

Lewisburg Chronicle.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. O. N. WORDEN, Printer. At \$1.50 cash in advance...

Lewisburg, Pa. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1852.

ADVERTISE—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything...

"The Fact," by "A Man," is received, with the money accompanying it. It may be true, but it is neither poetry nor wit.

"Sleighting—superb; weather, very cold."

Tavern Licenses to be applied for at Feb. Court, should be advertised next week.

Telegraph Stations have been opened on the Susq. Line at Beach Creek (above Lock Haven) and at Milesburg.

Fourth of the Lewisburg Course of Lectures, on Tuesday evening next, by Prof. Anderson. Subject—"Economy."

Rev. Mr. Philips, of York, is delivering a Course of Lectures on Matrimony, in the meeting house of the Ger. Ref. Church, Lewisburg.

The M. E. Church, Lewisburg, has been engaged in evening meetings for two weeks past, with much interest and apparent profit.

If any of our readers wish to open their eyes as wide as saucers, and at the same time get some little insight into the operations of our Lewisburg Californians, let them read an article on our first page about the resources of California.

Appointments by the Commissioners of Union county for the year 1852: Attorney—Charles Merrill, Esq., New Berlin. Mercantile Appraiser—Jacob Martin, Esq., Perry township. Clerk—Andrew J. Peters, New Berlin.

An invitation for Gov. Kossuth to visit Harrisburg, was proposed by Senator Kunkel, and passed both branches of our State Legislature, unanimously. Gov. Johnston dispatched the Secretary of Comw'th to Washington with the joint resolution and a hearty letter of welcome from the Governor himself.

H. W. Crozer of Lewisburg is Sergeant at Arms in the House; and we venture the opinion that no one more capable or obliging could have been selected.

The most important Foreign News, is the resignation of the head of the British Ministry, Lord Palmerston. This is said to be caused by his liberal sentiments rendering him obnoxious to the representatives of the absolute Powers of Europe.

Louis the Despot's nominal majority will be from 5 to 7,000,000.

Hon. Ephraim Banks, an orthodox Presbyterian Elder of many years standing, was announced as a "Manager" of an "Inauguration Ball" in Harrisburg, next week.

We see it stated that John Dieker, late Member of Congress from Beaver county, is appointed District Attorney for western District of Penn'a, in place of Mr. Irwin, resigned.

"The Guardian" for Jan. (Vol. III) has an engraving of the First German Reformed Church, Baltimore.

Gov. Johnston's Message is commendably short, and will on that account be more read and approved.

Pennsylvania Legislature. In the House, Jan. 5, 96 Members were present, who proceeded to vote for Speaker as follows:

John S. Rhey, Dem. 56 John Acker, Whig 34 Scattering 6

So Mr. Rhey was elected, and conducted to the chair by Messrs. Acker and Bonham.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, William Jack was re-elected Clerk; Wm. Pickard, Assistant; and Wm. L. Gray of Philadelphia, Chas. Stockwell of Bradford, John Cummings of Fayette, and Richard H. Adams of Dauphin, Transcribing Clerks.

Henry W. Crozer, of Union county, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jos. Estinger, of York, Messenger; and Jacob Coleman, of Berks, Doorkeeper.

In Senate, Jan. 5, all the Members were present, and after three ineffectual ballots for Speaker, adjourned. (In a full vote in the present state of parties, a candidate can not have an absolute majority of all the votes without voting for himself, and this the candidates declined doing.)

On Tuesday the 6th, the eighth ballot resulted as follows:

John H. Walker, Whig, 16 H.A. Muhlenberg, Dem. 13 Scattering 2

Messrs. Packer and Guernsey did not vote. So Mr. Walker was elected and conducted to his seat as Speaker of the Senate.

On the 10th, the remaining officers of the Senate were elected by a party vote as follows:

Clerk—John M. Sullivan; Assistant—J. C. Bomberger; Transcribing—Messrs. Benedict, Snyder, and Raymond.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. P. Thomas; Assistants—John Essig, Wm. P. Brady, Doorkeeper—Thomas H. Wareham; Assistants—J. R. Reigle, Jas. M'Ilvaine, Messenger—Andrew Young; Assistant—Edward D. Evans.

A dwelling house belonging to Wm. Fritcher, was burned in Athens Borough, Bradford Co., one morning last week. It was not discovered until too late to be saved, but fortunately was isolated from any other building.

The Democratic National Convention, it was determined at a meeting of the committee in Washington on Wednesday, shall be held in Baltimore on the third Tuesday in May next.

A communication from the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary has been laid before me. Its statements show that the number of finished cells is inadequate to the convicts. To secure punishment by separate confinement, it is proposed to finish another tier of cells already commenced. Whilst concurring fully in the recommendations of the worthy Inspectors, I desire to call early attention to their letter hereto annexed.

My attention has been directed, by the occurrence of fearful accidents in the cities of our Commonwealth, to the necessity of precautionary legislation on the subject of the construction of private and public buildings in crowded communities. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter. It is idle to say that a sense of individual self-interest is a sufficient protection on this subject. All experience shows it is not so; and that in localities where ground is very valuable, space restricted, and competition for position active, everything is lost sight of but temporary advantage. The public is not roused to the sense of impending danger until some frightful casualty, involving the loss of innocent human life, startles it from false security. Legislation in prevention of the recurrence of these casualties is earnestly recommended.

The laws in relation to small notes issued by banks of other States, have failed to realize the results intended by the Legislature. In many countries they are entirely disregarded. In a former message reference was made to the evil consequences likely to result from the circulation of a community from open disobedience to law. It is clear that the present law is not, and will not be executed. The circulating medium it proposes to banish, should not be permitted to exist among us, in its present condition. Authority to the banks of the Commonwealth to issue this denomination of money, would speedily drive from circulation this depreciated currency, by the substitution of notes issued by institutions under the control of the Legislature. In relation to this subject, as well as to a system of free banking, based upon public securities, the recommendations of a former message are respectfully referred to your careful consideration.

I would refer you to the Report of the Canal Commissioners for a detailed statement of the proceedings on the public works during the past year; and to the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, for information in relation to the operations and condition of their several departments during the same period.

The following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year are duly submitted.

Table with columns: From Funds, Estimated Receipts, and Estimated Expenditures. Includes items like Auction commissions, Tax on distilleries, Licenses, and Public works.

An act, entitled "An Act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the 10th day of December last. Its re-enactment would secure to many the advantage of its provisions, who from pecuniary inability, or other causes, have been unable to avail themselves of its provisions.

It will devolve upon the present Assembly to make an apportionment of the State, for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. I feel confident the greatest care will be observed, to give to every portion of the Commonwealth its just claims, and to make the arrangement of the Congressional Districts strictly conformable to those considerations of population and locality which should apply to them.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly, as this is the last occasion upon which I shall formally, by message, address you, I beg to present to you, at parting, assurances of my highest esteem and regard. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January 3, 1852.

Veto Message. To the Senators of Pennsylvania: Senators: An act entitled "An Act to repeal the Sixth Section of an act, entitled an act to prevent kidnapping and preserve the public peace, prohibiting the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Jailors of this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain Slave Laws," has been held under advisement since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

In obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, I return this bill to the Senate, where it originated, without my approval, and with my reasons for withholding it.

holding it. To those reasons, founded on the clearest sense of duty and of official responsibility, I invite your candid attention. They are now for the first time given, because now, for the first time since the passage of this act, has an opportunity offered to confer with those to whom my reasons may be important, and with whom they may be operative. The section proposed to be repealed is in these words, "It shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of this Commonwealth for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from servitude or labor, except in cases where jurisdiction may lawfully be taken by any judge, under the provisions of this act; and any jailor or keeper of any prison, or other person who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of five hundred dollars; one-half thereof for the use of this Commonwealth, and the other half to the person who prosecutes; and shall moreover, thenceforth, be removed from office, and be incapable of holding such office of jailor or keeper of a prison at any time during his natural life." It is part of a law passed in the year 1847, under the Executive Administration of my predecessor, and by votes unanimous or nearly so, of both branches of the Legislature. The bill under consideration is confined to the repeal of the section prohibiting the use of our prisons as places of detention for fugitives from labor. If the legislation proposed authorizes the use of the prisons, it is in repugnance to the Constitution of the United States as expounded by the Supreme Court. By a decision made in derogation of the local statutes of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the United States, held in so many words that all State legislation on the subject of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, whether to obstruct, or to aid it, to hinder or promote it, is absolutely and entirely prohibited. The legislation of Congress supercedes all State legislation on the subject, and by necessary implication prohibits it.

The States can not enact auxiliary provisions on the subject. This is the very language. If, therefore, an act of Assembly were passed, authorizing the several County Commissioners to erect safe houses of detention for persons claimed as fugitives from labor, under such regulations as the Legislature or its agents might prescribe, for the reception and safe keeping of the inmates, such a law would be unconstitutional, consequently void, and any single disaffected citizen of a county might have it so declared. I am unable to see any difference in this respect, between the special construction of such places of detention regulated and controlled by State authority, and State agents, and the permission to those already erected and regulated by general laws. It is the State law interfering in the question of the alleged fugitive and his claimants, and such laws the Supreme Court of the United States have pronounced unconstitutional. It is not the legislation of Pennsylvania that has closed our jails against the reception of such fugitives but a formal decision of the Supreme Court, declaring our former statute on this subject unconstitutional; a decision, which, until reversed, is binding on every department of this government.

Nor were the certain consequences of this doctrine, thus solemnly adjudicated, unforeseen. The Present Chief Justice of the United States, an eminent jurist, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, in dissenting from the opinion of the Court, expressed his belief that these very effects would be produced, and foretold the time, when State agency being repudiated, State prisons closed by this very decision, "the territory of the neighboring States would become open pathways for fugitives from labor." These are his words, and they conclusively show in what light he understood the judgment thus pronounced. I am aware it has been alleged that "I am aware it has been alleged that, and not arise in the case. It is answered, that the Judges of the Court, in their several decisions, declared otherwise.

The Chief Justice, who was present and took part in the hearing, and whose dissenting opinion furnishes his views of what was decided, says: "But as I understand the opinion of the Court, it goes further, and decides that the power to provide a remedy for this right is exclusively vested in Congress, and that all laws upon the subject by a State, since the adoption of the Constitution, are null and void."

Justice Wayne says, "In that opinion it is decided: 3. That the legislation by Congress upon the provision, as the supreme law of the land, excludes all State legislation upon the same subject; and that no State can pass any law or regulation, or interpose such as may have been law or regulation when the Constitution of the United States was ratified, to supersede the delivery of fugitive slaves;" then adds, after a learned argument sustaining this view, "I consider the point I have been maintaining more important than any other in the opinion of the Court;" alleging, as confirmation, that this was a point decided, that only three of the nine Judges composing the Court, dissented.

Justice McLean makes the inquiry, "does the provision in regard to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, vest the power exclusively in Congress?" and answers, "the nature of the power shows that it must be exclusive." It is contended that the power to execute it, rests with the States. The law was designed to protect the rights of the slave holder against the States opposed to those rights, and yet in this argument, the effective power is in the hands of those on whom it is to operate. "It is essential therefore to the uniform efficacy of this Constitutional provision, that it should be considered exclusively a federal power."

This judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States determines the law, for my guidance, and for yours, whatever may be our individual convictions upon the subject. If then a prison can not be built, under State laws, for the detention of fugitives—if a prison already built, and subject to State regulations and rules, respecting its inmates, can not be used; and if, in short, all State legislation, of whatever kind, is prohibited by a solemn decree of the supreme Court—

more than idle to pass an act restorative of laws thus expressly declared and known in advance to be unconstitutional? The writ of habeas corpus would run into these unconstitutional places of detention; the federal Judiciary would themselves have to decide the question. The State Judges, in counties where there is no United States Judge, and where the fugitive is committed by a mere Commissioner, would be required to issue the writ of right; and that which the friends of this repeal have claimed as a great boon to the claimants, would be worse than a mockery. The claim he now has on the Marshal, and his sureties, for indemnification for the escape of his servant, would be converted into a barren claim against a county jailor, whose first duty would be to discharge a prisoner thus held if he claimed his liberty. Not so was the law formerly, and before it was decided that all State legislation on the subject is prohibited—not so will it be hereafter, if the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court be practically carried out, and this whole vexed and vexatious subject be left to the administration of the United States officers.

The Act of Congress of the 18th September, 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Bill, would seem to favor the same views entertained by Judge Story, and pronounced in the decision to which reference has been made. Its whole tenor shows this, and more than one of its detailed provisions confirm it. The custody of the fugitive by State authority, is almost forbidden.

The Marshal and his sureties are made subject to a pecuniary liability, for an escape, which, as the Supreme Court of the United States have decided, in a precise analogous case, is defeated the instant the prisoner is transferred to a local jail.

In counties where there is no Marshal, the agent of the Commissioner is charged with the exclusive custody of the fugitive, and is allowed, by the 5th section, his expenses for keeping him in custody and providing him with food and lodgment during his detention.

Surely no one can pretend to say, that this is not a full and exclusive exercise of federal power on the subject. If so, the principle of constitutional law, to which I have referred is interposed, and the legislation of a State to transfer this custody to peace and good order, and the harmonious administration of the law, that this whole subject be left where the Constitution places it, in the hands of the United States authorities.

I have thus frankly stated to the Senate my reasons for withholding my approval of this bill. I have limited them strictly, guarding myself against any expression of opinion on matters of construction or of constitutional law. I ask for them a candid and careful consideration.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 1852.

SWINDLE.—A few days since an advertisement appeared in Philad. Ledger, informing that young men could find employment, and would receive good wages, upon applying at Tenth and Parrish streets. Several did apply and were induced to enter into a contract to sell a powder for polishing metals. The contract was that they were to take six dollars worth of the powder, and to go into the country to sell, for which they were to receive six or seven dollars per week. They were first required to deposit with the employer the sum of \$2. This sum was obtained from several, one or two of whom on returning to get the powder could not find the principal, but were received by an agent, who in answer to questions replied that he did not know anything about the matter. Subsequently an advertisement appeared in the same paper of the same character, inviting young men in want of employment to call at Tenth and Filbert streets. Some of the youths did call, and not being satisfied with the affair as far as it had gone, had the agent arrested, in the absence of the principal. He was taken before the Mayor, and held to bail for a further hearing. Yesterday morning the principal called at the Mayor's office to inquire after the agent, when he was taken into custody. He was held in \$800 for a further hearing to take place on Tuesday next. The name of the principal is Chas. C. Broadwell, of the agent, Edward T. Harris.

The news of the safe arrival of the steamship "City of Pittsburg" which reached Philadelphia on Saturday morning, diffused a general joy among our citizens. The great length of time, that the vessel had been out, and no tidings having been received of her, doubts of her safety were shared by most of our citizens. She left Liverpool on the 25th of November, with a fine cargo and ninety five passengers; but when three days out she lost her propeller during a heavy gale, and her machinery became useless. It was then determined to proceed on the voyage without the aid of steam, and the noble ship has proved herself worthy of the confidence reposed in her sailing powers.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—The mail, as late as due, from all points south of this city, has arrived. The schooner Susan, arrived at New Orleans, brought dates from the Brazos, to the 27th of December. The Picayune states that the revolutionary party under Carvajal, has been completely broken up and dispersed, and that Carvajal had been arrested by the American General Barney, for violating the neutrality laws of the United States, in attempting to organize an expedition against Mexico. Carvajal was a prisoner at Fort Brown.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Kossuth accompanied by Gen. Cass, visited Henry Clay yesterday. The interview lasted more than an hour, and is described, by those who were present, as a very affecting one. Both the distinguished statesmen, whose fame extends over the civilized world, are said to have been deeply moved, even to the shedding of tears.

The Democratic National Convention, it was determined at a meeting of the committee in Washington on Wednesday, shall be held in Baltimore on the third Tuesday in May next.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle. Answer to Enigma in last Chronicle—Nicholas, Emperor of Russia.

News and Notions.

For anything you want made, or repaired, or for any other business, call on the undersigned at his residence, No. 101 N. 3rd St. Lewisburg, Pa.

Of the famous band of patriots who destroyed the tea in Boston Harbor on the memorable 15th of December, 1773, seventy-nine years ago on the 16th ult., one is still living, as we learn from the last number of Harper's Magazine. When the present century dawned, he had almost reached the goal of three score years and ten! And now, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years, David Kinnison, of Chicago, Illinois, holds the eminent position of the last survivor of the "Boston Tea Party."

Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, is on a visit to the Cherokee nation, collecting fees due him as an attorney; and the Advocate, published at Talequah, says: "Quite a late came off in this place on Tuesday last. A jumping match between the Hon. Gen. Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, and his Excellency, John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The Principal Chief had the better of the contest by a few inches."

In our columns may be found the advertisement of that excellent medicine, known as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its success in curing the various diseases of the Lungs is attracting universal attention, not only of the learned and philanthropic, but of the whole people. The article undoubtedly is what it pretends to be, a remedy for Lung Complaints, and the remarkable cures which are becoming known every where can not be overlooked by the people.—(Lowell Courier.)

The census printing at Washington, is claimed by the public printer as his due; John C. Rives has filed a caveat for the next census; the Secretary of the Interior claims the right to make the contract, and the committee on Printing in the Senate have reported a resolution awarding it to the proprietors of the Washington Union. The profits which will accrue from the job are estimated at \$450,000.

Washington, Jan. 9th.—It is reported on good authority, that a sailor was recently executed on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, of the West India Squadron, for drawing a knife upon the Captain. Whether the execution was summary, or after a trial by Court Marshal, is not stated.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived on Sunday at New York from California, bringing over half a million in gold dust, and two hundred and fifty five passengers. The reports from the mines are favorable. The most gratifying intelligence however, was the quiet and good order that prevailed in the city of San Francisco.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—A tremendous storm of wind occurred at Baron Rouge on the 30th ult. Several houses in the neighborhood were prostrated. The sugar house of Mr. Perkins was destroyed, and ten negroes killed. The telegraph line for a long distance was prostrated.

Columbus, Jan. 8.—A resolution was submitted in the Democratic State Convention to day, in favor of Hon. Wm. Allen for the Presidency. It caused much bitter discussion, and was finally rejected, 144 to 136.

The "Bosworth" (M.) Old Fellow states that an effort is making in the part of a massive colony of the "Bosworth" colony to migrate and settle in Texas. A colony has been sent out to view the country.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 20th of January, at which time the officers of the society for the ensuing year will be elected.

On Thursday, the Indian delegation now in Washington waited on Mr. Kossuth, at his rooms at Brown's hotel, at his special invitation. He received them with a great deal of cordiality.

An applicant for a custom house office in urging his claim, said his grandfather didn't fight in the Revolutionary war, but he guessed he would have liked to, if he had been in the country.

The editor of a California paper announces in his issue of the 11th of Nov. that he had green corn for dinner that day, picked from the stalk of a second crop this season.

The cost of the prosecution to the United States in the Christiana riots, up to the time of Hanway's acquittal, is said to exceed the sum of \$70,000.

The cause of the burning of the Library of Congress has been discovered to be a careless construction of the floor of the gallery.

Gen. Cyrus P. Markle is suggested by the Whigs of Westmoreland county as the next Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner.

On the 4th ult. there were 29 common schools in Lancaster city, Pa., with 2,900 pupils, or about one sixth of the entire population. On Tuesday, 140 pews in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, rented for \$7,500; more than 100 brought premiums. The Democrats of Montour county have nominated James C. Sproal as Delegate to their State Convention, unopposed. Col. Thomas H. Benton arrived at Dayton Ohio, on Wednesday of last week, on his way to the city of New York. The editor of the Hall Times is so shortsighted that he frequently rubs out with his nose what he writes with his pen. The fool has one advantage over an educated man—he is always contented with himself. The Bridge at Lock Haven is passable. Court in Sunbury, concludes this week.