ity of the State to which the person charged may have fled, beyond the right to know that the offence charged is a crime in the State where committed, then the mandate, that he or she be removed to the State having jurisdiction would be superfluous. If the right claimed by your Excellency exists for the purposes of protection—even as to a citizen of the State to which he has fled, it follows that it also exists for all the purposes of trial and punishment; a principle entirely repugnant to the well settled policy of the criminal law, the jurisdiction as to the guilt or innocence of the accused being vested exclusively in the courts of the State or place where the offence was committed. Nor is it necessary to argue that legislative jurisdiction over this subject is vested solely and exclusively in Congress.

This point has been clearly maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States. Under this view of the case, as settled by the highest tribunal known to the law, the position contended for by your Excellency derives no strength from a supposed analogy to the proceedings under a writ of habeas corpus, or the duties of a committing magistrate. In these, I apprehend the proceeding is regulated by the statute of the respective States, or settled by the practice of the courts, and can only, in any case, apply to the arrest and detention, under the local law—it cannot interfere with the paramount authority of the Constitution and acts of Congress. Assuming, for illustration, that your Excellency had complied with the requisition, and after the arrest and delivery of the accused to the agent of Pennsylvania, a writ of habeas corpus had issued for their liberation, the legality of their detention could be the only subject of inquiry before the court. If, in the language of the Supreme Court, already referred to, the act of Congress supercedes all State Legislation on the subject, and by necessary implication prohibits it, how can the Executive of a State exercise a power expressly withheld from the Legislature, upon the most important considerations. Even in the ordinary practice, under the writ of habeas corpus, I submit, that the only matter properly examinable would be the legality of the detention of the accused and the bailable nature of the offence. It would seem a novel proceeding indeed, to go behind the record of a committing magistrate, and inquire in this collateral way into the guilt or innocence of the accused. Be this as it may, however, the very point is settled in New York and doubtless in other States. In the case of Clark, recorded in the 9th. Mendel, page 212. The person charged had been arrested on a requisition to the Executive of New York and delivered to the proper authorities, and a writ of habeas corpus awarded for his liberation, Chief Justice Savage decided that:

"On habeas corpus, a court or Judge, before whom is brought a prisoner arrested as a fugitive from justice, by a warrant from the Executive of one State on the requisition of an Executive of another State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, *will not inquire as to the probable guilt of the accused.* The only inquiry is whether the warrant on which he is arrested states that the fugitive has been demanded by the Executive of the State from which he is alleged to have fled, and that a copy of the indictment or an affidavit charging him with having committed treason, felony or other, certified by the Executive demanding him as authentic, have been presented."

From this view of the question, it follows then, that the only proper inquiry by the Executive authority of the State upon which a requisition is made, is the strict legality of the proceedings. Your Excellency may be understood by your silence to concede, 1st. That the demand of the Executive of Pennsylvania was in proper form. 2nd. That a copy of the indictment found, accompanied the requisition, and 3d. That the offence with which the parties were charged, is a crime in Pennsylvania. If there has been a doubt on your mind as to the latter point, it must be removed by the case just cited, where it is also held, that an offence made indictable by a statute, is a crime within the meaning of the Federal Constitution. By statute, the offence of kidnapping is made indictable in your State as well as in this, and the crime regarded as odious in both.

If a State Executive can not then, under the Constitution and laws, exercise the right of inquiring into the guilt or innocence of a party charged with crime, what is there in public policy or in the characteristics of the case under consideration, to sustain such a dangerous assumption of power. The right of trial by jury, the most sacred and time-honored of human institutions is justly regarded as the great safe-guard of our liberty and prosperity. Any other mode of establishing our rights judicially must be regarded as a usurpation of power and dangerous to the integrity of our institutions. Next to this is the right to be tried by a jury of the vicinage which in criminal accusation is a duty and a right. As already intimated if the power to go behind the record to examine the facts, exists in a particular sense, it can be exercised in a general one. If your Excellency has a right to pass upon the guilt of M'Creary and Merrit, in order to avoid the hazard of an unfair and prejudiced trial in Pennsylvania, what limit would you assign to the exercise of this power? Where shall the duties of the Executive end and those of the jury commence? Let it be the ordinary case of a fugitive from justice, without the claims of citizenship, and no distinction in principle can be drawn, what protection could the accused have, if the principle contended for be the true one? If the right exists at all, it exists for the purposes of trial—and the inevitable consequences would be, that the accused might be twice tried and jeoparded for the same offence. If tried and even acquitted in the State to which he had fled, it would be no bar to a second trial, for the same offence, in the State from whence he fled. It is thus apparent, that the doctrine or right contended for is not only a virtual disregard of the law, but might, in practice, be utterly destructive to the rights of the accused. The letter of the Constitution certainly gives no latitude to Executive discretion and if not a necessary result, from its spirit, or the policy of the law, then it would follow that the duty of an Executive is a plain one. If satisfied that the forms required by the Constitution and laws of Congress have been complied with, and that the offence charged is a crime where committed, there can be no other determination than to deliver up the alleged fugitive from justice to the authority lawfully demanding him.

The administration of the Constitution and laws providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice has been confided to the Executive authority of the States and in the absence of a revisory tribunal some irregularity in practice has necessarily arisen. With the exception of a few decisions emanating from individual judges proceedings on habeas corpus almost the only authorities bearing on the questions arising out of the subject, are the opinions of State Executives. So far as I have been able to examine them I find them against the position assumed by your Excellency. These controversies have had reference mainly to the sufficiency of affidavits, the forms of requisition and the construction that should be given to the terms "other crimes" as used by the Constitution.

Prior to the act of 1793, Mr. Edmund Randolph then Attorney General of the United States, in discussing the very point raised by your communication of the 2nd, says, "In the present instance a grand jury convened before two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have made it (the charge of guilt) and thus have furnished the ground for bringing the foregoing persons to formal trial. Should such a procedure as this be declared to be incompetent as a charge, the object of this article in the Constitution must either be defeated or be truly oppressive. *For, between an indictment and trial there is no intermediate examination of the facts and to wait for the examination of an absent culprit,* before a demand would compel a judgment to be rendered behind his back.

Governor M'Donald, of Georgia, in a communication to Gov. Seward, of New York, in June 1841, when insisting upon the delivery of a fugitive on a requisition sustained by affidavits only remarks: "The object of the Constitution to secure the arrest of a criminal in the State to which they may flee, to be tried in the State within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed and not *to try them before arrest in the State where they may be found.* All that the Constitution intends is, that when a person charged with treason, felony, or other crimes, in one State shall escape into another, the officers of the United States or if your Excellency please, of the State in which he may be found shall arrest him upon the same evidence of guilt and no more than would have justified his arrest in the State whence he fled. An indictment is nothing more, than an accusation or charge of crime," and "it cannot be pretended that the evidence on which the Grand Jury based their charge should be communicated to *enable your Excellency to determine whether their conclusions were erroneous in law.*"

That learned gentleman further remarks, "that no discretion to pass upon its sufficiency was intended to be conferred upon the Executive upon whom the requisition is made, by the act of Congress requiring a copy of the bill of indictment to accompany the demand in certain cases, and yet the submission of a copy of the bill of indictment would "not be an idle ceremony," nor the provisions of law directing it "unmeaning and useless," for as the bill of indictment is an authority in the State where it is found to the presiding judge to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the accused, so is an authenticated copy of it authority in the State to which he may have fled for a warrant, or order for his arrest there."

In a case before Judge Ray, of South Carolina, decided in 1841, "where certain persons were brought before him by habeas corpus, who were under arrest by order of the Executive of South Carolina for the purpose of being delivered to an agent of the Governor of New York, who had demanded them as fugitives from justice in that State, bills of indictment having been found against them, their discharge was moved for on various grounds; but the judge decided that he had no power or authority to discharge the prisoners, or in any way whatever to interfere with the mandate of the Executive—that the rendition of fugitives from justice, is a ministerial duty imposed upon the Executive authority, by the Constitution and laws, and that it must be considered as a case excepted out of the State Habeas Corpus act by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

As to the plea that an impression was created or an understanding had between the attorney's in the trial for the freedom of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker, I cannot see that it can relieve you or myself from our obligation to carry out the demands of the law, in the prosecution against M'Creary, I cannot doubt that Judge Bell and Judge Campbell, attorney's on the part of your State, did what they considered to be right under all circumstances. But I can recognize no official connection between the trial for the freedom of the Parker girls, in the capacity of Attorney General, but as one of the attorney's selected by the Governor under the resolutions of the legislature. His powers were the same as those of his associate, Judge Bell, and no more. But as Attorney General, under a late law of the State, he could exercise no greater, than an advisary power over the proceedings. The power to stay the prosecution against the accused, is vested solely in the Court and District Attorney of Chester county. Had these officials seen in the proceedings in the case of the Parker girls, reasons sufficient for entering a *nolle prosequi,* the prosecution would have terminated. They deemed it to be their duty, however, to send the case to the grand jury, and a bill of indictment was found against the accused. On the presentation of a copy of this indictment I conceived it to be my duty, under the law, to make a requisition on your Excellency for the arrest and delivery of the accused and I can see no relief for them, save in a trial by jury of this State. Whatever facts and circumstances there may be connected with the trial for the freedom of Rachel Parker, which should be plead in defence M'Creary and Merrit, will be subject matter for the consideration of the court and jury, when inquiring into the facts of the case.

In conclusion allow me to express my regret that a difference of opinion should have arisen between your Excellency and myself on any subject, and to say that I sincerely trust this unpleasant affair may not, to the slightest extent, disturb the amicable relations which have so long existed between the people of the two States.

With the highest consideration, I remain your Excellency's obedient servant.

WM. BIGLER.

Names of Newspapers.

The number of newspapers, now printed in this country, (not including monthly magazines) is about 3,500, and there is a remarkable sameness in their names. The Inquirers, Advertisers, Transcripts, Mirrors, Advocates, Recorders, Chronicles, Republicans, Whigs, Palladiums, Tribunes, Heralds, Patriots, Observers, Messengers, Journals, Couriers, Sentinels, Reporters, Registers, Mercurys, Flags, Ledgers, and Banners constitute about two-thirds of the whole. There are two of the same name—Lewisburg Chronicle—one in Pa., and one in Va. Besides the above, there are 167 Democrats, and 129 Gazettes.

As an offset to this we may notice a few of the unique names, such as the Pleasure Boat, Life Boat, Yankee Blade, Rough Notes, Rough Hewer, Almighty Dollar, Old Oaken Bucket, Locomotive, Screw Driver, Busy Martha, Young America, Nonpareil, Straight Forward, Sunbeam, Rainbow, Fact, Acorn, Plaindealer, The Wonder, Home of Mirth, Cataract, Tempest, Old Settler, Uncle Tom's Cabin, All Sorts, David's Sling, Circumstance, Una, Budget, Lantern, Pick, Castigator, Yankee Notion, Uncle Sam, Boston Notion, Prairie Bird, Gem of the Prairie Land, Ram's Horn, Chronotype, Bugle, Golden Rule, Old Colony, Pine Knot, Whip and Spur, Hornet's Nest, Blue Hen's Chicken, Live Giraffe, Shepherd of the Valley, Watchman of the Prairies, Beobachter, Berichter, Anzeicher, Volksfreund, and other jaw-tormenting Norwegian and German names which we do not remember.

Insurance against Lightning.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

I would ask a careful reading and consideration of the following facts by every owner of property. The time has arrived when every man should think for himself, and not submit to be deceived by imitators and impostors. If it is necessary to have a Lightning-Rod attached to a building, in order to protect it from the destructive influences of lightning, it is important to have one constructed on scientific principles, and adapted to the purpose which it is intended to serve. A poor rod causes mischief, by failing to protect the building which it is designed to shelter; and creates uncertainty and doubt in the minds of the public in regard to the utility and safety of those which are really valuable and safe. As a good rod costs no more than a poor one, it certainly becomes purchasers to examine what they are going to buy, and not expend money on a worthless article, and thus expose their property to destruction for want of proper protection. I have put up near six thousand rods, and have shipped a great number to various parts of the world, especially to the Southern States, and have never heard of the loss of a single life, or the destruction of a dollar's worth of property, by lightning, in any building to which one of my rods has been attached. Can as much be said in favor of any other rod in use?

I have received information of some sixty or eighty instances in which rods that I have put up have been been struck by lightning, in all of which it has been carried safely to the earth, without the slightest injury to person or property. There is but one true principle on which a rod can be made to answer the purpose for which it is erected. The laws which govern electricity do not change, and if we study nature in this respect, as we do in others, we shall be able to comprehend them. There are many erroneous opinions entertained about lightning, and the construction and erection of rods: for instance, many suppose that the highest objects necessarily receive a stroke first. Let us look at this matter a moment: According to the laws of nature, a thunderbolt (so we call it) proceeds, under certain conditions, as naturally to the earth as rain does. Unless, therefore, it comes within the influence of some body which attracts it, it proceeds in a straight course to the earth. The object that lies in its path becomes its conductor, whether it be a tree, a dwelling, or anything else, high or low. It will be seen, therefore, that a rod whose only merit is its capability of conducting the lightning to the ground, after it has received it, is of but little value; inasmuch as any other part of the building is just as likely to lie in its path, and receive the stroke, as the rod. A house, to be protected by such rods, must needs be surrounded by them; and herein consists one of the principal merits of my Electro-Magnet Rods, viz: that they possess an absolute attraction for the lightning, thus actually inviting and drawing it from the cloud when in dangerous proximity to the building, and carrying it safely to the ground, thereby creating an equilibrium between the cloud and the surrounding atmosphere, and thus preventing a stroke.

Another opinion which is held by many, and which is very erroneous, is that rods require insulation. This object would be very desirable, if it could be attained; but this is impossible. As glass is a non-conducter only when dry, and becomes, by being wet, a good conductor, the space between the glass and the rod becomes, during a shower, filled up by impediments, thus affording a free passage to the electric fluid, which naturally abandons the smaller for the larger body if the latter is as good a conductor; it therefore flies from the rod to the glass, consuming the moisture (which conducted it) as it passes; and as the stay-nail or staple which passes round the glass is necessarily larger than the glass or rod, and therefore presents a greater surface (it being well understood that lightning traverses the surface of its conductors), it passes from the glass to the staple, and by this is conducted into whatever it is attached to. The result is the destruction of the property. All this is no secret. It takes place every summer, especially in the country, simply because more rods are put up on this plan there than in the cities.

Another point on which great stress is laid, is the use of screw-joints on the different sections of the rod. My objection to this plan is, that the joints are very apt to rust; in fact, but little time is required to break the connection at every joint, the surface of which becomes coated with a dry hard crust which destroys the metallic connection. This is a great disadvantage to the rod, for the fluid is liable to be thrown from it at at each joint; thus exposing the building to the full severity of the stroke.

This difficulty is obviated by using turn-eyes instead of screw-joints. By means of these, we obtain, without reducing the size of the rod, an extension of its surface. I arrange a spring below the ground in such a manner as to keep the different sections of the rod always in connection with each other. The advantage of this spring is that it contracts and expands, according to the expansion and contraction of the rod; thus securing, at all times, the same degree of pressure on each section of the rod. A square rod should always be used in preference to a round one. The difference in price is very trifling, and the advantage very great. A lightning-rod, especially its top section, should be made much heavier than many that are put up. Another very great defect in most rods is, that they are not placed sufficiently deep in the ground to reach the moisture in time of a drought. This is a matter which should be regulated according to the character of the soil; from six to ten feet is usually the proper depth. Inattention to this matter often been productive of serious consequences.

The manner of driving a stay-nail or staple, when used to attach a rod to a building, requires judgment. It should always be driven upwards, so as to allow the water to drop from the outer end, instead of following the course of the staple into the material into which it is driven. The stay-nail should always be in metallic connection with the rod at the time of the stroke; as the fluid descends the rod, the staple is as much charged, in proportion to the size, as the rod; but the fluid will not leave a stronger for a weaker conductor, more especially when the staple is driven into a hard dry wall, which possesses no attraction, and the rod is in connection with damp earth, which acts, in this respect, like a suction-pump. A rod such as I have described, with a proper point and cluster, will and must protect a building from lightning.

And now the question occurs, what is a proper point? Many rods that I have seen, which have been put up during the past summer, have points of copper, zinc, lead, cast iron polished, &c., which, it is needless for me to say, are utterly worthless.

But there are some persons, who, in imitation of my patent, profess to put up a magnetic point or points; these are nothing but the ordinary magnets, which can be made out of a tenpenny nail. They possess no power, or attraction for, electricity whatever; neither can they bear the slightest stroke of lightning.

A proper electric point for a lightning-rod can be formed only in one way, and that is by chemically combining certain kinds of metals in such a manner as to make a point not liable to fusion—one which will stand the severest stroke of lightning without receiving the slightest injury. A rod with a point of this kind at a proper height in the atmosphere, and in metallic communication with the moist earth, acts precisely on the same principle as the wires of a telegraph in carrying the electricity from point to point. On the near approach of a storm, the atmosphere becomes filled with electricity; when it is overcharged, a stroke takes place; the lightning, leaping from the cloud and darting to the earth, passing over or through whatever lies in its path, carries death and destruction with it.

In this condition of affairs, imagine a body placed in contact with a cloud, which has the power to attract and draw off the superabundance of electric fluid, and carry it to the ground. This influence is exerted within a circle of about sixty feet in diameter. The atmosphere included within this space is less surcharged with electricity than that which surrounds it. Hence the fluid from a neighboring cloud must first fill up this vacancy, and create an equilibrium with the surrounding atmosphere, before it can proceed further. Thus the severity of the stroke is consumed and exhausted, and the balance, if any, is carried to the earth, without the slightest danger of leaving the conductor. A barn filled with hay or grain is very liable to be struck, because the quantity of electricity that will naturally accumulate and force its way through the roof, will form a conductor frequently one hundred feet in height. Now if the electric stroke comes in contact with the electricity thus generated, it will be conducted at once to the place at which the latter has been formed. If the contents of the barn were on the ground, the danger would not be so great, because the earth would absorb the greater portion of the electricity, which it can not do when insulated by the floor. The advantage of having one of my rods attached to a barn under such circumstances is, that it receives the electricity as it is generated, and carries it to the earth; thus preventing it from forming itself into a conductor, and putting to hazard the building and the crops of a whole season, by inviting a stroke from every passing cloud.

I have repeatedly cautioned the public against a set of swindlers who are traveling about the country, selling and putting up worthless rods, frequently using my name, and representing the rods they sell to be of my manufacture. I repeat that I have no traveling agents. There are but four persons in this State who are authorized to act as my agents in selling and putting up rods; their range of operations is limited to a district not exceeding one hundred miles from their place of residence, and they have certificates of agency from me. The right to use the electro-magnet in the construction of lightning-rods belongs solely to myself; and any person detected in infringing on it will be punished to the full extent of the law.

The subscriber having (as before stated) put up near six thousand rods, and never having heard of a loss by lightning in any building to which one of his rods has been attached, feels great confidence in urging their superiority to any others in use. He pledges himself to restore to any one the amount paid for the rod if loss is sustained through its inefficiency. A house should not be considered finished without it has at least one lightning-rod; yet very many buildings are suffered to remain without this important safeguard; and their owners, when it is too late, reflect on themselves for their wilful neglect. The means of protection are within the reach of all; and the cost is but trifling.

Printed directions, by which any mechanic can put up a rod, are given in every instance where they are sent to a distance.

The subscriber feels confident that, to those acquainted with the facts, no better proof of the value and efficacy of his rods is needed than is found in the large number which have been put up in his own city, and the steadily increasing demand for them. For the satisfaction of others, he presents the following certificates:

"I have this day carefully inspected a conductor or lightning rod, with vane and index, erected by Mr. Thos. Armitage, and have no hesitation in saying that it is not only the best I have ever seen, but it is the only one I have yet examined that is constructed on strictly scientific principles. HENRY McMURTRIE, M. D."

The following gentlemen having, by invitation, made a careful inspection and examination of any rods, pronounced them the best and safest conductors that had ever come under their notice:

WALTER R. JOHNSON,
JOHN CHARNLEY.

The rod attached to the Public School House, New St. between Front and Second streets, received a severe stroke of lightning, which passed down the conductor, within three or four feet of several men who were at work on the building, without doing injury to anything. The fact is attested by ISAAC EDELMAN.

The rod attached to my factory, Vine street above Twelfth, received, during the past summer, a severe stroke of lightning, which passed safely into the earth without doing the slightest injury to the building. The circumstance was witnessed by the following gentlemen, who have kindly given me permission to use their names:

HENRY SIMPSON, *Alderman.*
ISRAEL VANHORN,
S. M. EDENBORN.

The following gentlemen, having carefully investigated the principles upon which my rods are constructed and put up, declare they have no hesitation in saying that they believe them to be the best rods in use, and the only safe ones they have ever seen; and they recommend them to all persons desiring rods as a complete protection against lightning:

J. H. EVANS-FORD, M. D.,
T. E. WALLER, M. D.,
THOMAS J. LIPPINCOTT,
JOSEPH QUINFIELD.

The following extract is taken from an editorial in the *Germantown Telegraph*, edited by Major Freas:

"The bogus rod placed upon our dwelling we have had taken down; and another erected by Mr. Armitage, to which we would call the attention of farmers and readers generally. It is put up on true scientific principles, and is a rod that has been approved by the highest authority, and will bear the most thorough examination. Those who have been deceived, as we have been, should lose no time in having a proper protection against lightning substituted. The cost is a mere bagatelle when compared with the entire safety of our houses and barns against this destructive element. Mr. Armitage's advertisement will be found in the columns of this paper; and we feel as though we were performing an imperious duty to the community by thus inviting to it general attention."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1852.

Mr. T. ARMITAGE, Vine St. west of Twelfth St. Philad.

MY DEAR SIR—After a trial of many weeks, it affords me great pleasure to inform you that I am highly delighted with the lightning-rod you placed upon my house in Bustleton. As far as my chemical knowledge enables me to form an opinion, I am satisfied you have developed the correct principles in the adaptation of rods to protect property from destruction by lightning. As soon as the advantages of your arrangements are understood, I am convinced that few persons will be found so reckless as to fail to avail themselves of the protection afforded by your rods. Wishing you all success in your enterprise,

I am yours truly, JAMES M'CLINTOCK, M.D.,
No. 1, North Eleventh St.
Professor of Anatomy, Philadelphia College of Medicine.

It affords me much gratification to furnish you the accompanying note from my colleague, Professor Carr: Dr. J. M'CLINTOCK.

MY DEAR SIR—Having carefully examined the lightning rod placed upon your house in Bustleton by Mr Armitage, I am pleased to inform you that I think it one of the best protections from lightning I have seen.

E. J. CARR, M. D.,
Prof of Chem in Phila. Col. of Med. and in Castleton Med. Col.

In addition to the preceding, I will only mention that the Controllers of the Public Schools of the City and County of Philadelphia, have made it obligatory upon contractors to put my rods upon the buildings erected by them.

My intention is to furnish and put up rods at a very small profit, in order that all may avail themselves of the protection which they afford, from the dreadful effects of lightning.

Cardinal-points, spire-rods, balls, vanes, and scrolls, constantly on hand, and made to order.

Orders promptly attended to. Terms cash.

Thomas Armitage,
Magnetic Lightning-Rod Manufacturer,
Vine St above Twelfth—PHILADELPHIA.

☞ S. C. WILT and SAMUEL HOOVER, *Hartleton, Union Co. Pa.*
are Agents for Union and adjoining Counties, and will furnish the Rods on the same terms and in the same manner as the Proprietor.

MOST KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING,
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED
AT THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE
Lewisburg.

HENRY C. HICKOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg, Union County, Penn'a.
OFFICE on Second St., lately occupied by L. B. Christ, Esq.

$500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people, is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable. If you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse Irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS, and you should at once apply the remedy—

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon scientific principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender infant with decided beneficial effect. Where Bowel Complaint and Diarrhea have made them weak and debilitated, the tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines in giving tone and strength to the stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with *Dyspepsia.* The astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infest the human system. It grows to an almost indefinite length, becoming so coiled and fastened in the intestines and stomach, effecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is *Tape Worm* hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued; it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 of my Liver Pills, so as to remove all obstructions, that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the worm, which must be taken in doses of two tablespoonfuls three times a day; these directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of *Tape Worm.*

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the Liver, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the Liver. These Pills being composed of *Roots and Plants* furnished by nature to heal the sick, namely, 1st, An *Expectorant,* which augment the secretion from the pulmonary mucus membrane or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd. An *Alterative,* which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3d. A *Tonic* which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th. A *Cathartic* which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. HOBENSACK, and others being base imitation.

Agents wishing new supplies, and store keepers desirous of becoming agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, at his Laboratory, No. 120, North 2d, above Race St., Philad., Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and Merchants in the United States.

AGENTS.—Dr. Thornton & J. Baker, Lewisburg. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Union Co.—Davis & Schnure, Selinsgrove; Stitzer & Bro., Mifflinburg; Youngman & Walters, Dry Valley; R. Keller, Adamsburg; S. Wittenmyer, Middleburg; M. Specht, Beavertown; J. D. Dieffenderfer, New Columbia; A. H. Lutz, Forest Hill. PRICE, EACH 25 CENTS

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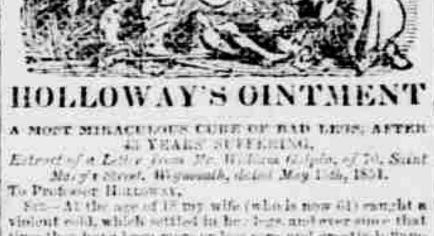


HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and as a last resource after every other remedy had proved useless she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad leg, a result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated—yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(signed) WM. ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use, and having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was that I did so, for in a month a cure was perfected; and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—For more than 20 years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent; still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw in the papers the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight, she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was perfectly cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skin Diseases
Burns	Corns (soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumors
Coco-Bay	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chiego-foot		Scalds	Wounds
		Sore Nipples	Yaws
			&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Pots at 37½ cts., 87 cts., and $1.50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union: by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. C. D. KNIGHT, 7, South Sixth St., Philada.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. (1y452a)

NEW FIRM.—Having taken my son, JAS. K. MILLER, into partnership, we will carry on the Tailoring business, under the Firm of J. B. & J. K. MILLER, at the old stand (sign of the Striped Coat) on North Third street, where we are prepared to

Cut, Make, or Repair

all kinds of Mens' and Boy's Clothing, on the shortest notice.

Fall and Winter FASHIONS just received.

If our work does not prove to be a good fit, or made in a workmanlike manner, the value of the cloth will be repaid.

Country Produce of all kinds received in payment. JOHN B. MILLER

Lewisburg, Oct. 19, 1852.

"An ounce of Prevention worth a pound of Cure," in

that awful disease,

CONSUMPTION!

DR. FITCH'S Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of *Consumption.*

This popular work for sale in Lewisburg by S. F. Lyndall—J. Houghton—and at this office. Price, 75 cents

Stoves.

THE subscribers offer the public, at their new Brick Foundry, the following new and valuable Stoves:

Iron Witch Air-Tight Cooking Stoves, with a Brick Oven.

Lady Washington Parlor Stove.

Cast Iron Air-Tight Parlor Stove, for Wood—2 sizes.

Coal Burner for Parlors—1 size, 12 inch cylinder.

Louis Air-Tight Cast Iron Parlor Stove—2 sizes.

Shield Air-Tight Parlor Stove for Wood—2 sizes.

Egg Stove—the very best in use for Stores, Offices, Barrooms, and Shops.

The celebrated Genesee Air-Tight Cook Stove

The Complete Cook—2 sizes.

Also, all kinds of Wood and Coal Stoves—Ploughs—Castings, &c. &c.

CHRIST & FRICK.

Lewisburg, Dec. 12, 1849.

BULL'S HEAD HOTEL,
Mifflinburg, Union county, Penn'a.

CHARLES CROTZER

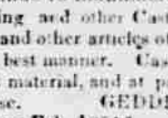
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Union county, and the public in general that he has leased the above stand, for many years occupied by his Father, and is now prepared to accommodate friends and the traveling community in a manner acceptable to all.

The HOUSE is large and roomy, well arranged in all its departments, and every care will be taken to render his guests comfortable and happy. His TABLE will always be furnished with the choicest delicacies of the season, and the best the market can afford. The BAR will at all times be attended by careful persons, and none but the very best of liquors will be kept. His STABLES are ample and convenient, and the OSTLERS punctual and attentive.

In short, he pledges himself to endeavor to give general satisfaction to all, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mifflinburg, June 10, 1850

Lewisburg Foundry



THE subscribers, thankful for past patronage, would inform the public that they continue to manufacture all kinds of Mill Gearing and other Castings. Thrashing Machines, and other articles of Machinery repaired in the best manner. Castings warranted to be of good material, and at prices that can not fail to please. GEDDES & MARSH.

Lewisburg, Feb. 1851

COOKING Stoves, of various patterns and sizes, for Coal or Wood, for sale at the Lewisburg Foundry by

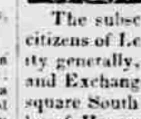
Geddes & Marsh.

STOVES—Parlor, Wood, and Coal Stoves, various patterns, for sale at the Lewisburg Foundry. Geddes & Marsh.

WIARD'S Patent Gang Plow, a superior article, for sale at the Lewisburg Foundry by Geddes & Marsh.

GRAIN or Seed Drills—Ross' Patent—decidedly the *best* and most *durable* Grain Drill now in use, for sale at the Lewisburg Foundry by Geddes & Marsh.

Opposition is the Life of Business!



NEW LIVERY
AND
EXCHANGE STABLE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Lewisburg and the traveling community generally, that he has opened a new Livery and Exchange Stable on FOURTH street half a square South of Market, and has provided a good lot of Horses, with entirely new good and fashionable Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, &c. where all wishing anything in his line may be accommodated on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He will pay every attention to the wants of his customers, and hopes by so doing to merit and receive liberal share of public patronage. WILLIAM MOORE.

Lewisburg, Dec 30, 1851

Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,
and the German Language.

VERY thankful for past patronage from the Citizens and Students of Lewisburg and vicinity, the subscriber would state that he continues to give Instructions on the Piano and Guitar—also in Vocal Music—and in the German Language. Having been taught in the best Music Schools in Germany, he deems himself amply qualified to teach Music, and to aid in the correct acquisition of the rich German tongue. He will also tune Pianos, and put them in repair, if desired.

Residence, after the 1st April next, on North Third St., first door south of the Schoolhouse.

Feb. 24, 1852. FRANCIS J. GESSNER.

HARRISBURG BOOK-BINDERY.

F. L. HUTTER & CO., successors to W. O. Hickok, Hickok & Cantine, and Hickok & Barrett,

BOOK BINDERS, Stationers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, HARRISBURG, Pa.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are now carrying on the above business, at the OLD STAND occupied by Hickok & Barrett.—They flatter themselves that by careful attention to business, they will merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally enjoyed by the old firm.

Particular attention will be paid to the Ruling and Binding of every description of BLANK BOOKS, for Banks, County Offices, Merchants, and Private individuals, and every variety of full and half-bound Blank Books, Music, Newspapers, &c., bound in any style required.

In addition to the above, they have, and will at all times keep a general assortment of STATIONERY, consisting of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Transfer, Copying, and Blotting paper; Wafers, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Lead Pencils, Black Ink, Blue Ink, Sealing Wax, Copying Ink, Slates and Pencils, Letter Stamps, India Rubber, Wafers, Red Tape, Blank Boards, Folders, Erasers, &c.

☞ Paper ruled to pattern, and all work warranted and done very cheaply. F. L. HUTTER & CO.

May 21, 1852.—1y.

☞ Books and Pamphlets to be bound may be left with Editor of the Lewisburg Chronicle

Old Newspapers,

SOME thousands in number, of all sizes, for sale at the Chronicle office, at 50 cts per 100 taken as they run, or $1 when assorted. A chance for Scrap Books as well as for wrapping paper. April 8, 1850

A COMPLETE assortment of Centre Co. Bar Iron for sale low by

KREMER & CO.

Almanac for 1853.

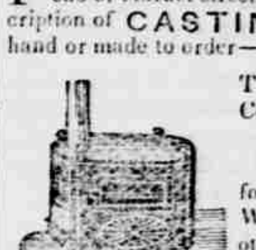
Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
Mar.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Apr.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Aug.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Map of the State of California,

OREGON, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, and TEXAS, printed by S. Aug's Mitchell in 1846, and painted to correspond with the boundaries fixed by Congress in 1850—for sale at the Chronicle office, price 25 cts.

THE NEW FOUNDRY

IS now carried on as usual, at the upper end of Market street, where every description of CASTINGS is kept on hand or made to order—such as



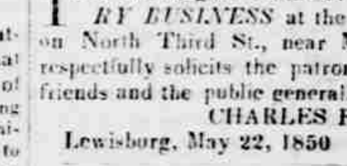
The Complete, or Complete Improved Cooking Stoves for either Coal or Wood—and all other kinds of STOVES, also PLOUGHS of different kinds—Corn Ploughs, Bull Ploughs, and the

Self-Sharpening Plough,

a new article, and which can not be beat in Pennsylvania. Call and see and judge for yourselves.

CHRIST & FRICK.

Lewisburg, July 8, 1851



THE undersigned continues the *LIVERY BUSINESS* at the Old Stand, on North Third St., near Market, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

CHARLES F. HESS.

Lewisburg, May 22, 1850

C. W. SCHAFFLE'S
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
DRUG

Market Street, Lewisburg, Pa.

Grain Drills.

THE undersigned wish to inform the farming community generally, that they are now manufacturing

J. P. ROSS' Newly Improved GRAIN DRILLS, or SOWING MACHINE.

Without stopping to discuss the comparative merits of numerous Drills now offered for sale, they merely wish to invite Farmers to call and see the above named article before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that they can furnish an article that will give entire satisfaction.

ROSS, GEDDES & MARSH.

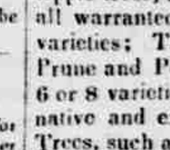
Lewisburg Foundry, Aug. 13, 1850.

IT IS A FACT,

ONE self-evident, and worthy of every consideration, that no Miller can make good clean flour without he has good clean wheat. I suppose you wish to know the remedy. I tell you—it is to get one of *Bergstresser's Wheat Scourers,* or Smut Machines. He being an old, practical and experienced Millwright has invented, got up and put in successful operation the best Wheat Scourer now in use. Any person ordering a machine and afterwards finding that it does not prove to operate as represented, there shall be no sale, as these machines are to be warranted good. Further recommendations are thought unnecessary. He is now having a supply made at Lewisburg, by Messrs. Geddes & Marsh. Orders for machines, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to. Machines will be sent and put to all orders. Address

J. BERGSTRESSER,

Lewisburg, Union Co. Pa. [329



Fruit and
ORNAMENTAL
TREES.

The subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of choice Fruit Trees—such as Apple trees, 7 to 10 feet high, 40 varieties, all warranted genuine—Peach trees, 20 varieties; Tartarian Cherry, Nectarine, Prune and Pear trees, together with some 6 or 8 varieties of Grape Vines of the best native and exotic varieties. Ornamental Trees, such as the Paulonia, Linden, &c.

N. B. Persons wishing to procure a quantity of the Fruit trees, are requested to make immediate application to the subscriber, in order to procure the varieties and size wanted. H. R. NOLL.

Lewisburg, March 4, 1850.