

Lewisburg Chronicle

BY O. S. WARDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS. JUNE 1, 1855.

Published weekly, except on Sundays, at Lewisburg, Pa., by O. S. WARDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

Advertisements, per quarter, 2.00.

Advertisements, per annum, 7.00.

Advertisements, per copy, 5 cents.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents per week.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents per week.

Advertisements, per month, 75 cents.

The Oath—The Infamy!

As might be supposed, the arraignment of the Election Boards of Lewisburg as having received 150 illegal votes—and the charge that 150 of our citizens voted falsely and fraudulently—creates much astonishment, and those who have made the allegations have to prove them, or suffer the consequences!

It is repeatedly asked, "What can men mean by this wholesale defamation of nearly one-third of our voting population—150 out of 492 voters?" Why, they only swear the charges are "true and correct" to the best of their knowledge and belief, and we suppose that having hunted over the old assessment-rolls and tally-lists on file in New Berlin, and fancying they detected minor deficiencies against some, and having heard of or imagined real or technical irregularities against others, they made up by hard thoughts enough to make out the affidavit, and have thus put themselves on record! And that is the loose, reckless code of morality by which political matters have been managed at New Berlin—by which the Railroad was mangled—and by which they hope to strangle Division! Truly, is it not time that the seat of justice be removed from that community? Are jury boxes—are public papers safe among such men? Heared in an atmosphere of duplicity, and lost to self-respect themselves, they seem free to accuse others of heinous offences without fear of check, and with the sole hope of discovering some accidental errors through the long and inquisitorial examination they thereby create!

But not Lewisburg alone is thus assailed, and branded before the county and the world—every Division township except Buffalo is charged with similar offences, involving the integrity of their election officers and the purity of the ballot-box, on the oath of these immaculate New Berliners. It is true that they swear "to the best of their knowledge and belief" that they know very little of what they swear about, seems evident from the tenor of their sweeping oaths: but what right have they to declare they believe 225 men voted fraudulently, and that the election officers of 10 or 12 districts committed perjury in effect? If they had not reasonable positive knowledge on the subject, does their negative knowledge—their want of knowledge—permit them to charge positive wrong with impunity? The legal maxim, "every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty," is in spirit reversed by those who swear they believe a man is guilty until he is proved innocent!

We ask the people of Union county to look at it. Is it to be allowed that the office-brokers in and around New Berlin shall handle, unauthorised, in their secret cabinets your election and assessment papers, and if they find some apparent irregularity in a district of which they have not personal knowledge of every man, shall they be tolerated in swearing they believe you committed fraud and haul you, by scores, to the Court of Quarter Session as criminals? Must the people of White Deer, Chapman, and other townships, in addition to the oaths of election officers, the known penalties for illegal voting, and the uniform laws on the subject, make a pilgrimage to New Berlin, and prove to Baum, Seebald, Swinford & Co. the right to vote of any or every man in their district or run the risk of being branded as felons?

No—no! The people of the several Boroughs and Townships are at least as honest and as intelligent as those of New Berlin! Election boards are composed of men most likely to know who are and who are not voters, and with the penalty hanging over their heads they dare not be dishonest if they were so disposed. And what would be thought if other districts were to swear New Berlin false? Suppose there were 20 or 30 men in Buffalo having no more "visible means of support" than those of all the election, and who should get hold of all the election and assessment papers of the Beavers, and finding some voters not assessed in those townships, and others who did not vote at some prior election, and some young men who had not been assessed at all; suppose they should hear some idle story that there were 200 or 300 illegal votes given in: would that justify them in swearing they believed there were 2 or 300 fraudulent votes cast in the Beavers? Would not the people of the Beavers say they chose men for election officers whose business it was to ascertain the qualifications of voters—that they had confidence in them—and that the Buffalo men had no right to presume wrong unless they had what they believed to be undoubted knowledge? The truth is, every district is capable of guarding its own election boxes; and there is no law, custom, nor reason requiring the citizens of other districts to go to New Berlin, exp in hand, and explain or defend to their various clerks the rights of those admitted to the voting privilege. It is an impudent assumption on the part of the "Metropolitans," and has aroused against them more enmity than any of their arrogant and wicked acts and tricks to plunder and harass the people for their own petty aggrandizement.

The election in Virginia has resulted in the success of the Democracy—Congress, Legislature, and State Officers. Mr. Wise has about 2,000 majority for Governor. "Sam" don't seem to take well among the slave-holders, and had better come out on the side of Liberty.

Charles McKee, found guilty of firing the barn of J. J. Unsh, in Juniata county, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

On Thursday last week, a hurricane passed over a portion of Buffalo Valley, destroying property to the amount of thousands of dollars. The farthest point, northwardly, we have heard of it, was in the neighborhood of Rudy's Mill, passing across the Turnpike between Simonton's and Biehl's hotel, and spending its force around the Dreisbach meeting house. In the northern part of its course, the principal damage was done by wind to the fences, but in the latter part of its devastating march hailstones fell of such size and in such numbers and force as to knock flat upon the ground and as is supposed completely destroy large fields of fine wheat and rye as ever gladdened the eye of man. Among the greatest losers we hear the names of M. and J. Dunkle, G. and N. Sear, John Rolland, M. Dreisbach, J. Sellers, R. H. Laird, Aurand, Plank, Glick, Riehl, Beaver, Heiny, and others who we can not recall. Some of these lost only trees and fences; one or more roofs of farm buildings were taken away; and nearly all had window lights broken, the Dreisbach church windows being completely riddled on two sides. Altogether, it was the worst storm in that region known to the living.

At the same time, a very mild and gentle rain fell in the neighborhood of Lewisburg, without wind, and with little hail; no damage was done in Dry Valley; and in New Berlin, there was no rain at the time.

The Court of Union county ordered that the licenses to applicants for leave to keep Inns and Taverns granted at the present Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall terminate on the first day of October next, and that the Clerk of the Court make out the license so granted to allow the sale of liquor to that date only.

There were 43 licenses granted, (and 1 in Feb.)—44 in all. The applications of Peters (new) in Lewisburg, and Kremer in Selingsgrove, were not granted.

The Poor Tax-Payers!

Mr. CHRONICLER—Previous to the division election in March last, there was great commiseration expressed for the poor tax-payers of Union County. The professional reputations of three of the greatest lawyers of the Metropolis were pledged, that the Lewisburg and Selingsgrove bonds were "entirely worthless in law," that if the County was divided, the poor tax-payers would have to buy the ground, and build the buildings, (the Jail at Lewisburg to cost \$61,000, according to Mr. W.'s speech in Hartley's) Snyder County would have to pay \$1,000 to transcribe the records; and hundreds of similar falsehoods were published, verbally, and in handbills distributed through the county, which no doubt, induced many honest voters to vote differently from what they would, had not such misrepresentations been circulated.

Well, the election came and passed over; and notwithstanding these falsehoods and all promises (and among the rest one man promised the good Middleburg folks that if they would give a unanimous vote against division, if they would be so unfortunate as that division would carry, he would give \$5,000 to build the County Buildings in Middleburg, but as there were 11 who had the hardihood to vote for division it was sufficient excuse for his subscribing \$100 instead of \$5,000.) a majority of the voters decided in favor of a division. Lewisburg and Selingsgrove (as well as other places) executed the bonds in conformity with their promises, which have been approved of by the Court and published, putting the lie on all the assertions of the Metropolitans to the contrary.

The people are satisfied: not so with the slab-walled Metropolis. Some thirty of them came before the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 16th May, and representing themselves as the people of Union County, accuse the officers of the election boards with holding a fraudulent election and making false returns, and ask the Court to permit them to contest the election. The Court, instead of ruling the petition out as being presented too late and not in the proper Court, as they should and would have done if they had given the election laws a proper construction, made an order to hold an adjourned court on the 12th June, (to the great joy of the landlords of the Metropolis,) directed the order to be published in three newspapers of the county, containing the charges and specifications of fraud, and subpoenas with *duas tecum* to issue. In all this, not a word is heard in behalf of the poor tax-payers who will have to foot the bill!

The advertising and subpoenaing of witnesses will cost hundreds of dollars, and if the Court should decide, on the appearance of the voters, (not the "person" elected according to the law of contested elections) to go into an investigation asked by the Metropolitans, thousands will not excuse the poor tax-payers.

After the adoption of the Reformed Constitution, in 1839, the Legislature in conformity with the provisions thereof passed an act on the 24 July 1839, "regulating the elections of the Commonwealth." This act provides for the election of Congressmen, Electors of President, Governor, U. S. Senators, State Treasurer, and township officers; but no County officer is authorized to be elected under that act. This act vests in the Court of Quarter Sessions the power to try the contested election of township officers elected under that act. On the same day the Legislature passed an act for the election of County Officers. By these acts for the election of County Officers (in October, and not in March,) the power to contest their election is vested in the Court of Common Pleas, upon a petition being filed with certain requisites within ten days after the election. The act creating Snyder county provides that the election therein provided for shall be subject to like trial and examination as is provided for in case of a contested election for any County office under the general election laws of this Commonwealth." In Judge Parsons' reports of the Philadelphia contested election cases, it is decided that the election laws of Pennsylvania are to be construed *in pari materia*—the whole as one act—unquestionably requiring the petition to be filed in the Common Pleas within ten days after the election, and notice sent to the Secretary of State or Governor of the filing, so as to prevent the charter of the new county being issued till the contested election was determined. In the Union county case, (as far as evidence has appeared,) no petition was filed, and no notice sent; the enrolment tax was paid, the charter issued, Bonds and Subscriptions approved of by the Court for the creation of the County Buildings, and the County division line run by the Commissioners. In the face of all this, a few New Berlin men, on the 14th May, 1855, presented a petition in the Quarter Sessions to contest the election; alleging as a reason that men who have been born in the County and lived in it from their infancy, the largest portion of their allotted time on earth, and others who have lived in it from 20 to 40 years, had no right to vote on the Division question; and the majority of the Court decide the application to be in time, and in the proper Court, and makes an order that will involve the County in the expense of thousands of dollars. And still, yet, no delinquent warnings to the poor tax-payers issued from the Metropolis, the center of the wisdom of the county!

1st Specification.—The following named persons voted for division in the North Ward of the Borough of Lewisburg, who were not legally entitled to vote either for or against division, to-wit: Henry Newell, John Levi, H. Herbit, John Waters, Wm. Russell, John Smith, Wm. C. Moore, Henry Mathias, Mathias Samuel, Wm. V. Miller, Wm. Carothers, Samuel Gruber, J. P. Beiler, Lewis E. Bunker, Snerf, Andrew Getz, James L. Lewis, Samuel Dietrich, Henry Manning, Wm. Reaick, H. D. Walker, M. M. King, Tho. Boon, J. W. Young, James Parke, Joel C. Potter, Jacob Krow, Charles Metzger, Geo. Roland, John Miller, John S. Miller, the following: Stephen Herbit, Nesbit, Jr., Albert B. Barnes, G. A. Pelly, John Wallace, Simon P. Myers, Andrew Hutchison, Henry Brott, Peter Ammon, H. L. Guss, John Sauerly, Wm. Johnston, Wm. Kline, John Lilly, Joseph Carter, James W. Taylor, Robert Marshall, Henry H. Johnston, Griffith M. Murphy and George Reimter Sen., and are therefore objected to and which said votes of right ought to be rejected.

2d Specification.—The following persons voted for division in the South Ward of Lewisburg, who, for the reasons aforesaid, are legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Jason Chappel, James Hamlin, John Thornton, Francis Keener, Henry Woolly, Zachariah Stauch, David Newman, Isaac Dehrens, John Harkens, James Longhain, John L. Leber, John B. Snerf, George Frederic, Fries, Samuel Giff, Anson Taylor, John Bentley, Wm. G. Rake, Samuel Sully, Wm. Miller, William Moore, James Marly, Lewis Sucker, Dennis Pursell, John Gibson, Jacob Reel, David Riemeyer, Wm. J. Beiler, Lewis E. Bunker, Snerf, Geo. Decker, Michael Migan, Daniel Neil, Adam Wagner, Edward Evans, W. R. Wilson, John Sauerfeld, A. F. Shanefelt, Jacob Bridge L. A. D. Bradley, John N. Lukens, Alfr. Mowrey, Jacob Neyhart.

3d Specification.—The following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

4th Specification.—The following voted for division in the township of Kelly, who for the same reasons aforesaid, and others, were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: William Moyer, (son of Jacob) Geo. Washington Moyer, William Moore.

5th Specification.—The following voted for division in Hartley township, who, for the same reasons, and others, were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Jacob Latsch, James Wilson, Edward Owig.

6th Specification.—The following named persons voted for division in the Borough of Selingsgrove, who, for the same reasons, and others, were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Franklin Hein, Jacob Wissinger, Washington Bostler, J. Faustmann, George Wagner, John Deutch, Jr., Edward McGinsey, Jacob Wise, David R. Dancaun, Daniel Reighart, David Dietrich, Jr., John Renna, John C. Womer, Frederick Bower, G. Aaron Hassinger, Charles Hunter, Isaac C. Fisher, Thomas Deel, Franklin Haupt.

7th Specification.—That printed handbills or circulars with the names of George Schure, Henry G. Eyer, Wm. Colsher, John App, Charles A. Moyer, and Leonard App, were subscribed and attached, all of the Borough of Selingsgrove, pledge themselves if a majority of the people of Union county will vote in favor of its division on the 16th March (March 1855) the five hundred dollars that should be paid to the State, to obtain the charter, shall not cost the tax-payers of Snyder county one dollar. We pledge ourselves that the money shall be paid by individual subscription, and also the money for transcribing the records for Snyder county, as called for by the 29th section of the division act, of Selingsgrove March 14, 1855. Thereby attempting to influence the voters of said Snyder county to vote for division by the said offer, pledge and promise, for the pecuniary benefit of the voters of the proposed new county, and also to influence many voters were not intended to vote for division by reason thereof, and still notwithstanding those undue influences, there were near six hundred majority of the voters in Snyder county polled at the election on the 16th of March last against the division of Union county.

8th Specification.—That proof was not produced nor demanded by the officers holding the election in the Borough of Lewisburg and Selingsgrove, the townships of White Deer and East Buffalo, of all those electors whose names were not on the list of taxables as required by the 29th and 30th sections of the act of July 2, 1839, and the 29th section of the act of March 2, 1855, relative to the division of said county.

9th Specification.—The tickets, tally-papers, lists of voters, returns, and all papers pertaining to the election in the Boroughs of Lewisburg and Selingsgrove, and the townships of White Deer and East Buffalo, are objected to and the election held in said districts as in the aforesaid specifications mentioned was an election void on the subject of division, and therefore void for a general count of the votes of said boxes respectively, and a full production and examination of all the said boxes and papers of said Boroughs and Townships.

10th Specification.—Neither the judge, inspectors or clerks who held the election in White Deer township on the 16th of March last took and subscribed any oath or affirmation, as required by the 23d section of the General Election laws of July 2, 1839, and therefore an undue election. This box is objected to and null and void.

11th Specification.—It is alleged that Joseph Reed No. 116 on the list of voters in the South Ward of the Borough of Lewisburg, and who voted for division, is the same Joseph Reed who voted for division in said ward and numbered on the list of voters in the Borough of Selingsgrove, and that the said Joseph Reed, and his wife, Hannah Fisher and T. H. Parly also voted for division in said ward who were not legally qualified to vote either for or against division, which votes are therefore objected to.

12th Specification.—That Robert Dunlap, George Freese, Charles Collins and George Spratt voted for division in the North Ward of the Borough of Lewisburg, who were not legally entitled to vote either for or against division, which votes are therefore objected to.

13th Specification.—That Samuel Milhoff, James Mook, and John Moyer, who were not legally entitled to vote, were not legally qualified to vote, and their votes are therefore objected to and which said votes of right ought to be rejected.

14th Specification.—That James Taylor, Joseph Hill, Jr., John F. Fisher, Anthony Bent, Knass, Krue, David Deifenbacher, John Heigh, Henry Clouser, Michael Smith, David Robesold, Rudolph Prawdand, David Hill, Mose Yoder, George Moyer, Jesse B. Baube, William Moyer, George R. Harber, and others, who for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, but that they did on the 16th of March last vote for division in the township of White Deer and are therefore objected to and which said votes of right ought to be rejected.

15th Specification.—That Andrew Mowrey voted against division in the Borough of Selingsgrove, whereas the list of voters shows that he did not vote either for or against division, showing that the returns is incorrect, which said vote of right ought to be added to the anti-division vote.

16th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division on the 16th day of March last in the South Ward of the Borough of Lewisburg, who for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Stephen Chappel, George Roland, Benj. Anagnost, John Cornelius, Thomas Miller, Jno. P. Miller, Frederick Marsh, George M. Spratt, Henry Parke, Benjamin Johnson, Elias Bieker, John H. Johnston, Griffith M. Murphy, John Leish, John Girtton, Jacob or Jackson Leonard, Alexander Morrow and Jacob Zentmyer, which are also objected to and ought to be rejected.

17th Specification.—Also that the following persons voted for a division of Union county in the North Ward of the Borough of Lewisburg, who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Stephen Chappel, George Roland, Benj. Anagnost, John Cornelius, Thomas Miller, Jno. P. Miller, Frederick Marsh, George M. Spratt, Henry Parke, Benjamin Johnson, Elias Bieker, John H. Johnston, Griffith M. Murphy, John Leish, John Girtton, Jacob or Jackson Leonard, Alexander Morrow and Jacob Zentmyer, which are also objected to and ought to be rejected.

18th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

19th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

20th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

21st Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

22d Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

23d Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

24th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

25th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

26th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

27th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

28th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

29th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

30th Specification.—That the following persons voted for division in the Township of East Buffalo, who, for the reasons aforesaid, and who were not legally entitled to vote, to-wit: Alfred Knass, Jacob Dandore, Jacob Voder, T. B. Williams, John A. Selser, Adam Sheeler, Daniel Thomas, A. J. Furman, John D. Fran, Wm. Cochran.

The October Election.

For the Chronicle. Messrs. WARDEN & CORNELIUS—I would propose ALBERT B. VORSE of our Borough to the voters of Union County as a suitable candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of said County at the ensuing Election. (1851) A VOTER.

To the Voters of Union County. FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality. DANIEL D. GILDEN. Kelly Tp, May 17, 1855. tnpd

For the Lewisburg Chronicle. Mr. WARDEN—it appears to me that the time has come when the suitable persons to fill the Offices of the county to be elected at the ensuing October election. By doing so in time, it will be more likely that those offices will be filled with the most competent Officers. As one of the people I would suggest JOHN V. HARBEL, Esq., of West Buffalo township, to the suffrages of the voters of Union County, for the office of Associate Judge of said county. LEWISBURG. May 26, 1855. H.

Real Estate. A desirable business Property for sale. THE MILL CREEK PROPERTY, Huntington Co., Pa., will be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 28th June next. E. A. Lithographic Diagram, with a description of the property, can be seen at the counting room of the undersigned, at the residence of Humphreys, Hoffman & Knott, Philadelphia, also at the 'Lewisburg Chronicle' office. Terms favorable. KESSLER & BRO. Mill Creek, Pa., May 10, 1855.

A Valley Farm of Limestone Land, COMPRISING about 163 Acres, for SALE. Said Farm is in one of the best Wheat growing valleys in the State of Pennsylvania, within two miles (over a Bridge) to Railroad, accessible to Markets, in an eminently healthy neighborhood, near to Mills, Stores, Church and School Houses, and in the midst of an intelligent and respectable population. The improvements are a Green-house, BARN 80x45 feet, with a fair Mansion and other suitable Outbuildings. It has a