Lewisburg Chronicle.

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

JUNE 29, 1855.

To Business Men.—The LEWISBURG CHRONICLE as the largest and best circulation of any Newspaper in Union County.

"Honor to whom Honor is Due."

HON. JOSEPH CASEY, Dear Sir—At a public meeting of the citizens of Lewisburg, on the evening of the 13sh inst., it was unanimously resolved that the hearty thanks of the citizens of Lewisburg be returned you for your able, vigorous and successful defence of Snyder county; and that a Committee be appointed to tender you a Public Dinner at as early a day as may be suitable to you.

The undersigned, members of that Committee, therefore, on behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, respectfully tender you a Public Dinner; to take place at an early day, which they ask you to indicate. Your Ob't Servants,

JOHN WALLS,
WM. FRICK,
JNO. B. LINN,
JOHN H. GOODMAN,
R. M. MUSSER.

Lewisburg, Pa., June 14, '55.

HARRISBURG, 19th June, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter of the 14th inst. was duly received, in which, on behalf of the citizens of Lewisburg, you tender me the honor of a Public Dinner, at such time as I shall designate. Coming as this testimonial does from those whose good opinion I very highly esteem, I can assure you, it has deeply affected me. The highest honors an advocate can win, are the approval of his clients, and the confidence of the public—his utmost ambition ought to be to deserve them, as his richest reward is the consciousness of having exerted his abilities in the promotion of right and justice. If in my professional career, I have even in a limited degree, attained these objects and purposes, my humble aspirations have been fully realized.

The contest in which you have been engaged, involving as it did, great public and private interests, has excited a great degree of public attention, and as is usual on such occasions, I regret to say, has been the cause of some alienation of friendships and bitterness of feeling. In this struggle I have participated but little, except as an advocate in the legal contest just terminated in your favor.

These estrangements and enmities to every rightly affected mind, are the most unpleasant features of such controversies, and should engage our best efforts to heal and suppress them, when the occasions which gave rise to them have passed away. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that this object might perhaps, be more readily attained by the exercise of forbearance and magnanimity on your part, rather, than by any public demonstration to signalize your success.

Highly gratifying as it would be to meet my friends of Lewisburg at the festive board, yet it would in some measure mar the pleasure of such an occasion, to reflect that a portion of our fellow citizens of the same community, might be disposed to regard it as an act of unkindness towards them.

Entertaining these views, I am sure the Committee, and my friends in Lewisburg, will appreciate my motives in declining the proffered honor. While at the same time I shall not be the less grateful for this manifestation of your confidence and esteem, nor the less flattered, by the too partial manner in which the gentlemen of the Committee have conveyed your approval. Very truly,

Your Ob't Servant,
JOSEPH CASEY.

Messrs. John Walls, Wm. Frick, Jno. B. Linn, John H. Goodman, and R. M. Musser, *Committee.*

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road.

The undersigned would again respectfully address the citizens of Centre, Huntingdon, and Blair counties along the line of said projected Road. In our opinion the time has arrived when this great enterprise should be brought before you for your consideration. One of the reasons for wishing to draw your attention to the subject at present is, the nearness of the time of hay-making and harvesting, when you will have a good opportunity of consulting with each other.

Since our meeting, quite a number of you have been West, and many of your friends and relatives residing in the West have visited you, no doubt giving you correct information of what Rail Roads are doing for them, and will do for any farming districts they may pass through. If the information you have received from your neighbors, respecting rail roads is not sufficient to convince you of the necessity of making much greater efforts than you have heretofore done, we must confess that we do not know what will convince you. We would refer you to the noble efforts making on the north side of the county for the Lock Haven & Tyrone road. Need we again trouble you with our views of the advantages of the road? An agricultural district of 70 miles in length, by from 5 to 15 miles in breadth, yielding tonnage enough to pay 10 per cent. on a capital of two millions, besides the large amount of Mineral and Forest tonnage that will be carried out; within a very short period of time discoveries of Iron ore have been made, of different kinds, and good quality along the line of the road, which ores when brought together and mixed will make iron of a superior quality; Anthracite and Bituminious coal can be brought to the ore Bank abundantly and cheap, it will come as bale loading; provisions perhaps can be had lower than in any of the vallies of the State. Last but not least, New York's nearest and cheapest road to the great West, this road if made must become a great thoroughfare; the through tonnage must far exceed all others put together. In conclusion, we would give it as our opinion that our land in a short time would be equal in value to almost any land in the State for farming purposes. Farms that will not now bring more than fifty dollars per acre, will, if this road is made, be worth from $80 to $100 per acre. Attend to your true interests before it is entirely too late.

DAVID DUNCAN,
HON. GEORGE BOAL,
JOHN FORSTER.

Spring Mills, June, 25, '55.

Emigration to Kansas—Retribution.

The St. Louis papers are getting uneasy about the great tide of emigrants to Kansas which is being diverted from their State, in consequence of the brutal treatment of the settlers from the free States. The *Democrat*, of June 18th, says:

We have lately conversed with a gentleman from the East, who speaks with authority, who says that since the recent troubles in Kansas, along the Missouri border, and the bitter hostility manifested towards Eastern emigrants, arrangements have been made by which the tide of settlers from the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania will hereafter pass through southern Iowa, and enter the territory in that direction.

This will be a very serious loss to our merchants, manufacturers, steamboatmen, and our people living along the Missouri river. The profits arising from the emigrant trade have been immense to our city, and the policy of one portion of Missourians, who have thus driven thousands of dollars from our doors, has been one of the most hurtful we can conceive of. The money which has been borne to our doors upon this tide of emigration will now be diverted to enrich the northwest, and its cities of Chicago and Burlington.

We have always felt secure against the rivalry of our northern neighbors as long as ports were open and our rivers free to the thousands of the human family who yearly seek the regions of the West, but we confess now, since our State has been so falsely represented and scandalized by Atchison add his ruffian gang, that there is danger in store for us. Settlers will avoid the Missouri river when its banks hold of men who are sworn foes to emigration. They will avoid our city where some of our journals and a portion of our inhabitants sympathize with and encourage these lawless hordes, and it becomes our merchants, our steamboatmen and the enterprising of our whole State, who can truly appreciate the value of Kansas trade and Kansas emigration, and to whom its loss will be incalculable, to look about, lay the blame upon proper persons, and strive, by every means in their power, to rid themselves of such deadly foes to their best interests, and the escutcheon of the State of such a disgrace. As long as Atchison and his followers hold places of public trust or power, and wield their destructive influences to betray the Union, breed civil discord, and offer insult and opposition to emigration through our State, so long will we suffer, not only the mortification of a bad name, but such losses in all the departments of trade that have build us up to a great city, as will cripple and retard our progress in the most serious manner.

WHO WANTS WORK?—The farmers out West are complaining bitterly of the lack of laborers to do harvesting work.—A letter from Eaton (Ohio) dated 18th, says: "Several thousand able-bodied men are needed here. They would receive $12 to $18 a month and found. Several hundred could find employment in this section from now until fall, and receive good wages, and be otherwise well cared for."

The Norfolk (Va.) Beacon says, that great numbers of slaves are escaping to the North, in consequence of the facility with which they can be secreted on northern bound ships, and recommends captains to flood their vessels with gas from "a machine somewhat on the principle of Phillips's Fire Annihilator," when they leave Southern ports. "After being fumigated, let them proceed to sea."

FOREIGNERS ARMING TO RESIST LAW.—The *Herald* says in one of the French papers of that city, there is a call for a meeting at the red Republican rendezvous in Leonard street, which is part of a movement gotten up by various foreign societies, to resist by an armed force—a "Foreign Brigade"—any attempt to execute the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which goes into effect on next Tuesday evening week. We have already stated that the Germans are organized and drilled for the same purpose, but hope they will take the advice of the *Herald*: "Let the Prohibitory law alone. You will only hurt your own cause by being to hasty in its defence. A foreign armed mob in the streets of New York would be shot down like dogs in a very short space of time, and at exceedingly short notice. Let the French and Germans remember this."—*Philad. Sun.*

IT is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder while the lawyer thinks that the doctor obtains his by *pill*-age.

Falling—The price of flour and butter.

Burning a Negro Alive—Shocking Spectacle.

A few weeks since Miss Thornton, an interesting young girl, residing near Gaston, Ala., was most brutally murdered by a slave. Immediately after the murder and detection of the negro, his immediate punishment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sumpter county, but, after mature deliberation, the law abiding citizens delivered him into the custody of the proper officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the last term of the Circuit Court of Sumpter county, the attorney appointed by the court, in the discharge of his duty, moved for a change of venue to Green county. The Judge, as the motion was sustained by the proper affidavit, granted the application.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult., the citizens of South Sumpter assembled *en masse*, at Mr. Wm. McEtroy's, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions reflecting seriously upon the conduct of the Judge, and after having pledged themselves to sustain each other, a portion of them proceeded to Livingston, and took the miserable criminal by force from the jail where he was confined.

On Friday following, after due preparation, they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake.

About three thousand persons were present, who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle.

"We were present," says the editor of the Marion (Miss.) Republican, "but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it." The pyre was composed of several cords of light wood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indestructibility by fire.

On the top of the pile of light wood the criminal was placed, and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt, stating that he had no accomplice, that he was actuated by lust alone, that he had attempted to violate her person, bud had failed, and to conceal the attempt he had cruelly murdered her by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump, that while doing this she implored him to carry her to her father, and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left her, but soon returned, and after again beating her, he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted to which he suffered.

"After this confession was made, the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions, sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though, excruciating, were short; in a few minutes the flames had enveloped him entirely, revealing now and then, as they fitfully swayed hither and thither, his black and burning carcase like a demon of fire, grinning as if in hellish triumph, at his tormenters. Soon all was over, nothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil, who could thus deliberately perpetuate so foul a crime. The horrid outrage was fearfully avenged, and, though the heavens were reeking with the stench of burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the law of retaliation was inflicted as nearly as it could be, while the example made of this wretch had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution."

Sentence of Mrs. Robinson.

TROY, N. Y., June 19.—The notorious Henrietta Robinson, convicted some months since of murder, was sentenced this afternoon, by Judge Harris, to be hung, on Friday, the 3d of August next. When, in concluding the sentence, Judge Harris commended her soul to God's mercy, she told him "he would better pray for his own soul," declaring that she was the victim of a political conspiracy, which was calculated to crush an innocent "man". When about to leave the court room, she pointed at the Judge, and exclaimed, "Judge Harris, may the Judge of all Judges be your Judge." Much excitement was manifested among the spectators during the passing of the sentence.

HARD WORK FOR PRESIDENTS.—An English traveler, Mr. Weld, in a new work on this country, relates the following on the duties of the President;

"Although Gen. Pierce is remarkable for his affability in private life he is not popular. He is an excellent man of business. More than once he complained of the tremendous labor of his office, which is so great as to scarcely leave him a minute's leisure. 'Some change in the duties,' he said, 'must be made, as no man can stand the work, even for four years. You can form no idea,' he added 'of the number of voluminous manuscript documents connected with public business which I have to read.' Suggesting that in many cases this might be done by a secretary, he replied: 'No, 'tis better to read and master even the most lengthy document, for then I am in a position to cut a man short if he is talking nonsense.' This admission is significant of active participation in the business of the Government."

A man named Llewellen died lately at Ellsworth, Me., in humble circumstances, who is said to have been own brother to Lady Raglan, wife of the British commander in the Crimea, and to have been wounded at the battle of Waterloo, where he was an officer under Wellington.

Descent of an Aeronaut in Clarion county.

CLARION, Pa., June 11, 1855.—Our community was a little startled by the descent, last Friday evening in the southern part of our county, in a balloon, of Wm. D. Bannistle, of Adrian city, Michigan, after perhaps the greatest æronautic voyage on record in this country. He ascended from Adrian on Friday morning last, at 10½ o'clock A. M., making the computed distance of three hundred and fifty miles in the extraordinary short time of four hours.

This is his second trip, and an experimental one with a balloon of usually large size. It is thirty feet in diameter, contains over six hundred yards of silk, and is capable of holding nineteen thousand feet of gas.

After his ascent to the distance of three miles and a half, the æronaut struck the eastern current of air, which he says is continually blowing in the one direction. It carried him south of the lakes through central Ohio. His intention was not to descent until dark, as she was above the rain clouds in a clear upper sky, but the excessive cold to which he was exposed brought on the accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented him from properly managing the balloon. He was in that sleepy state when his "craft" anchored on a tree in Red Bank, having descended in consequence of the evaporation of the gas. His returning consciousness found his net work inextricaly entangled in the limbs of the tree, on which he was compelled to find his way to mother earth, although he had sufficient gas after discharging his ballast to have further proseculed his voyage.

The cold was so severe that his feet were completely frozen, but it does not seem to lessen the pleasure with which he regards his trip. Report says that on nearing the earth he was pursued by several men with guns, supposed to be know nothings, who imagined it was some "infernal machine" hatched up by the democrats of Virginia to destroy the "dark lantern" party, and proceeding on a northern tour with that intent.

However, the lucky æronaut escaped being shot, and is now in our town—en route far home—an object of inquisitive curiosity with the men, and of staring gaping wonder with the boys. The balloon is torn into five or six pieces, but can easily be repaired.—*Pittsburg Union.*

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, June 28—1 o'clock, A M.—The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, with European dates to the 16th inst., has just reached her berth.

The papers furnish the details of the French capture of the Mamelon and White Works, after a sanguinary conflict, in which 5000 men were killed and wounded. The French took sixty-two guns and 500 prisoners; and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in the harbor of Sebastopol.

Simultaneously with this gallant action by the French, the English stormed and took the riflemen's works in the quarries, but lost 500 men in killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack.

The Allied fleets have achieved fresh successes in the Sea of Azoff, and have burned the stores at Tajaurog, Mariopol and Genitsack, and a boat expedition is fitted out against Perekop.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

There is nothing from Tchernaya or the Baltic.

The latest telegraphic advices bring nothing of special importance.

The market for Breadstuffs has been dull, and prices have considerably declined.

Independence Day.

On the morning of the 4th of July, 1826, Mr. Adams, then evidently near his death, awoke at the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. The attendant who watched with him, asked him if he knew of what day it was. "Oh! yes," he replied; "it is the glorious Fourth of July. God bless it; God bless you all."

In the forenoon, the orator of the day, the Rev. Mr. Whitney, the parish minister of Mr. Adams called to see him, and found him seated in an arm-chair. In the course of interview, Mr. Whitney asked for a sentiment to be given at the public table. He replied: "I will give you *'Independence for ever!'*" After a few moments had elapsed, a lady asked if he wished to add anything to the toast. And he said, "Not a syllable." This occurred an hour or two only before he breathed his last. In the course of the day he said: "It is a great and good day." That his thoughts were dwelling on the scene of 1776, is evident, from the last words which he uttered. "Jefferson survives," which were spoken about the time that Jefferson expired.

In like manner, Mr. Jefferson, in the short intervals of delirium which occurred in his last hours, seemed to dwell exclusive on the events of the Revolution. He talked in broken sentences of the Committee of safety. One of his exclamations was, "Warn the committee to be on their guard," and he instandly rose in his bed, and went through the act writing a hurried note. But for the greater part of the time, during the last days of his life, he was blessed with the enjoyment of his reason. The only anxious wish he expressed for himself was, that he might live to breath the air of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Independence. When that day arrived, he was repeatedly heard to murmer his satisfaction.

Fall of a Bridge on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* gives the following account of an accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about 35 miles below Pittsburg. The casualty occurred on Saturdar, the 17th inst.

We passed rapidly over the bridge at Sewickley, having five hundred passengers, in the night, which made darkness of Egyptian style, and immediately after the bridge gave way, and fell, track and all, in the stream below. Our hair did not rise, however, until we saw the chasm on our return. About four miles farther on, the torrent brought down a stream of gravel from the hill, just in time to throw us into a grand smash.

I do not know that I ever felt more interested in a run-off than in this. With the bold, belting rocks hanging over us on one hand, and the flooded Ohio beneath us on the other, we had no little anxiety during the tumble to know where we should land, but a flash of lightning soon revealed to us a strip of land of sufficient width to save us from the river. Soon all was over. The coupling broke in two places, and left seven full passenger cars on the track, and, singular enough, no one was hurt.

The locomotive had gone to smash down the hill, the tender across the track, the baggage car and the express car had landed up against the hill in the shape of a V., and the forward passenger car had pitched off towards the river, and in this position the conductor told us we might expect to hear the church bells for Sunday.

No mails could be send at the usual time, but in the afternoon a crowd of passengers, with the accumulated mails started. The wreck at Hay's had been removed, so that we could connect at the break. Here we were long detained, and about the time we should have been at Cleveland, we were crossing the State line. We found the Little Beaver bridge crumbling, but the conductor and engineer concluded to say nothing, so they backed up, "a la military mutton," put on 2:40 steam and let her rip. We went safe over, and left the watchman to inform the next train whether the bridge was down or not. We arrived at Alliance at midnight, left there at 8 o'clock this morning; saw the wreck of two cows which had a collision with the down express this morning, and arrived at 11 A. M.

OPENING LETTERS IN THE MAIL.—Postmaster General Campbell was applied to recently by the postmaster at York, Pa., to know whether a letter containing, as was supposed, counterfeit money, could be opened at the request of the police authorities, in order that the money contained therein might be identified as that passed by the prisoner, and that thus further evidence might be furnished to aid in his conviction and punishment. The Postmaster General replied emphatically that it could not; that he had no right, nor any officer under him, to open any letter until it reached the Dead Letter office, and that this principle must always be acted upon by those in the employ of the Department. Judge Hall of New York, formerly Postmoster General, gave a decision a few days ago, that a letter in the mails could not be opened under any circumstances.

LIABILITIES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A suit has just been decided in New York, which touches the liabilities of insurance companies. Harper & Brothers, publishers, had their publication office destroyed last year. The fire was supposed to have originated in the room where rollers were cleaned with camphene. A company resisted the payment of their policy on the ground that the use of camphene was prohibited. The use of camphene was merely incidental to the mechanical department, and the plaintiffs contended was not such as was intended to be prohibited. The jury sustained the view and rendered a verdict of $1,478, with costs.

ENORMOUS YIELD OF POTATOES.—We saw some potatoes on Thursday last from the ranch of Judge Ladd, which were the finest we have ever seen in California. They averaged ten pounds to the hill, at which rate the acre which he has planted will yield 48,000 pounds. They are selling readily here at six cents per pound. At this rate the acre of potatoes will amount to the sum of $2,904!—*San Diego (Cal.) Herald.*

SEVEN MURDERERS' SENTENCED AT ONE TIME.—In the First District Court at New Orleans, on the 16th inst., seven persons were sentenced for murder at the morning sitting of the court—four of them named: Callaghan, Shields, Kennedy, and Costello, to death; two, Scott and Haggarty, to imprisonment for life; and one, Johnson, to imprisonment for 18 years.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The eastern division of this road, extending from Northumberland to Milton, it is expected will be completed by the 1st of August. The distance is 11 miles, and the gradients less than a foot per mile. The grading and blasting is nearly all done, the bridge over Chillisquaque Creek is almost finished, the cross ties are being laid, and the iron delivered between the points named. The work at the bridge between Northumberland and Sunbury, is going forward rapidly. On the Northumberland side of the Island the abutments are finished and the piers commenced, and on the Sunbury side one abutment is up, and in a few days the other will be ready for the timbers.—*Danville Democrat.*

The opposition to the prohibitory liquor law of New York does not seem to be so universal as has been claimed, or rather a reaction appears to have already taken place, and many of the more respectable hotel keepers are withdrawing from the Liquor League. The proprietors of the Astor House, Union Place Hotel, and others have abandoned the crusade against the law, repudiating any connection with the League, and any sympathy with its avowed objects.

The October Election.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to recommend Mr. **Hugh Wilson**, of Mifflinburg, as a suitable candidate at our next election for the office of *Associate Judge*. As Mr. Wilson is generally known throughout the county, it is unnecessary for me to press his claims, or dilate upon his fitness, but merely mention his name, and leave the issue with the freemen of the county. [June 29] BUFFALOE.

TO the Voters of Union County: As a candidate for County Commissioner at the election in October next, we take pleasure in recommending Capt. **George Schoch**, of Mifflinburg, as a man qualified and worthy for that office. [June 28.] EAST BUFFALO.

County Treasurer.

IT is to be presumed, that after Division, the ancient Metropolis will no longer be able, by balancing Middlecreek against Buffaloe, to get for her a monopoly of the County Offices. Especially, it is thought, some Offices may be enjoyed hereafter by other Towns; and even Lewisburg—which, with 450 to 500 voters, gets *one* Office when New Berlin with 145 to 150 voters gets *ten*—may be entitled to an *equal share* in those luxuries. It is also most probable that Lewisburg, as the residence of the *Treasurer*, would be most convenient to the Tax-Payers; and I would therefore recommend Mr. O. N. WORDEN for the office of County Treasurer. He has "suffered" in his long and arduous combating of Metropolitan insolence, and is entitled to some remuneration.

June 20, '55—twpd DIVISION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In selecting a candidate for County Commissioner, to be elected next October, allow me to suggest the name of JOHN SCHRACK, Esq., of East Buffaloe township, as a suitable man. All who know him are aware that there is no person in the county better qualified for filling that station. [June 15.] KELLY.

TO the Voters of Union County: As a Sheriff is to be elected in this county, allow me to recommend as a candidate, Mr. L. F. ALBRIGHT, of White Deer township. Mr. A. is well qualified in every respect for that station, as all who know him will attest; and should he be elected, he will assuredly be a popular officer. [June 15.] WHITE DEER.

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. GULDIN.

Kelly Tp, May 17, 1855 tmpd

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

MR. WORDEN—It appears to me that the time has come when the citizens of Union county should suggest 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 Y. BARBER, Esq., of West Buffaloe township, to the suffrages of the voters of Union county, for the office of **Associate Judge** of said county. LEWISBURG.

May 25, 1855 tf.

Proclamation to the Citizens of

Lewisburg and Vicinity.

Fulvermacher's Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains,

CONSTRUCTED to be worn next to the skin, producing a constant current of electro magnetism, effecting *immediate relief from all acute pains*, and a

Permanent Cure of all Neuralgic Diseases.

FULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC CHAINS

Were first used in France three years since for the cure of nervous diseases, and after being submitted to the most thorough trial in every hospital in Paris by the most learned Professors in that city, they were recommended to the Government of France, which granted a patent for the discovery. During the year 1851-2, they were introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia and England, and one year since introduced and patented by the U. S. Government.

Most astonishing cures of

Rheumatism,	St. Vitus' Dance,
Painful and Swelled Joints,	Palpitation of the Heart,
Neuralgia of the Face,	Frontal Headache
Deafness, Blindness,	Pains from Indigestion,
Hysterics, Dyspepsia,	Uterine Pains,

Every Disease, called Nervous,

is quickly and rapidly cured, by simply wearing the Chain for a few hours each day.

The Chains were first introduced in the city of New York, where they were exhibited to Profs. Valentine Mott, Van Buren, Post, Cuenochan, who readily discovered that they possessed

Strange and Singular Powers of

INSTANTLY RELIEVING PAINS,

whenever applied, and by their recommendation and influence they were introduced into the different hospitals of New York, and are now in daily use in those Institutions in the treatment of the cure of the above-named diseases.

No Other Medical Agent

in the world can produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure from Scientific Physicians and intelligent Patients as may be found in each pamphlet, which may be obtained (gratis) at the Drug Store of Thos. S. Cornet, who is sole agent for Mifflinburg and vicinity, and who will explain the manner of use to any one who may apply.

In the city of New York, at the General Office, 568 Broadway, there are daily being sold from 40 to 60 chains and the sale and demand in Boston is as great in proportion to the population, although they have only been introduced three months.

The Chains are easily worn, and are equally applicable to all classes of persons—the child as well as the adult, and are always ready for use—never get out of repair, and as much an article of ornament as they are of a valuable means of cure.

The Chains can be sent by mail to any part of the U. States, and can be obtained in all the principal cities in the Union. Physicians are requested to examine them.

CAUTION TO LADIES.—Ladies who are *enceinte* are requested not to use them only for a few moments at each time of applying, for by long continued use, miscarriage is frequently produced.

JOSEPH STEVENS, Gen. Agent, 568 Broadway, New York.

CHRIST & CALDWELL, Agents, Lewisburg.

1y522d8] Union Co. Pa.

C. W. SCHAFFLE'S

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Drug and Chemical Emporium,

Market Street - - - Lewisburg, Pa.

GEORGE T. COLE,

DEALER in Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of **Musical Merchandise.** Keeps constantly on hand, Hallet & Davis, Boston; Lighte, Newton & Bradburys; and Bennett & Co., N. Y., PIANOS. Also, Princes & Co.'s celebrated MELODEONS, prices from $45 00 to $150 00.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange for new.

Room directly opposite the Court House, *Williamsport, Pa.* [April 4, '55—573m6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES MOORE, late of Kelly Township, Union county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Union county, in due form of law; therefore all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having just claims are also requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOSEPH MOORE,
Washington Tp., Lycoming Co.,
JOHN SCHRACK,
East Buffaloe Tp., Union Co.,
Administrators.

June 15, 1855.

Real Estate.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

A FARM belonging to the Heirs of URIAH SHSBY deceased, containing about **215 Acres** of good land, situated in Kelly township, Union county, adjoining lands of Laird Howard, Isaac Kling and others, on which is erected a *Two Storey Frame Dwelling House*, a large Bank Barn and all necessary Out-buildings, with several Springs of never-failing good water near the buildings.

There is also upon the premises, a sufficient ORCHARD of choice Fruit—Apples, Peaches, &c. &c.

The land would suit very well to divide in Two Farms, as a good proportion of Meadow can be allotted to each Farm.

Terms can be made easy, as One-Third of the amount may remain on the property.

For further particulars, you are referred to John Walls, Lewisburg; Thomas Clingan, near the premises, or to Robert Hayes, near Milton, Northumberland county.

The above described property, if not sold before Tuesday, the 2d day of October next, will then be offered at Public Sale on the premises at 10 o'clock of said day.

ROBERT HAYES, *one of the Ex'rs.*

June 29, 1855. 585tf

A desirable business Property for sale.

THE MILL CREEK Property, Huntingdon Co., Pa., will be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 28th June next.

A Lithographic Diagram, with a description of the property, can be seen at the counting room of Messrs. Brooke, Tyson & Rehn, and Humphreys, Hoffman & Koons, 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 vallies in Central Pennsylvania, within two miles (over a Bridge) to a 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 first-class BANK BARN 80 by 45 feet, with a fair Mansion House, Wagon house, Corn house, and other suitable Outbuildings. It has a large Apple Orchard, and Peach and Pear trees &c. sufficient for ordinary use.

The Farm is all cleared except about one acre (and plenty of Woodland in the immediate vicinity,) all of Limestone soil, and as the owner thinks is not surpassed for natural productive qualities by any in the State.

It will be sold wholly, or a portion of 80 to 100 acres, as might suit a purchaser.

Any cash man wishing such a property can obtain further information by applying to O. N. WORDEN, *Chronicle* office, Lewisburg. [480

NOTICE.

WE beg leave to introduce ourselves to the citizens of LEWISBURG and vicinity, as extensive Miners and Shippers of

White Ash Anthracite Coal,

At Lawaxter Colliery, Northumberland Co. Pa.

where we have extensive improvements, and are prepared to offer to the public a very superior article, particularly suited to the manufacture of Iron and making Steam. Our sizes of Coal are—

LUMP } for Smelting purposes.
STEAMBOAT } for do. and Steamboats.
BROKEN }
EGG } for Family Use and Steam.
STOVE }
NUT }
PEA } for Limeburners and Steam.

Our Point of Shipping is SUNBURY, where arrangements are made to load Boats without any delay.

COCHRAN, PEALE & CO.

J. J. COCHRAN, Lancaster. | REM. RUNKLE, Lancaster.
C. W. PEALE, Shamokin. | H. RAUMANSNER do

Orders addressed to Shamokin or Sunbury will receive prompt attention. [1y565

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR all the purposes of a FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been and that the genuine article is sold by

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

For Sale by C. W. Shaffle, & Christ & Caldwell, Lewisburg; J. F. Cusick, Milton; H. Gast, and Kempt & Kleckner, Mifflinburg, and by all Dealers everywhere.