Lewisburg Chronicle.

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

AUGUST 10, 1855.

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

Democratic Nominee for Canal Commissioner,
ARNOLD PLUMER, of Venango Co.

To the Voters of Union County.

The time is approaching when it will be necessary to select Candidates to fill the various offices of this County.

We the undersigned as Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Whig and Democratic parties, hereby respectfully call upon the people without distinction of party, to meet at the election houses on Saturday the 1st. of September next at 2 o'clock P. M. to elect two Delegates in each Ward and Township; said Delegates to meet in County Convention at 10 o'clock on Monday following at the house of Charles Crotzer in Mifflinburg, to nominate Candidates to fill the different offices of this County.

SAMUEL MARSHALL.
CHAS. CROTZER.

Aug. 8th, 1855.

Gen Quitman's Platform.

General Quitman having been invited to become a candidate for Congress in Mississippi, has felt himself called upon to publish a letter, defining his views, from which we learn that he is a State's Rights Democrat of the strictest school. His platform, which appears to be also that of the entire South, he states thus:

"I believe that the institution of negro slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races when in contact. That, as the chief element of our country's prosperity, it constitutes a great interest, which is entitled, like other great interests, to the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government, within the sphere of its powers. That legislation or action, directly or indirectly hostile to this interest, is at war with our compact of Union, and should be resisted by the States and the people affected by it at all hazards. That the preservation of the institution of slavery in Cuba, which can only be affected by her independence, and separation from the malign influence of European governments, is essential to the safety and preservation of our own system."

The above article, which we clip from the *North American*, gives a tolerably clear and candid view of the claims of slavery. It assumes

1.—That Slavery is right and proper.

2.—That it is the great element of our country's prosperity.

3.—That therefore it is a great interest, and like other great interests, is entitled to the protection and fostering care of the government.

4.—That any legislation or action, directly or indirectly hostile to Slavery is at war with our compact of Union.

5.—That Slavery must be preserved in Cuba, in order to render it perpetual in our own land.

Here is our answer to the above:

1.—Slavery is neither right nor proper. It is opposed to natural justice. Our Declaration of Independence proclaims that Freedom is an inalienable right. It is opposed to the revealed law of God.—"Thou shalt not steal." Now, if we may not steal from our neighbor even an article of trifling value, may we rob him of himself? May we rob him of the labor of his whole life, and make him dependent on ourselves for every comfort he may enjoy? Slavery is opposed to the golden rule. Put yourself in the condition of the slave, and then judge.

2.—Slavery is not an element of our country's prosperity. True, Slavery has possession of most of the milder portions of our country; and it therefore happens that several valuable articles such as cotton and sugar, are produced by slave labor. But if the laborers of those regions shall become enlightened Christian freemen, instead of abject, ignorant slaves, then the amount of these valuable products will ultimately become ten times greater, and their Commerce with the rest of the world fifty times more valuable. And, more than all, and above all, they may then look for the blessing, and not for the curse of that just God who is the Father of the whole human race.

3.—As for the proposition that slavery is entitled to the protection and fostering care of the government, we will just state it clearly, and leave it in its beauty to the admiring gaze of freemen. Here it is: As farming is an interest, so is slavery; as education is an interest, so is human bondage; as manufacturing skill and mechanical industry, and ingenuity are interests, so is everlasting oppression!! We repeat it, we must leave this beautiful dogma, without note or comment. As the profane man said, when the boys upset his apple-cart in hopes of hearing him swear, "*We can't do justice to the subject!*"

4.—That any legislation or action directly or indirectly hostile to slavery is at war with our compact of union.

Answer: Our compact of union is the Constitution; and the very men who framed that instrument, not only cherished in their hearts hostility to the institution of slavery but they legislated directly against it by excluding it for ever from all the new territory we then had.

Would to heaven we had time and space to pursue this subject at length. Why our fathers of the Revolution looked upon slavery with unutterable hatred and scorn! They held it, as it truly was, an ugly curse which had been fastened upon them by the oppressive and mercenary policy of the British government; and in Jefferson's first manuscript copy of the Declaration of Independence, this charge against the "King of Britain," has a most conspicuous place amongst that huge black catalogue of his sins

"Whose weight would sink a navy."

5.—That slavery must be preserved in Cuba in order to ensure its perpetuity in our own land. Now honest plain men of Union County, did you ever suspect, or would you ever have believed that such an infernal sentiment as this would attempt to skulk under the honored name of Democracy? Of course it is *not* Democracy; and the scoundrel who cherishes the sentiment in his heart, and, utters it with his lips, is no more a Democrat like Jefferson, than Benedict Arnold was a patriot like Washington.

So then, we must steal or revolutionize Cuba, for fear that some day her poor oppressed bond-men may obtain the rights of men! And why not steal Brazil for the same reason? Why not annex "all the Russias" for fear that in the long annals of futurity some Czar may mount the throne who will be so "fanatical" as to do justice to his poor serfs, and thus exert a "malign influence" upon the most holy institution of slavery in America?

We have some small notion if spared, of touching this subject again. The ignorance, and impudence of slaveocracy have had their own way long enough. It is high time that Freedom and Right and Decency and Truth should speak a word or two. ED. PRO TEM.

The Kentucky Election.

TERRIBLE RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—The election in Kentucky for Governor, &c., was held to-day. In this city at noon, the Know Nothing ticket was 1400 ahead. A riot is in progress this evening in the first Ward.

The news from the other portions of the State, as far as heard from, indicate the success of the Know Nothings.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6, 8 P. M.—The majority for the American ticket in Louisville, 1660. There were riots in the first eight wards of the city. Several persons were killed and many wounded. Two blocks of buildings were fired, and are still burning. The most intense excitement prevails. There will probably be more fighting.

The Irish during the riot, fired from windows, and killed three Americans. One Irishman was taken and hung. Several others were captured.

9 o'clock—The mob having fired several blocks in the Eighth Ward, are now moving up town with cannon. There are rumors of a contemplated attack upon the Times and Courier offices.

Returns from other portions of the State indicate the success of the American ticket.

10½ o'clock—Frequent discharges of cannon in the direction of the Courier office.

11 o'clock P. M.—The mob having completed the work of destruction in the lower wards of the city, marched for the Times and Courier offices, and from the threats made it was feared that further scenes of violence would ensue. At 10 o'clock the mob congregated in front of the Times office, but their riotous demonstration was stayed by speeches from Mr. Prentice and Mr. Purcell of the Louisville Journal.

The fire down town is subsiding and it is now hoped that peace has been permanently restored.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—It is conceded that Leander M. Cox, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky, has been re-elected by a large majority.

The election in the towns opposite the city passed off quietly. The results favor the Know Nothings.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The mob dispersed last night, after burning the Sign of the Times. There is no issue from the office this morning. About twenty persons were killed during the riot, and many wounded. Twelve buildings have been burned.

The first shot was fired by a party of foreigners at a distance from the polls.

The scenes of the riot presents a most horrible spectacle this morning. In several places may be seen human bodies, charred almost to a crisp, among the smouldering ruins of the buildings destroyed.

There is now a great crowd around the Court House, to which building the bodies have been conveyed.

NORFOLK, Aug. 7.—R. I. Paine, K. N. is elected to Congress from the First District of North Carolina by 3000 maj.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Despatches received here announce the defeat of Mr. Clingman in the Eighth District but this is considered doubtful.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The steamship Northern Light, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived at New York on Sunday evening, in six days and nineteen hours from San Juan, with 413 passengers, and $940,035 on freight from San Francisco, July 16, per steamship Uncle Sam, making the passage from San Francisco in the unprecedented short time of nineteen days and twenty hours.

The mines in California are yielding better than for several years past. Gold in large quantities has been discovered near Puget Sound.

Col. Walker is still at Realejo, where he refreated from San Juan del Sur. Captain French came down by the last steamer from San Francisco to join the government party. Colonel Kinney arrived at San Juan with a party of twenty-four, on the 16th ult, in the brig Huntress, of Philadelphia. They are engaged in putting up a building in San Juan.

The government of Costa Rica, which has heretofore kept free from these internal broils, has considered this row a common cause, and proffered the government 4000 picked men.

Much uncertainty continues to exist in regard to the wheat crop of California the present year. The destruction from various causes has been large; yet it is generally conceded that there will be more than a sufficiency for our domestic wants, as the number of acres sown was greatly larger than last year. It is, moreover, well known now that the crops of last year were under-estimated, and that the quantity of old wheat still on hand is considerable. Indeed, the exports made within the last three months exceed, in the aggregate all the wheat supposed to be in the country when they commenced. So far as we can learn, the oat crop has suffered but little, and the barley not at all. The supply of these will be large. The potato crop is in a remarkably healthy condition, and will be abundant.

The Nevada Democrat gives the following items of mining intelligence:

A chunk weighing eleven pounds eight ounces, was taken out last week by Perkins & Co., about half a mile below the town, on Deer Creek, and on pounding it up the happy finders obtained $958. Allen & Co. have been laboring with their usual success, and from very many sources we gain information of large yields. Hamlet Davis, Esq, purchased during last week 1350 ounces of gold dust. This certainly speaks well for the yield of our mines.

A rich quartz lead has been discovered on Wolfe Creek by Den & Co. The rock is fully equal to that of Larimie Lead, upon New York Hill, Grass Valley.

The city of San Francisco was thrown into a state of great excitement, on the evening of the 12th instant, by the rumor that Messrs. A. A. Cohen, late receiver of the assets of Adams & Co., and I. C. Woods a member of that firm, had been charged with frauds to the amount of $100,000, by Judge Chambers, of the late firm of Page, Bacon & Co.

The President and Gov. Reeder.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will be interested in any new facts, however inconsiderable in their importance, which will throw any light upon the President's disgraceful conduct toward Gov. Reeder; and though the following is no solution of the great query, Why was the Governor discharged? so earnestly repeated here and echoed everywhere, it shows that the Governor is not wanting in that ready wit quite as essential to politicians as logic and learning:

The story goes that after some two or three weeks consultation between Gov. Reeder and the President upon the affairs of Kansas, the nature of which is guessed at and whispered here among the knowing ones, but the result of which certainly was that the President refused to issue any proclamation, or do any act for the protection of Kansas, the Governor left for home. Meanwhile, the troubles in the Cabinet increased, and the President, anxious to please Gen. Davis on the one hand, and afraid of the North on the other, determined to make another appeal to Gov. R,'s magnanimity, and sent a confidential agent, usually employed by him on such occasions, to call on a special and intimate friend of the Governor, then in the city, who represented in most lugubrious tones that the President was exceedingly embarrased and perplexed in regard to Kansas, that it gave him infinite difficulty and trouble, and that he really thought Gov. R. ought to relieve him from his trouble by resigning the office.

The friend, who perfectly understood whence this came and what was expected of him, at once communicated it to the Governor at Easton, who as promptly replied "that if Mr. Pierce believed in resignation as a cure for the difficulties and perplexities of an Administration, he might practice it himself; but as for him, (Gov. R.,) he was no disciple of the doctrine, and therefore could not be expected to act upon it." The reply was rather cool, but not more so than the impertenence of the message deserved, especially when it may be inferred that the Governor was not in a very good humor after discovering by his two weeks' interview that the President was determined to abandon his people to the tender mercies of the Missourians.

In a few days after this message was delivered the call upon Gov. Reeder for explanation of the half-breed land purchase made its appearance, and the unprecedented course was adopted of publishing to the world the accusation without first hearing the reply.—*Cor. of New York Tribune.*

STYPTIC.—A young man named John Barnes, aged 17 years, bled to death on Monday morning in Buffalo, from the effect of a tooth which had been extracted some days previous.

How easily his life might have been saved by the application of a styptic; one of the best and most easily obtained is gunpowder. Let it be pulverized and laid upon lint so as to get as much as possible in the cavity of the tooth, held in by the wad of lint or cotton. By renewing the application two or three times relief is rendered almost certain. We have never known a failure, and have seen it applied to some desperate cases.

A PROPSITION TO TEST THE NEW YORK PROHIBITORY LAW.—Several leading supporters of the Prohibitory Law in New York city, have united in a letter to J. Hayward, Esq., President of the Liquor Dealer's Association, saying that in consideration of the difficulties thrown in their way by the construction put upon the law by the Mayor they propose that some one or more of the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association shall place them in possession of testimony of the character which shall be as unobjectionable as the nature of the case will admit, but which shall be sufficient to enable them jointly to carry the following points on their merits and in separate suits, through the various forms to the Court of last resort, with the least possible delay.

1.—The right of the State to prohibit the Liquor Traffic.

2.—The constitutionality of such parts of the Prohibitory Law as authorize search and seizure.

3.—Whether the Law allows the sale of Imported Liquors by others than Importers or in other than in the original packages, except by those licensed under the act.

4.—Whether trials for misdemeanor under the law are confined to the Court of Sessions.

Other relevant points, which it may be desired to test will be added. The letter concludes with the remark, that if this proposition is not accepted, "It will be regarded as an unmistakeable evidence of the weakness of your cause, and of the little faith you have in the position you have assumed, or in the opinions you have so lavishly spread before the public."

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Hon. Rush Elmore, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has been removed on grounds similar to those assigned for Governor Reeder's displacement. Judge Moore, of Alabama, has been appointed his successor.

Townsend Harris, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Japan under the Perry treaty.

☞ *The Democratic Union*, the old organ of the party at Harrisburg, is out in a scathing article against the President, for the removal of Gov. Reeder.

☞ A Farmer was asked why he did not take a newspaper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died, left me a good many newspapers, that I haven't read through yet."

GOOD FOR THE TYPOS.—A sailor who had befriended a young woman, who had lost her way to Rochester, became somewhat elated in the evening, was arrested for being intoxicated, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10. The money which he had in his generosity, given to a needy woman, had so nearly exhausted his pile, that he couldn't "raise the wind," and he was sent to jail. It having been clearly proven that he had behaved in the most generous manner to the destitute woman, and that her friends, who had the means, neglected to stay by him in his troubles, the compositers in the office of the Rochester *Democrat* raised ten dollars, got Jack Tar out of jail, obtained a pass for him to Buffalo, and gave him such a good name that a first-rate berth was obtained for him on the Lake.

Union County---May Court.

COURT Proclamation—Whereas the Hon. ABM S WILSON, President Judge for the 20th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Union and Mifflin, and JACOB WITTER and JAMES MANAHAN, Esquires, Associate Judges in Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 2d day of May 1855, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general Quarter Sessions, at NEW BERLIN, for the county of Union, on the *second Monday of SEPT. next*, [being the 17th day] 1855, and to continue two weeks.

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

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in New Berlin, the 12th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the seventy-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America. *God save the Commonwealth.*

JOHN KESSLER, *Sheriff.*

Jury List—Sept. Term, 1855

GRAND JURORS.

Washington—George Roush, Anth. Specht.
Centre—Solomon Bowersox, Henry Stock.
Beaver—George Riggle, Harrison Swartz.
Union—Jacob Zimmerman.
West Buffaloe—John Clapham, John Shoemaker.
Franklin—John Swengle.
Middlecreek—F. P. Baus, Michael Erdley.
Penn—Samuel Pawling.
Buffaloe—Wm. Lindenmuth, D. Rangler, Sr.
Hartley—R. V. B. Lincoln.
Lewisburg—Joel C. Kelly, A. C. Wetzel.
East Buffaloe—Abraham Frederick.
Jackson—Elias Duck.
Selinsgrove—Henry Kiefler, Samuel Fehrer,
Kelly—John Grove.
West Beaver—Isaac Romig.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

East Buffaloe—George Kreisher Thomas Penny, Samuel Zellers.
Perry—Solomon Kemerer, P. Acker, Daniel Lease, Michael Spicher.
West Beaver—John Margoritz, Daniel Alter, Reuben Smith, John Kline, Gabriel Herbster, Isaac Unangst, Samuel Hackenaster.
Lewisburg—John Wentzel, Ogden Vorse, Thomas Nesbit, Joseph Y. Derr, A. Billmyer.
White Deer—Samuel Spotts, Jos. P. Hogue.
Selinsgrove—Perry Ulrich Joseph Sharff, Samuel Worline.
Washington—Henry Heimbach.
Penn—Daniel Ott, jr., Michael Hummel, Andrew Laudenschleger, Enoch Musselman, George Herman, Jonathan Miller.
Chapman—Abel Herrold.
Beaver—Joseph Long, Jacob Greenhoe, jr., Jacob Fees, Peter Kline.
Jackson—Jacob Mitchell.
West Buffaloe—Wm. Rohl.
Franklin—John Bilger.
Hartley—Joseph Miller, Isaac Reich.
Union—Isaac Eyer, jr., John Clemmens, A. Thomas, Jos. H. Boust.
Middlecreek—J Dunkelberger, C. Walter.
Mifflinburg—Cyrus Eaton.

PETIT JURORS.

White Deer—Samuel Gemberling, James Adams, I. Stadden, John Rauck.
Middlecreek—Jacob Stock,
West Buffaloe—George Hauck,
Limestone—David Leiby, Christian Dauberman, Peter Webr, John Stees.
West Beaver—Isaac K. Fish.
Kelly—Daniel D. Guldin, Jacob Heinly, J. Bennage, D. Noll.
Beaver—George Stettler, Jacob Bingaman, Adam Specht, Jr.
Lewisburg—Levi Sterner, James Aiken, T. Hayes, Augustus Stoughton, Henry R. Noll.
Chapman—Andrew Ziegler.
Hartley—William Stees, Samuel Hoover, G. Klekner, jr. Wm. Huntingdon, John Hoover,
Centre—George Henry.
Franklin—Wm. Bowersox, John Snyder.
Washington—Geo. Shotzberger, D. S. Boyer.
Buffaloe—Thomas Cornelius.
New Berlin—Wm. Kessler.

Issue List, Sept. T. 1855.

H Haas vs P Gemberling jr
Daniel Rengier vs James M'Creight
Mary Reichley vs Wm Reichley
John Haas vs Wm M Kauffmann
Peter Dunlavy vs A S Cummings—(3 suits.)
Daniel Rengier vs James M'Creight
James M'Creight vs Daniel Rengier
John Hartman jr vs Jacob Gingrich
John Mathias vs Dr A S Cummings
Mary Jenkins vs H G Tegart et al
R H Carey vs Mark Halfpenny
E Moore vs Alex Ammons
Bastian Teitel vs John Fisher
Middlesworth, Kerns & Co vs Michael Spotts
Samuel Kyle vs Catharine Wolf
R Chappell for D W Hayes vs John Locke
Margaret Painter &c vs J C Wilson & wife
James Robb vs John Gross
W F Wagenseller vs John Hartman Jr
Benjamin Houseworth vs Barber & Ely
Jacob Stewart vs Michael Fichthorn
North, Chase & North vs Chas H Garner
Dr Wm Hayes vs John Locke
John Bilger vs Jacob Erpst
Pur V & White Deer Turn. Road Co vs White Deer Tp
Fleishmith & Brother vs J Hartman Jr with notice
Charles J Kleckler vs same
Peter Hummel vs Hannah Hummel
John H Fisher vs Gideon Leibenring
Samuel Bender vs Peter Seitz
Coleman & Shaver vs Youngman & Weller
same vs Tagart, Forman & Co
same vs Noah Potter
Valentine Hare vs Henry W Snyder
P O Campbell & others vs Lorenzo P Teel
Henry Smith vs Henry Green
C K Barron for J Linder vs Merritt Chappell
Francis Zellers vs Alex H Blair
Commonwealth use J M Bender vs J Haas Jr with not
Henry Keefer vs J Hartman Jr with notice
Michael Fisher vs same
G Adams dec'd Ex'rs vs J Hartman jr & wife
same vs George Hartman
Christian Gross vs Henry Gross
Mark Weil vs J Hartman & others
Julius Weil vs same
Shields & Miller vs J Hartman jr with notice
Th Trustees of Bethel ch &c vs Martin & stock
Jacob Maurer vs J Hartman jr with notice
Benjamin Fisher vs same
Jacob Fisher vs same
Christian Fisher vs same
Dr Wm Hayes vs John Lock
Susanna Brown vs S & J Messersmith
Washington Ins Company vs Philip Hibbish
same vs Simon Shoiy
same vs Wm Reily
Bank of Danville vs J Lawrence & C Stees
School Dist Franklin vs Grandin & others
A Kunes & Wife vs James Quinn
Wm G Harrold vs Smith R Thompson
Mag Neiman vs Michael Neiman
C Neiterhas & W Yeager vs Samuel Stitzer
J Boyer vs Samuel Moyer
Geddes Marsh & Co vs J Hummel
same vs Michael Fisher & Bro
Peter Billig & others vs D Hummel
Samuel Henderson vs Charles R Coonrath

[The first twenty cases are for trial the first week.]

Let us Reason together!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines in the United States, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

These Pills Purify the Blood.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disordered liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to the system, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

General Debility, Ill Health.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of their subjects. Learned Doctors admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

Female Complaints.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint, consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Lowness of Spirits, Coughs, Female Complaints, Piles, Colds, Headaches, Stone and Gravel, Chest Diseases, Indigestion, Secondary Symptoms, Costiveness, Influenza, Venereal Affections, Dyspepsia, Inflammation, Worms of all kinds, Diarrhœa, Inward Weakness.

☞ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ 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 Box.

Pennsylvania Magistrate's Law Library.

1. **Binns's Justice,**

AND

BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL GUIDE.

New and Sixth Edition, bringing the Law down to 1855.

A Treatise on the office and duties of Alderman and Justices of the Peace in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania including all the recent Forms of Process and Docket Entries; and combining what only should or may be deemed valuable to Justices of the Peace, but to Landlords, Tenants, and General Agents; and making this volume what it purports to be, *A safe Legal Guide for Business Men.* By John Binns, late Alderman of Walnut Ward, in the city of Philadelphia. The Sixth Edition, Revised, improved, and greatly enlarged by Frederick C. Brightly, Esq. Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Costs," "Equity Jurisprudence," "Nisi Prius Reports," Editor of "Purdon's Digest," &c. In one thick volume, octavo. Price only $4.00.

ALSO,

COMPANION TO BINNS'S JUSTICE.

2. **Graydon's Forms.**

Forms of Conveyancing, and of Practice in the courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, the Supreme and Orphan's Courts, and the offices of the various Civil officers and Justices of the Peace. Fourth Edition, revised, corrected, enlarged, and adapted to the present state of the law; with copious explanatory Notes and References, and a new, full, and comprehensive Index. By Robert E. Wright, Esq. In one thick Octavo volume. Price only $3.50.

ALSO,

3. **Stroud and Brightly's Purdon's Digest.—1700 to 1855.**

A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, from the year One Thousand Seven Hundred, to the Eighth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Five. The First Four Editions by the late John Purdon, Esq. The Fifth Sixth and Seventh, by the Hon. George M. Stroud. Eighth Edition, Revised, with Marginal References, Foot Notes to the Judicial Decisions, Analytical Contents, a Digested Syllabus of each Title, and a New, Full, and Exhaustive Index. By Frederick C. Brightly, Esq., Author of "A Treatise on the Law Costs," "Equity Jurisprudence," "Nisi Prius Reports," Editor of "Binns's Justice," &c. One thick Royal 8vo. Price only $5.00.

☞ The freshness and permanent value of Purdon's Digest are preserved by the publication annually of a Digest of the Laws enacted in each year. These annual Digests are arranged in precise conformity to the plan of Purdon's Digest. They are, each of them, republished annually: are connected together by a General Index (prepared anew each year) which embraces the contents of the Laws of each year since the publication of Purdon's Digest, in one alphabet; and are bound up with Purdon's Digest, and also sold separately.

Thus the purchaser of Purdon's Digest will always be in possession of the complete body of the Statute Laws of Pennsylvania down to the very hour when he purchases it. Those who have already purchased Purdon's Digest may always complete it to date for the small sum of *Fifty cents*, the price of a volume containing all the annual Digests issued since the first publication of the present edition of Purdon's Digest, as heretofore stated.

KAY & BROTHER,
LAW BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
15 & 19 South Fifth Street.
First Store above Chestnut.

☞ Orders or letters of inquiry for Law Books from the country, promptly attended to.

Adrift.

NOTICE is hereby given that George J. Swarts, John Kimbell and John W. Fisher did on the 13th day of June, 1855, at New Columbia in Union county, take up a FLAT of fifty feet six inches in length and thirteen feet one inch in width. Of which the owner, and the public in general, will please take notice. ROBERT CANDOR, J.P.

White Deer Mills, June 26, 1855

C. W. SCHAFFLE'S
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Drug and Chemical Emporium,
Market Street - - - Lewisburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the charter for a Bank, to be known by the name of the "SELINSGROVE BANK," to be located in the Borough of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, (lately part of Union) with general powers of discount and deposit, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and power to increase the same to two hundred.

Jy6,'55] CITIZENS OF SELINSGROVE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to change the name of the "Lewisburg Savings Institution," located at Lewisburg in the county of Union, to "THE LEWISBURG BANK," with One Hundred Thousand Dollars additional capital, and authority to issue their own notes for circulation; subject to the provisions of the general banking laws of this Commonwealth.

By order of the Directors:

DAVID REBER, Treasurer.

Lewisburg, Pa., June 8, 1855.

North Western Fire Insurance Co.,

OFFICE, No. 76 Walnut St., Philada, insures dwellings, stores, and other buildings, goods, wares and merchandize on the most favorable terms; and will promptly and honorably adjust all losses.

Apply to JOHN B. LINN,
Attorney for the Company.

Lewisburg, May 11, 1855.

The October Election.

Messrs. Editors—We wish to present two names for offices—both of whom are citizens of great personal worth and fitness for any post in our gift. One is JAMES MARDEN, Esq. of Hartleton for Associate Judge—no better man in the county. And the other, DANIEL WYMAN, Esq. of Chapman township, for the Assembly, which those parts now called Snyder county has not had for several years. If we can get those townships from the upend of Northumberland county, Union and Snyder could always have the Assemblyman in their own right without being saddled with Juniata.

MANY.

Mr. Editor—I am astonished that the many good men in the little township of Kelly are overlooked in the proposed distribution of the offices within our new county organization. I therefore ask the liberty of naming JACOB HUMMEL Esq. for Treasurer. He is just in the borders of one town, and often in, so that he could attend to it, and he would "hand the gill well together," and pay it out every cent when due, and as he has served as a County Commissioner he has valuable experience of county business. "ANTI LANG SYNE."

Associate Judge.

At the request of numerous friends throughout the county, JOHN SCHRACK, Esq., of East Buffaloe, has consented to become a candidate for Associate Judge at the coming election. His well-known character for straightforward honesty, his usefulness as a peace-making Magistrate, and well acquainted with both the English and German languages, eminently commend him for the suffrages of the people for that office. MANY.

July 26, 1855. tc.

Messrs. Editors.—As the time is drawing near for nominating suitable persons for the respective offices of Union county, let me suggest to the favorable consideration of the voters, DAVID HAYES, Esq., of Hartleton, for COUNTY SURVEYOR. As a practical Surveyor, he is unsurpassed in experience, and having the drafts and papers of his deceased brother, R. G. H. Hayes, Esq. (late Surveyor,) no one is better acquainted with the surveys of Union county. The office is not lucrative, but requires a man of experience and intimate knowledge to perform the duties correctly and without extra expense.

589 HARTLEY.

☞ For the necessarily important office of *County Commissioner*, please and present the name of Mr. DAVID WATSON, of West Buffaloe. It is a long time since that section of the county was represented in the Board, and there is no man in the township more justly respected or of more correct judgment than Mr. Watson. He is no office-seeker but that's another reason why we want him.

TAX-PAYER.

ASSEMBLY.—There has been no person named for the important office of Representative in the State Legislature at the next election. Permit me to recommend Capt. JOHN WILT, of Hartley township, for that office. He is a farmer of sound sense and good judgment, and we think would be faithful to our interests.

589 BUFFALOE.

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 BUFFALOE.

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 tupl

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 V. 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.

Map of Union and Snyder Counties.

VARNISHED, with Wooden Rollers, and on Muslin, ready to be hung up, will be sent by the subscriber, postage paid:

Township map, colored, for $1 50
Geological " " 1 75

The Division line is drawn on this Map, also Township lines, and as it contains all the principal Roads, and shows comparative distances, it should be studied by all who are to vote on the location of the Seat of Justice. The Geological Map shows the strata of the two Counties.

For cheaper copies of the Map, address

K. VOLKMAR.

Lewisburg, May 18 1855.

J. M. C. RANCK,

ATTORNEY at Law, Mifflinburg, Union Co., Pa. ☞ All professional business entrusted to his care, will be punctually and faithfully attended to. June 1, '55—y1

Real Estate.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises in White Deer Tp., Union Co., Pa., on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:

The undivided one-fifth part of a certain tract of land situate in White Deer township, Union county, containing twenty acres, more or less, bounded on the east by Dr. W. H. Marr, on the north by H. M'Clure, and on the west and south by H. High, whereon is erected a five story frame Woolen Factory, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of AARON MESSINGER.

JOHN KESSLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Berlin, July 9, 1855.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

A FARM belonging to the Heirs of URIAH SILSBY, deceased, containing about **215 Acres** of good land, situated in Kelly township, Union county, adjoining lands of Laird Howard, Isaac King and others, on which is erected a *Two Story 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 Cimens, near the premises, or to Robert Hayes, near Milton, Northumberland county.

☞ The above described property, if not sold before Tuesday, the 24 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's.*

June 29, 1855. 585tf

A Valley Farm of Limestone Land,

COMPRISING about 163 Acres, for SALE. Said Farm is in one of the best Wheat-growing valleys 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. [483

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 counterb