counties in the State.

4. "It would under old ties." So it was said in 1772, when they sundered from Bedford and Berks enough to make Northumberland county, comprising all the State to the north-west. So they thought when they cut off from Susquehanna, and when the county seat was taken from Mifflinburg to New Berlin.

If a division will benefit the County, one town should not complain. As it is, New Berlin injures many towns by being the County Seat, for it disunites a great majority. Besides, New Berlin has had the advantages of a County Seat for forty years, and "turn about is fair play," the world over.

It is true, that towns have their rise and fall, and nothing can prevent such variations. The National Road, Railroads and Canals have ruined some towns in Pennsylvania and built up others. This is one of the "ills that" towns, as well as "fish is heir to."

One illustration will show to all concerned the irremediable tendency of things in New Berlin. Formerly her healthy location and the cheapness of living made

Fair Play.

If our information is correct, Union county has been represented in Harrisburg for EIGHT YEARS past, as follows:
1846—Jacob McCurley Esq. of White Deer
1847 do do
1848—Sam'l Weirick Esq. of New Berlin
1849 do do
1850—Col. Eli Slifer, of Lewisburg
1851 do do
1852 do do (Senator)
1853 do do
1854 do do (to serve.)

All from the North part of Union county. It is now proposed by some to have another Representative from this end, leaving the South portion (Snyder county) another year unrepresented, and Juniata county in the same condition—and the North end of Union with two.

Is it fair that the South end of this county should have no Representative, another year still?

If the Middlecreek voters can stand that, we suppose Buffalo Valley can.

Which will be most Expensive?

The New Berlin papers are endeavoring to make the people believe that in the event the county were divided, it would increase Taxes in the county to a large amount. We will satisfy every honest man that the statements published in the New Berlin papers are erroneous, and without any foundation.

The President Judge and the Associates are paid by the State, and therefore could make no additional tax on the counties. The President Judge will have to hold the Courts in the two counties, and will not receive one cent additional pay, as his salary is fixed by law at seventeen hundred dollars per annum.

The Sheriff, Prothonotary, and Register & Recorder are paid by those who they transact business for, and not by the county, [and are only paid for what they do.]

As to the Commonwealth suits, the expenses could not be increased if the county would be divided, for each county would have to try the causes arising in its county; and it can not cost one cent more than it does now. As the fees are fixed by law for each Commonwealth case for each officer, it could not cost the two counties a cent more than one will cost.

The Commissioners are paid for every day necessarily employed, and receive no mileage, therefore the expenses could not be increased, for each set of Commissioners would only have half as much work to do as they have now.

The Treasurer's pay is fixed so much on the dollar, and this item could not cost the two counties one cent more than at present.

It would require two Grand Juries, one for each county, and the mileage for the one Grand Jury would be an additional expense of about thirty-two dollars, but as there is now two weeks' Court, if a division takes place there would be only one week's Court in each county, and therefore the expenses could not be increased.

We have now given a statement of the items and are certain that under no circumstances could the extra expense be over two hundred dollars if the county would be divided. And we are also certain that five hundred dollars would be saved to the tax-payers every year, if the seat of justice would be removed out of the control of the New Berlin combination.

If the county is divided, each County must erect all the Public Buildings by subscription; not one cent of tax will it cost to erect all the public buildings. The New Berlin combination is endeavoring to manage to erect public buildings, and are also determined to make the tax-payers in the county pay for it.—Snyder's Democrat.

"Might injure New Berlin."

Perhaps as strong a plea as the opponents of Division—especially those who in person or by friends have property interests in New Berlin—make, is, that it will injure that town. This plea, however, availed nothing when the seat of government was removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg, when Columbia and Union were cut off from Susquehanna, and when the county seat was taken from Mifflinburg to New Berlin.

If a division will benefit the County, one town should not complain. As it is, New Berlin injures many towns by being the County Seat, for it disunites a great majority. Besides, New Berlin has had the advantages of a County Seat for forty years, and "turn about is fair play," the world over.

It is true, that towns have their rise and fall, and nothing can prevent such variations. The National Road, Railroads and Canals have ruined some towns in Pennsylvania and built up others. This is one of the "ills that" towns, as well as "fish is heir to."

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Printing one of her main supports. But now she has but half the periodicals she once had; the German State Printing is gone; and the German Methodists have raised a fund of \$12,000 or \$20,000 to remove their Book Concern to some more central and accessible location. These are facts, which no one can deny, or shut his eyes against.

View the matter in another light. For forty years, New Berlin has drained Union county—by means of county Courts, county Offices, Political and other Conventions, and all the advantages incident—of Thousands of Dollars every year. It has also had the lion's share of all the best Offices. The town has been laid out over half a century—is geographically central—has an intelligent and economical population—yet, with all these facilities, what is it? A place of 700 people only! No prospect of anything better adapted for a County Emporium, for another half century! Of those who have made fortunes on Offices there, nearly all have removed away to enjoy them. With Railroads &c. all about, it may retrograde rather than increase. The same advantages, at any town on Buffalo, Middlecreek, or the River, would have aided in building up a town or towns of as many thousands.

No—Division would benefit New Berlin! So long as it has the County from which to draw its support, and the half of its citizens are angling for Office and quarreling about "county grass" and "rents of old stores," so long will it not advance, mentally or pecuniarily. It is like an indolent young man, subsisting upon a rich parent, instead of earning his living and depending upon his own resources. Cut off these uncertain dependencies—let them have their share of Offices, only—AND GO TO WORK, as "outside" Farmers and Mechanics do, and from that period New Berlin would begin to improve. Its capital and its enterprise would be diverted from Office-intriguing, and devoted to mining and manufacturing purposes. Its able-bodied citizens would not neglect its water power and traverse the county to teach farmers how to vote—that "grass" would be trodden down by factory operatives—or the mountains which environ it would glow with the fires of the furnace and the forge! (Vide the Times.)

—But, if it must "ruin New Berlin," as some will have it, perhaps the advice given one of her citizens contains sound philosophy—"the sooner you're ruined, the better for you."

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

True Republicanism.

The selection of candidates to be voted for by ourselves directly, is a power which we need not confide to second or third persons. "All power is inherent in the people," and should never be delegated except when absolutely necessary. Now, it is self evident, that we can as well vote for our candidates ourselves, as to vote for Delegates to vote for Candidates for us. No power should be delegated, or conferred, which can be exercised.

Thus our old system is unnecessary, as well as susceptible of great abuses. How does it happen that New Berlin, with less than 100 Whigs, gets twelve good offices where Lewisburg with 200 Whigs gets one—or more than Hartley with her 250 Whigs? How does Mifflinburg with her 75 Whigs get more than White Deer with double that number?

Nothing is more certain, to those who have watched political movements in Union county for a few years, than that the Delegate system has lost the confidence of the honest masses of the Whig party. Defeat of candidates, and increasing non-attendance at the Delegate elections, is conclusive evidence on this point. Last year it was ascertained upon inquiry, that not 200 of the 2000 Whigs of Union county attended the primary meeting at all. This year there will be three times that number, for the people will have confidence that every vote will be counted right, and can not be lost in the hurry-burly of a Convention voting in the dark, and thus irresponsible to their constituents.

The Democrats in Northumberland and several other counties in this State have recently adopted the system of voting for candidates directly, instead of having them rallied for by Delegates.

The Whigs of Union are decidedly in favor of giving the new system a fair trial at least. But those would be leaders who have sometimes by their head-strong selfishness led our party to defeat, cry out against it, and try to excite honest people against it, before it has had a single trial. They want Delegates they can tamper and bargain with, and veto our choice.

I wish to warn my brother Whigs who wish to have an equal power in the selection of candidates, that they must be careful to choose JEOPARDS IN THEIR FAVOR. If they can select its opponents, they will at last succeed in abolishing the system and restoring the expounded and unsatisfactory Delegate plan. AN OLD WHIG.