LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1858.

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

AT $1,50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Printing and Binding,
in good Style and on fair Terms,
ON SHORT NOTICE,
AT THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE,
Market Square, Lewisburg

Union County Court Affairs.

Union County Court Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Hon. ABM S. WILSON, President Judge for the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Union, Mifflin and Snyder, and PHILIP RUBL and JNO W SIMONTON Esqs., Associate Judges in Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1858, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions, at LEWISBURG, for the county of UNION, ON THE SECOND MONDAY OF SEPT. (being the 13th day) 1858, and to continue one week,

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the county of Union, to appear in their own proper persons with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done; and all Witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeable to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in Lewisburg, the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the eighty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.—God save the Commonwealth! DANIEL D. GULDIN, Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS—Sept. Term.

New Berlin—Saml Baum, Saml Mertz
Hartley—Geo Broucher, Saml Corl, Wm Adams, Elias Katherman
Buffaloe—David Herbst, Wm Baker, George Gebhart, Geo Slear, Danl Rengler Jr, Thos Corneius
West Buffalo—mon H Lutz, Hy H Sipley, Zachs Breyman
Lewisburg—Wm T Rightmyer
Union—Levi Roeke
East Buffaloe—Jacob Gundy, Wm Brown
Kelly—John Noll
Jackson—David Oldt
Mifflinburg—Wm Young
Lewis—Jacob Spigelmoyer, John Ruhl

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Union—Jacob Hummel Jr
Limestone—Robert B Barber, Joseph Sanders, Jac Leiby, Saml Pelman, Fred Bolender
White Deer—Isaac Stadden, Joseph Caldwell, Jn F Richart, John Moore, Saml Marshall, Wm L Ritter
Buffaloe—Geo Hursh, Michl Dunkle, Harris Stedman, Jacob Derr
Lewisburg—H Geathart, John Walls, Jona Nesbit, Wm Frick, John Miller, Ths Hayes Wm Schreyer, S L Beck, Saml Geddes
Kelly—Jac Keiser, Levi Pawling, Jn Bennage
Lewis—Henry Hoffman, Wm Huntington
Mifflinburg—Jacob Deckard, Benj Haus, John Reber
East Buffaloe—Wm L Harris, Jno Frederick, Peter Getz, Saml Noll
New Berlin—Edward Wilson, John D Bogar, John M Benfer
West Buffaloe—ndrew Forster, Wm Watson, David Shaffer, George Kleckner
Hartley—Danjel H Bingaman, John Church, Henry Ruhl, Isiah Corl

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Lewisburg, Union county, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Orphans' Court, to be held at LEWISBURG, for the county of Union, on the third Friday of SEPTEMBER next, being the 17th day of said month, viz:

1 The account of David H Kelly, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of *John Baker*, late of Buffaloe Tp, dec'd.

2 The account of David H Kelly, Administrator of *Catharine Baker*, late of Buffaloe Tp, dec'd.

3 The account of Jesse M Walter and David Gross, Administrators of *Samuel Walter*, late of Union Tp, dec'd.

4 The account of Daniel Smooker, Guardian of *Anna Kennger*, dec'd.

5 The account of John M Benfer, Administrator of *Samuel Benfer*, late of the borough of New Berlin, dec'd.

GEORGE MERRILL, Register.

Register's Office, Lewisburg, Aug. 17, 1858

Issue List for Aug. adj. Court & Sep. T.

Adam Schreck et al vs John Roland
Israel Knettel vs James Mauck
David Herbst vs Daniel Rengler
David Baertges vs Alfred Kneass
Peter Hummel and Wife vs Daniel Rengler
T Church & Co vs Solomon Mayer
M Geyer's Adm'rs for Jn Ranck vs A C High
Harriet Jenkins vs Merrit Chappel et al
Beck & Reber vs John Zimmerman
same vs David Zimmerman
Charles Hartzel vs State Mut Fire &c Comp
David Fisher vs Jonathan Dieffenderfer
Hunsecker for Church vs Jos D Forrey
Thos Church vs same
Chas H Shriner vs Wm Rule
Sam'l S Barton vs Joseph Meixell
John Moyer vs Fred'k Worman
Chas Cawley vs John Youngman et al
Reuben Stees vs Kneass
Reuben Patton & Co vs Jacob Meckley
John Roland vs State Mutual Ins Co
T Graham Hutchison et al vs Jac Bridge et al
John Locke vs Robert Hilands
Jos F Cummings vs Chas R Cronrath
Comrs Un Co for M'Curley vs Sypher's Adms
Philip Pontius vs James Irwin et al
Reigel & Bro vs Ranck & Roland with not
Brodhead & Roberts vs Ranck & Roland
Weiler & Ellis vs John Leiser and Wife
John Roland vs Martin D Reed
George Hertz vs Peter Fetzer
F W Berkenstock vs Wm Price et al
Philip Seebold et al vs David Spiller et al
same Reuben Oldt et al
P O Campbell et al vs Teed & Marr
Howard Malcom vs James P Ross
Ludwig & Ranck vs Isaac Ranck's Ex's gar
David Steninger vs Wm H Marr
Chas H Shriner vs Wm Rule
L F Albright vs Adam Schreck surv H High
M Richards Meickle &c vs Reuben G Orwig
same same
Fredk Klopfer vs Wm Layhow
Noah Bowersox vs Geo Gebhart
Francis Krick vs Alexander Ammons
Daniel Rangler vs John Lapp
Margaret Forster vs Alex Cummings
S & D Weidensaul fr Shirk vs Church & Forrey
Isaac Brown vs John Locke
B F Van Buskirk vs Benj W Thompson
Levi K Shoch, dec'd's admrs vs J Yearger
Samuel Mertz vs J P Seebold and J Seebold
Trustees Ger Ref ch Mifflinbg vs A Gutelius
L Palmer indorsee of J F Linn vs Levi Sterner
same T A H Thornton
same O R Vorse
same Sola Ritter
same Chas Penny
same Frank Spyker
same Wm Leiser
same John Locke
same Jos. Meixell
Martin G Reed, a minor, &c vs C Dreisbach
James Russell vs Jacob Dunkle
Christian Bartch vs Daniel Reiner
same same
Kessler & Brother vs Geddes, Marsh & Co
John Kessler vs same
Philip Seebold vs Levi Rooke et al
Isaac Walter &c vs Jesse Schreyer
Trustees M E ch at Mifflinbg vs J M Kleckner
Kline & Carroll vs Wm Imhoff

"A Casket of Gems of Wit and Wisdom."

A THOUSAND AND ONE STORIES
OF FACT AND FANCY, WIT AND HUMOR,
RHYME, REASON AND ROMANCE,
EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH, (PETER PARLEY.)
One Volume, large octavo, handsomely bound in red morocco, with gilt side and back, containing 750 pages, and
Illustrated by 300 Beautiful Engravings.

The design of this book is to bring whole libraries into a single volume—to furnish a mental meal for every day and every hour—for every taste, humor, age, caprice—a book for the grave and gay, the old and young; we have therefore, Science and Philosophy, Rhyme and Reason, Wit and Wisdom, Fact and Fancy which, put together as they come, produce a sort of intellectual plum pudding, inasmuch as the whole is peppered and spiced with puns, conundrums, and drolleries, to say nothing of a garnish of three hundred engravings.

In these pages are given the essences of thought and sentiment from Goethe, Sydney Smith, Sam. Johnson, and many others; clerical anecdotes, Hibernian eccentricities, Western extravaganzas, gathered from the *four winds of the Press*; outlines of the tales of Don Quixotte and Gil Blas; of the fables of Flavian and Lafontaine; of the epic poems of Jerusalem Delivered, Telemachus, Orlando Furioso, and others; of the Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington and the Green Mountain Girls; of the Life of Sam Houston, Gerard the lion-killer, Cummings, the elephant destroyer, and Livingstone the giraffe-chaser; of Stevens' Travels in Egypt and Palestine; Paul and Virginia, Alexander Dumas, the Swiss Family Robinson, Mr. Gliddon and Sam Patch; with spicy citations of prose and poetry, from the masterpieces of the day—Longfellow, Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Dr. Kane, Com. Perry, etc. It furnishes, also, a fund of information for the serious—the Natural History of the Bible, which is a subject of exhaustless interest; striking facts in Astronomy, Chemistry, and Natural History; remarkable Biographies, interesting Travels, and Wonderful Discoveries in Art and Science.

PETER PARLEY, the editor of this book, has a world-wide reputation as an author—his writings having become familiar as household words wherever the English language is spoken. THIS IS HIS LAST WORK, and we predict for it a popularity equal, if not superior, to that acquired by any of his former publications.

☞ This work will be SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION, at the low price of $3.50. Agents wanted in all parts of the country to obtain subscribers for it.

Specimen copies will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price. For full particulars address

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
119 Nassau St., New York.

To Teachers and Directors.

I will meet the Teachers of Union county, for Examination, at the following places—at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each day.

New Berlin	Sept. 9th
Winfield school-house for Union District	" 10
Mt. Pleasant school house for East Buffaloe Dis't.	" 11
Lewisburg New school house	" 13
New Columbia school house for White Deer Dis't.	" 14
Boyer's school-house for Kelly District	" 15
Buffaloe X Roads for Buffaloe District	" 16
Red Bank school-house for West Buffaloe Dis't.	" 17
Mifflinburg New school house	" 18
Hartleton school house for Hartley & Lewis Dist.	" 20
Switzer Run school house for Limestone Dis't.	" 21

School Directors would save time and trouble by attending for the purpose of employing their Teachers at the same time. We should be pleased to find them all in attendance, as well as the citizens in general.

Private Examinations will not be held.

Teachers are requested to appear for examination in the district in which they wish to be employed.

The places of holding the "*Teachers' Drills*" will be made known at the Examinations.

D. HECKENDORN, Co. Sup't.

New Berlin, Aug. 19, 1858.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
PROSPECTUS
Volume Fourteen—begins Sept. 11, '58.

MECHANICS, Inventors, Manufacturers and Farmers.—The Scientific American has now reached its Fourteenth Year, and will enter upon a new volume on the 11th of September. It is the only weekly publication of the kind, now issued in this country, and it has a very extensive circulation in all the States of the Union. It is not, as some might suppose from its title, a dry abstruse work on technical science; on the contrary, it so deals with the great events going on in the scientific, mechanical and industrial worlds, so as to please and instruct every one. If the Mechanic or Artizan wishes to know the best machine in use, or how to make any substance employed in his business—if the Housewife wishes to get a recipe for making a good color, &c.—if the inventor wishes to know what is going on in the way of improvements—if the Manufacturer wishes to keep posted with the times, and to employ the best facilities in his business—if the man of leisure and study wishes to keep himself familiar with the progress made in the chemical laboratory, or in the construction of telegraphs, steamships, railroads, reapers, mowers, and a thousand other machines and appliances, both of peace and war—all these *desiderata* can be found in the Scientific American, and not *elsewhere*. They are here presented in a reliable and interesting form, adapted to the comprehension of minds unlearned in the higher branches of science and art.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; one copy six months, $1; five copies six months, $4; ten copies six months, $8; ten copies twelve months, $15; fifteen copies twelve months, $22; twenty copies twelve months, $28, in advance.

Specimen copies sent gratuitously for inspection. Southern and Western money, or postage stamps, taken for subscriptions. Letters should be directed to

MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton street, N. Y.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions and [illegible] inventors, in the strongest manner, in regard to the novelty of their improvements. aug 19

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1858.

SUMMER NIGHT---A PICTURE.

BY LUCY LINWOOD.

Sweet Nature sleeps. The moon's pale beams
Fall softly 'round her couch of rest,
And play amid the perfumed leaves
And flowers that play upon her breast,
While the last rays of sunshine gleam
Away below the fading West.

In innocence and beauty fair
As the dear life that first she gave,
Sweetly she rests; and on the air
Her graceful tresses lightly wave;
And guarding spirits, hovering near,
Her blushing brow with dew-drops lave.

The stars come smiling forth to gaze
Upon the fair one where she lies,
And groups of little twinkling rays
Are gathered in the far off skies,
Sporting and dancing in the haze
Like infant fawns with sparkling eyes.

Like richest baskets filled with gems,
Gleams the broad ocean, clear and bright;
Encircling shrines and diadems
The bending skies around unite:
And 'bove, below, a heaven seems
Rejoicing in the outer light.

Abroad, through all the shadowy space,
Unnumbered beauties greet the sight;
There's love in every beaming face,
There's worship in the mellow light;
Blissful repose! What pen can trace
The glories of a summer night!

Snyder County Nominations.

[Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.]

NEW BERLIN, Aug. 31, 1858

The following Nominations were made by the Opposition county convention which met at Middleburg, yesterday:

Congress—John W. Killinger of Lebanon.
Senate—Israel Gutelius of Selinsgrove.
Assembly—Wm F Wagenseller, Selinsgrove.
Sheriff—Jeremiah Kleckner, Centerville.
Prothonotary—Jacob P Bogar, Chapman.
Reg. & Rec.—Andrew J Peters, Middleburg.
Assoc. Judge—Ner Middleswarth, Beaver.
Commissioner—George Boyer, Perry.
Co. Surveyor—Wm. Moyer, Freeburg.
Dist. Atto'y—Charles Hower, Selinsgrove.
Coroner—Jackson Sampsel, Center Tp.
Auditor—Henry Smith, of Beaver.

M.K.

TELEGRAPHIC

The First Messages.

It is a remarkable and pleasant fact that the first DESPATCH sent across the Atlantic by the submarine telegraph, repeated the song of the angels as they announced the birth of the Messiah—"Peace on earth, and good will towards men."

The first real MESSAGE was the interchange of good will between the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States—the two most civilized, christianized, and in some respects the most powerful nations of our earth.

And it is still more happy and noteworthy to record the fact that the first regular NEWS which has been transmitted from the Old World to the New contained the gratifying intelligence of PEACE being concluded between the empire nation, China, and the two great maritime Powers of Western Europe. This news was sent on Wednesday (the 25th) of last week, but was detained (by the land route being out of order) from publication until the 27th in New York and Philadelphia. The important information that the flow of blood would cease, is not all—the Christian Religion is to be allowed, and thus the way opened for the complete regeneration of the hundreds of millions of China. The following is the despatch:

LONDON, Aug. 25—via Valentia, Ireland.—The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie will return to Paris to-morrow, from their tour through the Empire.

The King of Prussia is too sick to visit Queen Victoria, as was expected. Her Majesty returns home on Monday.

By the terms of the Treaty of Peace with China, the empire is opened to the trade of all nations. The Christian religion is allowed, and the Diplomatic Agents of all nations are admitted. Full indemnity is provided for England and France, but the dispatch received makes no mention of any indemnity to the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The announcement of the treaty of peace with China has given great satisfaction to the Emperor and Court.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 21.—The steamer Madras arrived at Suez on the 7th inst., with Bombay dates to 19th July.

What this Telegraph would have done.

It is impossible to conjecture what an amount of good—to say nothing of the evil—this electric cable might have done in years and ages gone by. We give two examples only.

According to the N. Y. Tribune and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, the Last War with Great Britain would not have been declared, had our nation received the information respecting the British Orders in Council, which had been repealed before the war was begun—for a knowledge of this, would have satisfied America. That war caused an immense amount of bloodshed and woe—made Gen. Harrison, President, and exalted many men of less merit to stations of honor and profit.

Again—had we the Ocean Telegraph, even if hostilities had been prosecuted, during that contest, it would have prevented the bloody battle at New Orleans, which made Gen. Jackson, President, and gave many other men all the capital they had for advancement. Peace was concluded upon two weeks before that battle.

Only one Democratic paper in the North—the Sunbury Gazette—regrets the defeat of Frank Blair in St. Louis. All the others simultaneously shout for the victory of Slave Labor over Free Labor. This proves them all at heart in favor of the perpetuity and extension of the system of unrequited toil.

The Old and New School Presbyterian churches at Athens in Bradford county, unable to yield and yet wishing to unite, have joined the Dutch Reformed Synod as one congregation.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Union County Convention.

The citizens of Union county opposed to the leading measures of the National Administration, are invited to hold Delegate Elections on Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858, at the usual place of voting in each authorized Election District—the polls to be opened in the Townships from 2 to 5 P. M., and in the Boroughs from 4 to 7, P. M. Each Election District to choose two Delegates to meet in County Convention on Monday, Aug. 30, at the Buffaloe House, in Lewisburg. The Convention to organize at 11, A. M., and at 1, P. M., proceed to make the necessary Nominations, appoint Conferees, and transact such other business as usually devolves upon County Conventions.

It is to be hoped that the polls will be opened and closed punctually at the hours appointed, and that everything may be conducted properly and satisfactorily, that the will of the people may be fairly expressed.

DAVID HENNING,
Chairman of Committee.

Pursuant to the above call, the Delegates at the appointed hour convened at the Buffaloe House, and organized by appointing CHA'S CAWLEY, President, and JAMES W. SANDS and GEO. W. CHAMBERS, Secretaries.

On calling for credentials, the full number of uncontested Delegates appeared, as follows:

Buffaloe—James Irwin and John Minium.
East Buffaloe—Abra. Frederick, Fred. Hipple.
West Buffaloe—Elias Kaup, David Shafer.
Hartley—R V B Lincoln, Shem Spigelmyer.
Kelly—Wm P Dougal, Wm S Clingan.
Lewis—Samuel Swengle, John Snyder.
Lewisburg N.W.—James Blair, Wm. Frick.
do Eli Slifer, A M Lawshe.
Limestone—John Rinkert, Geo W Chambers.
Mifflinburg—Benjamin Haus, Jas W Sands.
New Berlin—John S Heimbach, Fred. Smith.
Union—Jesse M Walter, Charles Cawley.
White Deer—Saml Marshall, Aaron Smith.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Lawshe to meet (for larger accommodations) at Independent Hall, the Convention adjourned to meet (after dinner) at that place, for Nominations.

1, P. M., convened in Independent Hall, and after calling the roll proceeded to nominate the various candidates, as follows:

For Congress (no person being proposed) Messrs. G W Chambers, Wm Moore and Eli Slifer were appointed Conferees.

For State Senator, JOHNSON WALLS of Lewisburg was unanimously nominated, with power to appoint his own Conferees.

For Assembly, THOMAS HAYES of Lewisburg was nominated, unanimously, with power to appoint Conferees.

For Sheriff, nominations were made and candidates voted for, as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Enos Stahl	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
John Kessler	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2		2	2	
Jacob Deckard	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	1	1		
James Wilson	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10		9	10	11
Arch. Thomas	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	1		
Jn Crossgrove	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	11	11	11	12	14
Charles Stees	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

On motion, JOHN CROSSGROVE of Limestone township was declared the nominee by a unanimous vote.

Proceeded to nominate and vote for a candidate for County Commissioner, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Michael Neyhart	2	2				
James Pross	9	11	12	12	13	14
George Schoch	6	4	6	7	5	5
Adam J Weidensaul	4	6	5	7	8	7
Jacob Hummell	3					
Samuel Boop	2	3	3			

JAMES PROSS of Kelly township was then declared duly nominated.

For County Surveyor, ROBERT CANDOR Esq. of White Deer township was duly nominated, by the following vote:

Robert Candor	15
Hugh Heimbach	10

For County Auditor, JOHN REBER of Mifflinburg was nominated (on the second vote) as follows:

John Reber	11	15
Joseph D. Forrey	9	7
John Noll	6	4

For Coroner, WILLIAM LAIRD HARRIS of East Buffaloe township was duly nominated by the following vote:

George Gutelius	7
Wm. L. Harris	19

On motion, JAMES WILSON, of Hartley, was unanimously nominated a Representative Delegate to the State Convention, next year; and G. W. CHAMBERS, of Limestone Tp, as Senatorial Delegate.

Messrs. Slifer, Irwin, and Lincoln, a Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Voted that the President appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

Resolutions Adopted.

RESOLVED, That the present condition of our country demands an entire change of domestic policy. The National Treasury, which, on the incoming of the present administration, was full to overflowing, is now empty, or only filled as money is borrowed. Our Expenses as a Government have been, by extravagance, run up to Eighty Millions of Dollars per year. We are receiving from Europe, annually, many more millions of dollars in goods than we return in produce, and the balance of trade against us we have to pay in cash—an annual drain upon us, which even the gold of California can no longer satisfy. As the greatest CAUSE of this unnatural and ruinous policy, we point to the Free Trade Tariff Bill formed by fraud in 1846, which has but recently shown its legitimate effects in the ruin of thousands of our manufacturers, and taking from other thousands of laborers the bread they daily earned in the many workshops and mines, either closed or working but feebly.

RESOLVED, That our return to the Protective Tariff policy of other times—the policy of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Jackson, of Harrison, of Taylor, of Fillmore, of Scott, of Webster and of Clay—is the only sure way to restore prosperity to our manufacturing interests, and thereby to benefit also our agricultural interests, and thus to give good wages and full days' works to all who earn their living by honest manual labor.

RESOLVED That we hope the people of Pennsylvania can not again be misled by any such cry as "Polk and the Tariff of '42," inasmuch as James Buchanan was the right hand man of James K. Polk in the treachery by which this nation was robbed of her beneficent Tariff. The Buchanan party is pledged, by its Platform and by all its past acts as a party, against the Protective, and in favor of the Free Trade, policy.

RESOLVED That all the persistent efforts of the Pierce-Buchanan party—from the time it violated the Missouri Compromise unto this day—to force the wrong and the curse of Slavery upon Kansas, against the repeatedly expressed and almost unanimous will of her people, proves that the party is controlled by men who care more for the propagation of Slavery than for the Constitution or the Union, right or justice.

RESOLVED That the Liberty-loving citizens of Union county hail with joy the result of the recent Election in Kansas, when her intelligent people, by Ten Thousand majority, burst the shackles which had been so skillfully forged to fetter them, and hurled defiance in the teeth of an insolent Oligarchy and a false Executive. That we recognize in the mass of the people of Kansas, worthy Sons of the Sires of '76. That they have a right to immediate admission into the Union, having more voters than the average vote of the Slave States of Delaware and Florida. And that we pledge ourselves from this time henceforth to aid in giving Freedom to Kansas as an equal State, with just as much land as if she had accepted the English bribe or been coerced by the Buchanan threat of "Pro-Slavery or No-Admission."

RESOLVED, That while we rejoice in this escape of Kansas, we express our regret that the Missouri Border Ruffians who stuffed the ballot boxes of Kansas Territory at Kickapoo, Oxford, and M'Gee county, last year, were numerous enough at their own homes, to defeat Francis P. Blair and the other Free Soil candidates for Congress in that State. Yet we trust that light is breaking in Missouri, and that in 1860 she may be found in the victorious party pledged to Free Labor.

RESOLVED, That we endorse the nominations of John M. Read for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Wm. E. Frazer for Canal Commissioner, (trusting that the last named office will be abolished by the next Legislature;) and that we call upon all citizens who are opposed to the National Administration, to vote for these gentlemen, as an expression of the disapprobation of Pennsylvania against Free Trade and Slavery Extension.

RESOLVED, That the votes of Hon. Simon Cameron, our Senator in Congress, and of Hon. John C. Kunkel, our Representative, against those leading measures of the so-called Democracy, meet our hearty approval, and accord with the policy of our State in past days.

RESOLVED, That the nominations this day made, conceding the offices to the different portions of the county, we submit to the favor of the people, believing the gentlemen selected to be capable and worthy men, of the "right stripe" throughout, and that we pledge to them our hearty support.

County Committee.

☞ The Chairman of the Convention appointed the following as a committee for the ensuing year:

O. N. Worden, Lewisburg N.W.
Geo. F. Miller, do S.W.
Archibald Thomas, Union.
Abram Frederick, East Buffaloe.
Michael Kleckner, New Berlin.
H. K. Sanders, Limestone.
Shem Spigelmyer, Hartley.
Samuel Swengle, Lewis.
Jos. D. Forrey, Mifflinburg.
Conrad Sheckler, West Buffaloe.
James Irwin, Buffaloe.
Wm. P. Dougal, Kelly.
James Marshall, White Deer.

An Eloquent Utterance!

[The KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM has the following jubilant article respecting the late Election in that Territory:]

THE VICTORY SEEN THROUGH THE SMOKE OF THE BATTLE.—It is a proud and glorious spectacle to witness great, living, vital principles, so inspire a whole people, that, when self-interest and personal gain are considerations, they move in one grand, stern phalanx, and trample them under foot, that those principles, long cherished and nobly defended, may gain a fresh impetus, and awaken to a more vigorous and healthy vitality. Such a spectacle was exhibited in Kansas, on Monday last. It was not the gathering together of the people aroused by political demagogues, engaged in a wild hunt after office; not the stirring of the masses to defeat some measure which threatened their personal possessions; not the assembling of a party, at its leader's mandate; nor was it the voice of a faction, blindly pursuing some fantasm, without an end. A majestic principle, touching the inmost springs of men's better nature, called forth the people to the polls, and the full outgushing of generous hearts gave the response in tones as still, and vast, and solemn, as the midnight stars, and sent it blazing and burning over the startled world, to gather new power and intensity at each advance, until its mighty voice blends with the music of eternity.

A long series of outrages, a million of wrongs, the VILLAINIES OF FOUR LONG and desperate years, concentrated and culminated in the Lecompton Constitution, and was capped with the skulking servility of the English bill. Every wind which blew, however, only served to fan the smouldering flame, which flashed up, anon and anon, until at last it blazed out in a bright, broad, shining light, on the second day of August. That was the triumph of Truth over Falsehood; of Right over Wrong; of Freedom over Slavery; of Sincerity over Sycophancy and Deceit. With scorn and wrath the people have arisen in their might, and trampled the base spawn of a corrupt Congress under their feet, flung defiance in the face of a perjured Executive, and laid bare the corrupt heart of an Institution which seeks to conquer by fraud and wrong.

There are many truths enunciated, many lessons taught, many morals contained, in this contest. It thunders forth the truth, that no oppression can conquer a Free People, sincere in their purpose, and with Right as their cynosure. It inculcates the lesson that thrift will not follow treachery and corruption, or success attend attempts to bribe a people to do a great evil. A corrupt Legislature, an imbecile President, an aristocratic Oligarchy, may cloud a living truth in a shroud of sophistry, but they can never extinguish its light, or blot out the flaming syllables which are written on the heart of man like the handwriting on Beishazzer's wall. For every outrage committed, for every wrong done against the cause of Freedom, a thousand defenders of the right will spring into birth, and rally around the oriflames and shout their battle cry until it rolls away like thunder through a thousand presses.

The long, stormy night, is over—the morning breaks bright and gloriously. The sun of Freedom has risen, in a blaze of splendor, to set no more. It illuminates Kansas; it pours out a stream of light over the Indian Territorry; it blazes with corruscating brightness in Missouri; it shines like a beacon fire in distant Arizonia; it spreads far over Texas; and throws its lambent light into New Mexico and Utah. In these countries, the result of last Monday's work will be seen, and heard, and felt. A frontier fortress is gained; a highway for the march of Freedom established. The surrounding Territories and States will soon be overrun by Freemen of the North, who will pour over Kansas with irresitible power. Freedom conquered Slavery in every Territory in the country, when she gained her victory on the virgin soil of Kansas. It was a Waterloo struggle, fought in a single Territory for the mastery of a Continent, and Slavery has met with a Waterloo defeat. Its course from this time forth is backwards, until every Territory shall be consecrated to the necessities of Free Labor, and Slavery only known by the remembrance of its frauds, its outrages, and its wrongs.

Joseph Addison on the Hoop Question.

FOR THE LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In refreshing myself, as I often do, with a dip into old authors, I yesterday lighted on a volume of ADDISON'S Works, which I send you herewith. The piece that particularly amused me, was the 116th No. of "*The Tattler*," in which he "does" the hoops. Your readers may not all know that, a hundred and fifty years ago, hoops were in full fashion. They passed away, and ladies were so shy of a wrinkle or pleat in their dress, that the blessed institution of their mothers, pockets, could find no place upon them; and they were carried in the hand. As the fashion is now prevalent again, many will be pleased to read the verdict of one of the greatest of writers.

Yours, &c. H. M.

—*Pars minima est ipsa puella sui.*
OVID.

SHEER LANE, Jan. 4, 1810.

The Court being prepared for proceeding on the cause of the Petticoat, I gave orders to bring in a criminal who was taken up, as she went out of the puppet-show, about three nights ago, and was now standing in the street with a great concourse of people about her. Word was brought me, that she had endeavored twice or thrice to come in, but could not do it by reason of her petticoat, which was too large for the entrance of my house, though I had ordered both the folding-doors to be thrown open for its reception. Upon this I desired the jury of matrons who stood at my right-hand to inform themselves of her condition, and know whether there were any private reasons why she might not make her appearance separate from her petticoat. This was managed with great discretion, and had such an effect, that, upon the return of the verdict from the bench of matrons, I issued out an order forthwith that the criminal should be stripped of her incumbrances, till she became little enough to enter my house. I had before given directions for an engine of several legs, that could contract or open itself like the top of an umbrella, in order to place the petticoat upon it; by which means I might take a leisurely survey of it, as it should appear in its proper dimensions. This was all done accordingly: and forthwith, upon the closing of the engine, the petticoat was brought into court. I then directed the machine to be set upon the table, and dilated in such a manner as to show the garment in its utmost circumference; but my great hall was too narrow for the experiment; for before it was half unfolded, it described so immoderate a circle, that the lower part of it brushed upon my face, as I sat in my chair of judicature. I then inquired for the person that belonged to the petticoat; and, to my great surprise, was directed to a very beautiful young damsel, with so pretty a face and shape, that I bid her come out of the crowd, and seated her upon a little crock at my left hand. "My pretty maid (said I) do you own yourself to have been the inhabitant of the garment before us?" The girl I found had good sense, and told me, with a smile, "That, notwithstanding it was her own petticoat, she would be very glad to see an example made of it; and that she wore it for no other reason, but that she had a mind to look as big and burly as other persons of her quality; that she had kept out of it as long as she could, and until she began to appear little in the eyes of all her acquaintance; that if she laid it aside, people would think she was not made like other women." I always give great allowances to the fair sex upon account of the fashion, and therefore was not displeased with the defence of the pretty criminal. I then ordered the vest which stood before us to be drawn up by a pully to the top of my great hall, and afterwards to be spread open by the engine it was placed upon, in such a manner, that it formed a very splendid and ample canopy over our heads, and covered the whole court of judicature with a kind of silken rotunda, in its form not unlike the cupola of St. Paul's. I entered upon the whole cause with great satisfaction, as I sat under the shadow of it.

The counsel for the Petticoat were now called in, and ordered to produce what they had to say against the popular cry which was raised against it. They answered the objections with great strength and solidity of argument, and expatiated in very florid harangues, which they did not fail to set off and furbelow (if I may be allowed the metaphor) with many periodical sentences and turns of oratory. The chief arguments for their client were taken, first, from the great benefit that might arise to our woolen manufactory from this invention, which was calculated as follows: the common petticoat has not above four yards in the circumference; whereas this over our heads, had more in the semi-diameter; so that by allowing it twenty-four yards in the circumference, the five millions of woolen petticoats, which, according to Sir William Petty (supposing what ought to be supposed in a well-governed state, that all petticoats are made of that stuff) would amount to thirty millions of those of the ancient mode. A prodigious improvement of the woolen trade! and that could not fail to sink the power of France in a few years.

To introduce the second argument, they begged leave to read a petition of the rope-makers, wherein it was represented that the demands for cords, and price of them, were much risen since this fashion came up. At this, all the company who were present, lifted up their eyes into the vault; and I must confess, we did discover many traces of cordage which were interwoven in the stiffening of the drapery.

A third argument was founded upon a petition of the Greenland trade, which likewise represented the great consumption of whalebone which would be occasioned by the present fashion, and the benefit which would thereby accrue to that branch of the British trade.

To conclude, they gently touched upon the weight and unwieldiness of the garment, which, they insinuated, might be of great use to preserve the honor of families.

These arguments would have wro't very much upon me (as I then told the company in a long and elaborate discourse) had I not considered the great and additional expense which such fashions would bring upon fathers and husbands; and therefore by no means to be thought of until some years after a peace. I further urged, that it would be a prejudice to the ladies themselves, who could never expect to have any money in the pocket, if they laid out so much on the petticoat. To this I added, the great temptation it might give to virgins, of acting in security like married women, and by that means give a check to matrimony, an institution always encouraged by wise societies.